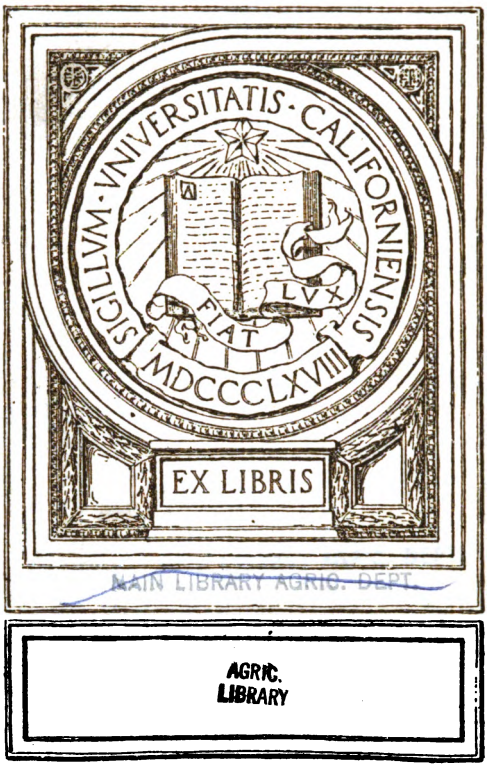
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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AND

FLORIST'S MAGAZINE.

Conducted by

Joseph Paxton

Editor of the

GARDENER'S RECORD,

&c. &c. &c.



London, Wm. Baker and Co.ys New Bond Street.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET

AND

FLORISTS' MAGAZINE.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1842.

VOLUME X.

CONDUCTED BY JOSEPH HARRISON,

DOWNHAM NURSERY, NORFOLK.

LONDON:

WHITTAKER AND CO., AVE MARIA LANE.

1842.

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LONDON:
Printed by William Clowes and Sons,
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PREFACE.

The termination of another volume of the Floricultural Cabinet affording us the opportunity of acknowledging the many favours we have received in connexion with the work, we very gratefully record our sense of obligation and thanks to our friends for the valuable assistance afforded us, and by which we have been enabled to fulfil the pledges given at the close of the preceding volume.

Since the period when we commenced the Floricultural Cabinet, the devotees of the delightful science of Floriculture have very greatly increased, and the certain result has been the continued improvement in the art, and thus taste and skill have alike progressed; so that we have abundant evidence to prove that, in no former year, has it been equal to the past; and it affords us considerable satisfaction to be assured we have been enabled, to some extent, to contribute in its promotion.

We were the first in commencing a practical periodical on *Floriculture alone*, and an impulse was then given to the delightful science of Floriculture that has regularly progressed to its present extent and eminence. Since that time, some other periodicals on flowers have been commenced, in entire hostility to ours. The proprietors, lacking useful information which would render the publication worth possessing, it was judged the abuse of others would tend to the attainment of their object; if replies could be procured, it would bring their works into notice, and excite a desire to see the originals. We have never been disposed to retaliate, or impose any replies on our subscribers by occupying our pages with them. Several of these publications have had their very limited period of circulation; and, not being considered worthy of support by those able to estimate their character, they have terminated their career; not before, however, an offer had been made to us, to allow them to be incorporated with the

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Floricultural Cabinet, or for the management, in future, to be undertaken by us. We rejected the union, and refused to give the aid solicited. When we commenced the Floricultural Cabinet, we stated our main object, and we have unvaryingly pursued it. It is strictly a work on Flowers and Floriculture, and our subscribers have not to pay five-sixths of the cost for matter wholly unconnected with flowers, in order to possess the remnant of one-sixth on the subject; we have given the value, in floral information alone, in every number issued, and that not equalled by any other publication of its extent.

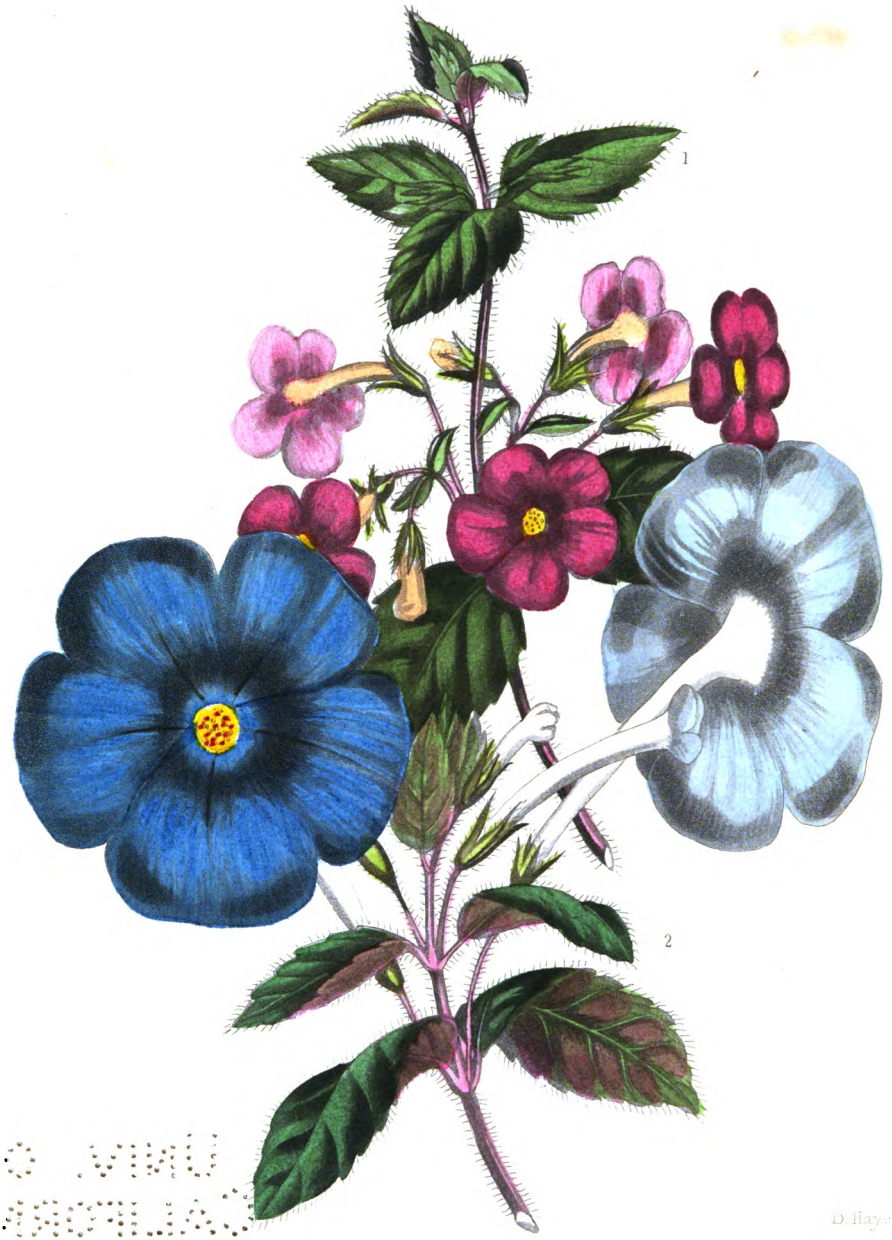
Our past procedure has been approved by our friends, and we have received encouragement very far beyond what we had ventured to conceive. Our future course will be in the same track, and uniformly to advance in improvements therein. To enable us to do this most successfully, we again very respectfully solicit the continued assistance of our friends; and, thus supported, our exertions shall realise our professions and prove our gratitude.

Downham, December 15*th*, 1842.

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1. Achimènes rosea . 2. Achimènes longiflora .

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UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JANUARY 1ST, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

1.—ACHIMĒNĒS RŎSĔĂ. (*Rose-coloured.*)

2.—ACHIMĒNĒS LONGIFLŌRA. (*Long-flowered.*)

GESNERACEÆ. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

NEARLY all lovers of beautiful flowering plants are well acquainted with one of this pretty family of plants, which was originally named by L'Héritier *Cyrilla pulchella*, afterwards altered by Willdenow to *Triverania coccinea*. The name originally applied to this genus, as now given, was by Dr. Patrick Browne, in his "History of Jamaica," and which has recently been adopted by M. De Candolle.

Of the numerous fine plants lately introduced into this country, the two Achimeneses figured in our present Number are among the most beautiful, and may be justly styled two of the most charming plants in our gardens. They both require similar treatment to A. coccinea (Triverania coccinea), and are alike profuse in blooming, appearing a mass of beautiful flowers. The plants exhibited from the garden of the London Horticultural Society at the rooms in Regent-street in September last were objects of universal admiration. The A. longiflora grows more robust than A. rosea, and strikes very freely, too, from cuttings. The plant we saw was about half a yard high. They ought to be grown in every hothouse, greenhouse, and conservatory, and would be charming ornaments from June to November, or even later. We hope to be able to supply plants soon.

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ARTICLE II.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS.—No. 4.

REMARKS ON LAYERING, BLOOMING, AND WINTERING CARNATIONS.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

It is quite true, and much to be regretted, as stated in a recent Number of the Cabinet, by a correspondent from near Carlisle, that many useful queries are monthly proposed in that work, of which no future notice is ever taken by the numerous readers of that widely-circulated periodical. This cannot but be hurtful and discouraging to the many inquirers in question, especially if they happen to be, as is often the case, "young beginners;" for not only do they feel that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and that they are apparently neglected, but they feel also that the safety and prosperity of their floricultural stock is thereby endangered,—a consideration of great importance to many a one in this floricultural age.

There are few florists who have not a predominating passion for some particular class of florists' flowers; and on entering a garden one is seldom at a loss to discover the reigning favourite of the owner. For my part, I am passionately fond of a bed of Tulips, and have, consequently, been anxious this last season to collect all the information I could from various sources; and although it is confessedly a subject of all-engrossing importance to almost every florist, yet how few of them will give themselves the trouble to make out a "descriptive catalogue," or take notes of the properties of their best flowers, when Nature has reared them before their eyes! How few will adopt this plan, which seems to me to be the only one, of clearing away the misunderstandings about the uncountable synonyms of this beautiful flower! Other amateurs will no doubt feel as much interest respecting other flowers as I do about the Tulip, and will make their inquiries accordingly; but as long as there is so much apathy and lukewarmness among those who are bound together by the same delightful pursuit, so long must that confusion and uncertainty, which are so much complained of at present, prevail, to blight their hopes and disappoint their expectations.

As "A Young Beginner" from Haverfordwest is in want of information respecting Carnations, Picotees, &c., I beg to offer him the

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following hints, which are the result of my own experience; and if he chooses to adopt them, they are at his service. They are, I assure him, more practical than theoretical, and have been derived entirely from my attention to my own beds; and although they may contain no new information for the old and experienced practitioners who read the CABINET, they yet may be of some utility to "A Young Beginner," in the absence of abler communications on the subject.

First, then, we shall suppose that "A Young Beginner" has purchased as many healthy plants of Carnations and Picotees as will fill a tolerably sized bed—say of four square yards. Should his garden be small, like that of the writer, he will easily manage to make this bed hold three dozen plants, which he will effect the more readily by planting them in a zigzag manner; that is, with the first plant in the first row, the first in the second, and the second in the third, all in a straight line. In looking at his bed thus planted, his plants will appear in sloping parallel lines of three plants each, and making angles of about 45 degrees with the edges of his bed. This being effected about the end of March or the beginning of April, it will be necessary to cover each plant with a flower-pot or glass every evening when it is likely to be a frosty night; and this precaution must be continued as long as inclement weather prevails. These coverings must, of course, be removed every morning; and when plants have been carefully kept through the winter months, and are strong and well rooted, and turned out of the pots with the earth entire, they seldom suffer much from the change of temperature, and generally go on well; while those that are imperfectly rooted, or infected with canker, or that have had their stems saturated with moisture and exposed to the frost, or that have been newly purchased from distant markets, generally remain in *statu quo* for three or four weeks after being exposed to the changeable spring weather, and then sicken and die, to the no small mortification of the devoted amateur. I strongly recommend purchasers to go to market in October or November at the latest, as plants bought then generally get well established in the course of the winter, and there is comparatively little risk in turning them out in the spring; while the chances against newly-bought plants are at least ten to one. If they do prosper at all, and get into bloom the first year, it is often in a feeble and sickly state, the flowers being much smaller than they would otherwise have been, which

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leads the grower to form a very erroneous opinion of the merit of the varieties thus imported. This is a well-known fact, and should always be borne in mind by the amateur who wishes to purchase.

Secondly. The next thing to be done will be for the "Young Beginner" to stick his plants carefully; and if he does it so that the tops of the sticks may appear in three straight longitudinal lines, they will look very regular and neat. He will now look over his plants daily; and as their stems begin to push, he will tie them up carefully with matting, or, which is far safer, with good strong pliant twine, lest the matting should give way, and, after some windy night, he should have the mortification of finding some of his favourite Kings, Queens, Doctors, or Grace Darlings prostrated to the surface, and their stems broken off, to his great disappointment for another season. After the experience, however, of a year or two, he will turn cautious, and few such disasters will befall him. His plants will now keep progressing till the first or leading pod will begin to fill; and if he is a member of a competing florists' society, he will probably reduce the number of pods upon each stem to three or four, according to the strength of his plants. It is, however, very questionable whether the size of the flowers is much improved by this reduction.

Thirdly. On healthy, vigorous plants the "Young Beginner" will now find that the most of the shoots are sufficiently long to admit of layering, which operation I would on no account advise him to delay, whatever may be the time when they are ready for it. Some will tell him that it will weaken his blooms, and others that it will make them run in colour the ensuing season; but I would advise him to make sure of securing an increased stock for the next year while he has the influence of the sun's rays to aid him, the above objections being, in my opinion, entirely groundless. He will find that those layered early on in the season are always the best-rooted and most vigorous plants, and can be potted off as they become ready; while the remainder can be put down as soon as they admit of it, and potted off afterwards as time permits. This is a far pleasanter way for the amateur florist than putting off layering altogether till late on in the season, when a great deal has to be done all at once, which is often the cause of a part being done imperfectly and in a hurry, to the sure destruction of a part of the layers. The sun's

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rays then are also beginning to be shorn of their influence; and the consequence is, that the last layered plants are always indifferently rooted when compared with those first pegged down.

The operation of layering must be now so familiar to the readers of the CABINET, that for me to dwell upon it at any great length would only be a waste of space. I will, however, just say that I am an advocate for the old system, which I have always found to answer very well. I either begin close below a joint, and cut perpendicularly inwards till I reach the middle of the layer, and then turn the knife and cut straight up through the joint, and about half an inch further; or I begin a little lower down, and enter gradually till the blade reaches the centre at the under side of the joint, and so on upwards; and then I cut off the sloping part close below the joint. I then peg the layer down in a mixture of half fresh loam and half river sand, covering the layer and peg about an inch deep, but leaving the stem, from the peg to the bottom of the mother plant, quite bare. I would impress upon "A Young Beginner" the necessity of covering his layers very slightly, as the young fibres are no sooner emitted than they run along almost immediately below the surface, and of course the nearer they are left to the sun's rays the more benefit they will derive from that influence. By pursuing this plan, he will find his young plants, if layered about the end of July or the beginning of August, fit to be potted about the end of September or the beginning of October, and strong enough to lift a clod of earth an inch and a-half in diameter at least,—a root sufficient to satisfy the most unreasonable florist. I find, on looking over the CABINET, vol. vi., that a person, signing "Humble Bee," from his "Hole in the Wall," condemns this system, and very facetiously recommends florists to abhor it as they would a wireworm or an earwig; and, instead of it, recommends them not to cut through the joint, but merely up to it; but I must say that if "Humble Bee" would venture a little further from his hole, and fly a little more about among his brother florists, I think he would find that the system which he repudiates so strongly is still almost generally practised by florists, which I think he must admit is one of the very best proofs of its safeness. For my part I am quite satisfied with it, and therefore I recommend it to "A Young Beginner."

Fourthly. It has been recommended by almost all writers on the

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culture of the Carnation, to give the layers "a good trimming" before making the incision and pegging them down; but this is a practice which cannot be too strongly reprobated. All modern writers on vegetable physiology lay it down as an established physiological fact, that the leaves of plants are destined for performing the important functions of digestion, respiration, and perspiration; and, consequently, the lopping off of these necessary organs cannot but be highly prejudicial to the well-being of the infant plants. It is also now pretty generally known that carbonic acid is, in a very great degree, the nutriment of all plants, part of which is extracted from the soil by the spongelets of the roots, and part absorbed from the surrounding atmosphere by the green surface of the plants. It has also been proved, by a variety of experiments, that the influence of the sun's rays has the power of decomposing the carbonic acid, the carbon being retained for the support of the plants, while the oxygen is again expelled, by perspiration or evaporation, through the surface of the leaves. "A Young Beginner" will, therefore, at once see the importance of preserving these organs entire, so that those wonderful operations of Nature may be preserved continually going on.

Fifthly. As the operation of layering is going on, the "Young Beginner" will find that his leading pods are getting full, and requiring a little assistance from the knife, to enable them to burst regularly. I would advise him also to tie them gently round with waxed thread, so that he can give them more room as they grow and require it. He will soon now be cheered by the appearance of his old favourites, and the pushing of their petals beyond the calyx will be watched with the greatest attention, especially if he has increased his stock by the importation of any of the newer varieties. If he is a competing florist, it will be necessary for him now to erect a tent over his bed, so that every drop of rain may be prevented from falling upon the petals, which soon taint where moisture has been allowed to fall upon them. I would advise him to make his flower-beds all of one size, and in a regular range, so that, if he grows a bed of Tulips, he can remove his tulip-tent from that bed to his Ranunculuses, from them to his Pinks, from Pinks to Carnations, &c., as the season advances. This I have found to be a very economical plan, nothing extra being incurred but the trouble of shifting it as it is wanted: it both preserves from rain and sun, both of which the "Young Be-

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ginner" must exclude, if he wishes to exhibit first-rate blooms. As long as this covering is up, and also in dry weather, the plants and layers must be occasionally watered to keep the soil firm about the young plants, and preserve a due degree of moisture. Should part of his bed require sun to get them forward after the other part is ready for exhibition, the latter must be carefully covered with glasses, and shaded with paper covers over them, and the southern side of the tent raised up in fine weather to bring the rest forward. A support of pasteboard or strong paper must also now be put below the guard leaves to keep them perfectly horizontal; and if the cultivator has time to dress the petals of his flowers regularly down as they come forward, he will have less to do on the day of exhibition when he approaches the prize table, where I will now take my leave of his flowers, hoping that a few of his favourites will crown him with honours to cheer him on to future exertions.

Sixthly. Little more need now be said except a word on potting, as we have now nearly accompanied the "Young Beginner" through a complete revolution of the seasons. The blooming season being now over, the most of his plants will be rooted if he has performed the layering as before directed. The only thing, therefore, that he has now to do is to lift his plants carefully, and, after he has severed them from the old plants, to cut the stem off close below the joint, the half of which was pegged into the ground previously. This half generally strikes root also during the winter months, so that good plants treated thus are generally turned out with two roots in the spring. I have to-day (December 2d) unpotted some of my own layers for a distant friend, and I find that some of them have already made a tolerably good second root: these layers might probably be potted about the second week in October, and were then strong. I generally keep a little good fresh soil under cover for the purpose of potting, and this I mix with one-third sand. This renders it very light; and those layers badly rooted generally strike freely during the winter months when potted in it. And here I would warn "A Young Beginner" to beware of the evil of potting too deeply, as this, in my opinion, is the cause of the loss of many fine healthy plants. If plants are potted with the soil above any of the foliage, the moisture is very apt to insinuate itself into the stem at the joints, and this is often productive of the most disastrous consequences to the plants so

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treated. I would advise him, therefore, to keep all the foliage above the soil, and water once moderately, and little more will be necessary through the winter months.

I have not mentioned the visitations of earwigs and wireworms at all in the foregoing remarks, because these are invaders which have never yet intruded upon my flowery domains. I shall also leave the other parts of the query unanswered, as I have always grown my plants in the open ground, and chiefly in good fresh soil, without the use of much manure. Among those florists who grow their Carnations in pots, there will doubtless be some one willing to give "A Young Beginner" another article on their management when grown in that manner.

I preserve my plants during winter in common frames, keeping the lights constantly raised up, except in very cold stormy weather, when I generally shut them close. I find this plan answer very well, and would recommend "A Young Beginner" to trouble himself about no other till he gets more experience and a larger stock, and then he may, perhaps, be inclined to try experiments. Frequent inspections, at leisure hours, take place during the winter months; and a florist's stock, whether in the flowering season or not, is always a fund of recreation and delight to him, whenever a cessation from the sterner duties of life gives him leisure for looking after it. For my part I never feel happier than when I am superintending a bed of flowers just coming to perfection; and, in conclusion, I beg to congratulate "A Young Beginner" upon his possession of a taste for the beauties of Nature, which cannot fail, in his hours of recreation and retirement, to be productive of a never-failing source of the purest pleasure.

Felton Bridge End, December 2d, 1841.

ARTICLE III.

ON THE CULTURE OF IPOMOPSIS PICTA.

BY A SOUTH BRITON.

HAVING seen several queries in your FLORICULTURAL CABINET relating to the Ipomopsis picta, I send you the following observations, if you think them worthy of a place therein.

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Sow the seed about the middle of August or the beginning of September; take care not to keep the soil very moist, as the plants are very liable to damp off. As soon as they appear, they should be potted into small pots with plenty of drainage, and kept in a dry place till the approach of winter, when place them on a shelf near the glass in the greenhouse. They will require but little water through the winter till February or March, when pot them into 60-sized pots, the largest into 48's. The compost I use is one-third of leaf-mould and two-thirds of rich loam, with a little sea-sand added. I believe it is the general opinion that the plants require very little water at any time; however, I find from experience it is the contrary. In order to have strong and healthy plants, when they are about six inches high, I pinch their tops off, and give them plenty of water, a very liberal drainage, and repot them when required. Care must be taken when watering them not to let the water touch the stems of the plants, as I find that to be the cause of their premature death, of which your correspondents complain; to prevent which, (by keeping the water from the stem,) I make a small hill round the stem, so that the water may pass freely through without coming into contact with it. By the above method of treatment I have got splendid plants, some of them with twenty shoots on a plant, which are now in most brilliant bloom, making handsome bushes, three to four feet high.

The Lobelia ignea, splendens, &c., make most beautiful objects in the conservatory and greenhouse, by having their leading shoots stopped in the spring.

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE TROPÆOLUM TUBEROSUM.

BY WILLIAM HOWARD, ESQ., HINSTOCK VILLA, SALOP.

On the 18th of last February I planted, in an inverted sea-cale pot, two bulbs of Tropæolums; at the same time I planted a single bulb in the open ground, each in the same kind of light rich compost. They all made their appearance above ground in the first week in April; those in the cale pot (which, by the bye, was sunk in the ground to within two inches of the top) were in full bloom by the end of July, whilst the one in the open ground did not show flower till the middle of October, and then the flowers were very few in number,

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and the very severe frost which set it on the 14th instant put a period to them all. This day I dug them up; the single bulb, set in the open border, weighed when set half an ounce; its produce was 104 bulbs, seven of which weighed half a pound, and the whole together two pounds and three quarters, which far exceeded the number and weight of the two set in the cale pot. The result proves they bloom earlier and more profusely when the roots are confined, and that they are most prolific in bulbs when grown in the open ground. Having observed in the CABINET, vol. vi. p. 202, that they were good to eat, I had some boiled and some roasted, the same as potatoes; the roasted ones were the best, and some persons may like them; but, according to my own taste, though they may be introduced as a novelty, they cannot be considered a delicacy.

November 21st, 1841.

ARTICLE V.

ON SELECTING FLOWER SEEDS.

BY R. F., ROXBURGHSHIRE.

MUCH has been both said and written on the growing of flowers, and what soil they should be grown in, &c.; but there has been little about collecting the seed. A few observations upon it I think are required; and as no other writer in the CABINET has touched upon it, I venture to forward the following, and commence with the Dahlia.

When one considers the vast quantity of seedlings raised every year, and comparatively so few good double flowers are produced, if there could be means used by which to curtail the quantity raised in the whole, and yet get as many good flowers, there would be a great saving of trouble as well as expense. I have always been partial to flowers, and am much interested in trying experiments. One that I tried on the English Marigold exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I took a head and planted each row of seed separate from the others, and I found that the plants from seed nearest the centre of the head was the most double.

I mentioned the circumstance to a nurseryman, and advised him to try the same with the Dahlia seed, which he did the last two years, and the seedlings raised from the seed as collected turned out far better than any he had raised before; so much so, that when one of

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the Edinburgh nurserymen saw them, he said, "Bless me, Mr. ——, how comes it to pass for you to have so many double flowers; for we have only a double one here and there, but you have only a single one here and there?"

If you, or any other readers of the CABINET should think it worthy of a trial, I am confident they will succeed, and I shall feel happy in promoting the interests of floriculture.

ARTICLE VI.

THE PLEASURES OF SOLITUDE AND GARDENING TO A CONTEMPLATIVE MIND.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

(*Concluded from p.* 287, *Vol. IX.*)

"Thus let me live unseen, unknown,
Thus unlamented let me die,
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie."—POPE.

Such are the calm feelings and unambitious views of those whom solitude delights, and who feel pleasure in luxuriating in the uninterrupted enjoyment of their own thoughts. Who that has felt the unalloyed sweetness of seclusion stealing over the soul like a soothing balm, does not recollect and admire the following magnificent and beautiful description of solitude by the inspired but youthful Pollock?

"Pleasant were many scenes, but most to me
The solitude of vast extent, untouched
By hand of art, where Nature sowed herself
And reaped her crops; whose garments were the clouds;
Whose minstrels, brooks; whose lamps, the moon and stars;
Whose organ choir, the voice of many waters;
Whose banquets, morning dews; whose heroes, storms;
Whose warriors, mighty winds; whose lovers, flowers;
Whose orators, the thunderbolts of God;
Whose palaces, the everlasting hills;
Whose ceiling, heaven's unfathomable blue;
And from whose rocky turrets, battled high,
Prospects immense spread out on every side,
Now lost between the welkin and the main,
Now walled with hills that slept above the storm."

But perhaps one of the greatest advantages to be derived from a residence in the country is, that it naturally fits and trains the mind for the study of Natural History. The continual contemplation of the beauties of Flora, and the successful changes which the face of nature undergoes, from the bursting of the buds to "the sere and

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yellow leaf;" from the rich luxuriance of summer to the desolating blasts of winter, all conspire to raise in the human mind habits of reflection on the innumerable objects by which we are surrounded, and prompt us to explore the contents of the mighty volume of nature spread out at our feet. And here we need have no fears of ever exhausting our subjecs, since, of plants alone, upwards of eighty thousand different varieties have been ascertained to exist. Here then is a wide field for our energies, from the *filices* on the mountain's side, the obscure *mosses* on the old gray stone, or the beautiful crimson and purplish heath on the towering hill, to the choicest productions of the modern florist; from the beautiful shrub ornamenting the pleasure ground, to the stately magnificence of the elm or the oak, the lordly monarchs of the forest. Who can think of the extent of this field for our research without wondering at the mighty and omniscient power of that Being by whom so vast and varied a scene was called into harmonious existence?

The science of Entomology, also, seldom fails to inform me of the subjects to which the attention of the botanist is naturally directed. The curious structure and uses of the various parts of insects are less understood than those of either quadrupeds or birds; not so much, perhaps, from the minuteness of their several parts, as from the remoteness of their manner and modes of living from those of the larger animals. Their wonderful metamorphoses are truly astonishing; and it is no wonder that their number and variety have, hitherto, been found more than sufficient to baffle the exertions of the most indefatigable investigator. All his researches, however, will tend to confirm the opinion that the curious organization of some, to fit them for their situations, and for perpetuating their species, and the peculiar contrivances of others for their special convenience and defence, even from the proboscis of the sagacious elephant down to the shell on the back of the snail, the sting of the bee, or the hard protecting shield which covers the tender gauze wings of the beetle, are plain indications of the benevolent designs of the great Designer, who created, provided for, and perpetuates the whole.

I have great pleasure in here giving a quotation from the pen of a writer whose opinions seem so nearly to coincide with my own. "There is no study which seems so worthy of engaging the attention of a rational creature like man, as that of natural history. It is a

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study which is equally within the reach of all ranks and classes; the objects of which are spread around us, and at our feet, as if to invite us to their contemplation. Indeed, we may be considered as under the necessity of studying it. The animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms, may be viewed as so many great storehouses spread before us by the great Author of nature, from which we may derive all that is necessary for food, clothing and medicine: at the same time that they contain many things hurtful and poisonous. Man comes into the world not endowed with that instinct by which other animals are enabled to discriminate between what is good and what is bad for them. But in its place he has the faculty of reason,—a faculty which, though at first it appears inferior to instinct, is capable, even here, of rising immeasurably above it. To what height it may hereafter attain we cannot tell; but it seems destined to continue for ever improving. The study of natural history has a tendency to open and enlarge the mind, to produce habits of reflection, to call off from low and debasing pleasures. It may also serve to humble our pride when we behold the wisdom and ingenuity which have been displayed in what we are accustomed to consider the meanest of creatures, and consider ourselves but as a link in that great chain of existence, in which

> "Each shell, each crawling insect holds a rank,
> Important in the plan of Him who form'd
> His scale of beings; holds a rank which, lost,
> Would break the chain, and leave behind a gap
> Which Nature's self would rue."

The field which natural history embraces is so vast, and its objects so numberless, that there is no fear of ever exhausting them. All that could be learnt in the longest life would be but as a beginning, when compared with what must remain unknown. It may serve to place the endless variety of the works of nature in a stronger light if we consider that not only are the species of plants and animals so numerous that after ages of investigation we are continually discovering new ones; but that probably no two individuals of a species were ever found exactly to agree in all their parts. Thus of all the millions of men who now inhabit our globe, and of all the myriads who have successively acted their parts on the great stage of life and disappeared, no two have ever been found exactly alike. This rule, if applied to the vegetable or the mineral kingdoms, would hold equally true. Nor are the objects of natural history less varied in their duration and eco-

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nomy than in their appearance. Thus we have the oak which braves the storms of many centuries, and the fungus of a day. And in the animal kingdom we have the elephant, which lives nearly a century, and the little insect, which, in the short space of a few hours, comes into existence, enjoys the short period of life allotted to it, and departs. One word on the pleasure which may be derived from a knowledge of natural objects. There are few who are not capable of receiving pleasure from the sight of a plant or flower; but how much greater is the degree of pleasure to him who only knows the name of the plant he sees, than to him who knows nothing about it! and how is the pleasure enhanced to him who has a *physiological* knowledge of the plant, who understands the structure of its several parts, their mutual dependence on one another, and the part they are designed to act in the great economy of nature! Finally, the student of natural history need never feel solitary, he may always find pleasure in the daisy or the moss growing at his feet, or in the little insect which flits past him. In the wild solitude of nature he may exclaim with Byron,

> "To sit on rocks, to muse o'er floods and fell,
> To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
> Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,
> And mortal foot hath ne'er, or rarely been;
> To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,
> With the wild flock that never needs a fold,
> Alone o'er steeps, and foaming falls to lean;
> *This is not solitude;* 'tis but to hold
> Converse with Nature's charms, and view her stores unroll'd."

Such are some of the charms of solitude, and gardening charms, which have engaged the attention and soothed the mind of all authors, and of all the wise and good, from the remotest ages. But however great the pleasures and advantages of occasional retirement may be found during the summer and autumn of our life; it is, perhaps, near the two extremities of our earthly pilgrimage—in youth and age—that the benefits to be derived from solitude are greatest to the human race. In the former stage, the youthful mind is possessed of the greatest ductility, is fittest to receive every tender and virtuous impression, and if matured with care in calm retirement, and familiarized with nothing but what we may term *the harmonies of human nature*, it then most readily imbibes those beautiful maxims of truth, of love, and charity to all, which enable us to avoid many of the quicksands of fate, and, when we are launched into the business of the great world, to en-

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counter the vicissitudes of life with patient resignation, prepared for whatever may befall.

There are few things so attracting to the infantine mind as flowers; and it is natural that it should be so, for innocence and flowers may truly be denominated *twin sisters*. And how few of us can forget our first attempts at flower-gardening! and with what delight we rambled by the side of the rocky river to transplant primroses into our little paradise! Truly those were golden and blissful days, and the bare recollection of them affords a charm which the turmoil of more important years can never altogether obliterate. But how different are the children of to-day from those of five-and-twenty years ago! Instead of the common beauties which adorn nature's carpet, almost every village, in this floricultural age, can offer to the youthful vision, in public exhibitions, the sight of some of nature's choicest productions. And thus begins the taste for gardening. And as soon as a child is allowed the management and care of a flower-bed, with what anxious assiduity does he attend to every little change, from the propping of a stem to the assistance required by nature to produce a regularly burst pod, or any of the other little artful expedients of the competing florist! And with what care does he preserve his blooms till he has to regret nature's decay!—unlike other children who have no such recreations, and whose every visit to a garden leaves only wreck and demolition behind. Youthful years, thus spent, produce a taste for the beauties of nature, which leaves us only with life; and to such, undoubtedly, as have felt the calmness of solitude in that portion of their lives, a temporary retirement from the cares of the world during the occasional cessations of business, in more advanced years, affords the purest pleasure. A striking instance of the tenacity with which we cling to the charm of nature is mentioned by the biographer of the elegant, the learned, and the eloquent, but too successful *Rousseau*, who, in the hour of dissolution, requested his attendants to bear him up to the window of his apartment, that he might behold once more his flower garden, where he had spent so many happy and tranquil hours.

And at last when the head is "silver'd o'er with gray," when the pleasures of human life are imperceptibly gliding from our grasp, when our mortal frames have become too enfeebled for a longer residence here, and the hour-glass of time is all but emptied of its contents for ever, the principles we have acquired in the tranquillity of

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solitude enable us to abandon this transitory scene without a sigh, to rely with hope on the bosom of Omnipotence, and fearlessly launch our immortal bark on the boundless ocean of Eternity.

"Sweet Solitude! when life's gay hours are past,
Howe'er we range, in thee we fix at last;
Tost through tempestuous seas, the voyage o'er,
Pale we look back and bless thy friendly shore.
Our own strict judges, our past life we scan,
And ask if glory hath enlarged the span;
If bright the prospect, we the grave defy,
Trust future ages and contented die."

Felton Bridge End, August, 1841.

ARTICLE VII.

ON FLORISTS' FLOWERS IN CLASSES.

BY A JUNIOR FLORIST.

THE article on exhibiting florists' flowers, which appears at p. 260 of the November Number of the last volume of the CABINET, by Florista, requires notice. Some of the remarks therein are certainly good; but I cannot agree with the writer in the opinion that the exhibition of flowers in classes is either mischievous or impolitic, and for the following reasons:—Were two, three, or more of any one sort or variety permitted to appear in any single stand, according to the amendment or departure from the established rule—for such it would be—would, in my opinion, cause great dissension among exhibitors, because, in certain soils and situations, some varieties grow much better than others, their flowers are in every way superior, although the treatment they undergo is precisely similar; consequently it would happen that where a grower excels in a few sorts, he would devote his chief attention to them, and become comparatively indifferent to newer varieties.

This observation, it will be seen, applies chiefly to the Dahlia, a stand of which must never, by the existing rule, contain two flowers of a sort. Again, if Florista's suggestion were adopted, there would be little encouragement to attempt the production of new varieties, and thus the stimulus to improvement in form, variety of colour, and shading would receive a severe check. It is, in fact, essential, in exhibiting a stand of Dahlias, that the blooms should be of the same form and shape of petal; for I have observed at several shows that "stands," containing many good and even first-rate flowers, have been ranked low by the judges, solely because one or two of a totally different

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character from the others have been introduced. Thus, for instance, a single bloom, with a large coarse petal, has completely disqualified a stand, though every other individual flower was similar, and admitted to comprise all the requisite qualifications of fine flowers. As to visitors generally, were their approbation or disapprobation to be considered, it would become extremely difficult for any floricultural society to give universal satisfaction. Visitors come to inspect flowers, not to judge them, or to alter laws and regulations. If they desire to compete, the path is clear; let them become amateur growers.

To purchasers it would offer great security were an annual show to be held at some central place for the express purpose of exhibiting new seedlings only. On the merits of these, some persons competent to give a decided opinion should judge, and furnish a certificate of such only as were found to possess those qualities that would guarantee them to take rank as first or second rate flowers. At the same time the quality and character of each flower should be clearly stated, the exhibitor being required to tender the name of the flower. The price, however, ought to be decided by the owner, for it is a well-known fact, that plants of any description, if sold at a reasonable price, not only always meet with more purchasers than when they are highly rated, but a greater amount is realized. Of this, however, the venders will be the best judges.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

AERIDES QUINQUEVULNERA.—Five-spotted flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 241.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent from the Philippine Islands, by Mr. H. Cuming, to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed. The plant grows as luxuriant as A. odorata, and blooms as prolific. The flowers are produced on pendulous racemes, which are many-flowered, each raceme being about six inches long, and every separate blossom an inch across. The sepals and petals whitish, speckled near the base, with a purplish stain at the extremities. Labellum funnel shaped, green. It flourishes best when attached to a block of wood and suspended from the roof of the house it is grown in. Aerides from aer, the air, as the plant subsists almost wholly on atmospheric support.

BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA.—Tendrilled trumpet-flower. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 245.) Bignoniaceæ. A native of North America, and is a beautiful flowering climber, blooming very freely in the greenhouse or conservatory; in one of the latter belonging to W. Leaf, Esq., of Streatham, where it is allowed to grow without any pruning, and its long flexible branches to hang gracefully from the sides and roof of the house. The plant grows freely in the open air, but does not bloom near so well as in doors. When grown out of doors the soil should not be very

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rich, nor should it be much pruned, or it will principally grow gross wood, and flower but sparingly. The flowers are produced in clusters of three or four at each joint near the extremities of the shoots. The flower is of a campanulate form, tube short, limb five-parted rather more than two inches across, of a reddish yellow.

CLEOME LUTEA.—Golden flowered. (Bot. Reg. 67.) Capparidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A native of the north west coast of America. It is a hardy annual, blooming freely in summer, and being liable to damp off, requires to be grown in an open and dry situation, and to have a strongish soil. The flowers are of a pretty yellow, produced numerous in racemes of three inches long. Each blossom is about three quarters of an inch across.

FUCHSIA RADICANS.—Rooting fuchsia. (Bot. Reg. 66.) Onograceæ. Octandria Monogynia. It is a native of Brasil, but succeeds well in a conservatory or greenhouse. It is a free grower, requiring the same treatment as other fuchsias. In growth it has a pendant, trailing habit, and when trained to a pillar or stake, has a pretty effect. It strikes freely from cuttings. It was introduced into this country by John Miers, Esq., who gives the following account of it; viz., that he met with it in the Organ Mountains, in 1829, clinging in long festoons from a tall tree, and having a profusion of brilliant flowers. On a subsequent visit a cutting was taken and brought home; it struck root, and four years elapsed before the plant flowered. The principal stem is now 18 feet high, with many others nearly as long. From its handsome flowers and trailing habit, it is likely to be a favourite and ornamental plant for the greenhouse. In its native situation it grew at an elevation of 3,000 feet, where at night the temperature is frequently as low as 35° to 45° of Fahrenheit. Although Mr. Miers's plant did not bloom till it had attained the size above stated, plants raised from cuttings in the Birmingham Botanic Garden, very small plants, have bloomed freely. It is a trailing perennial shrub, having numerous branches. The leaves are of an elliptic form, three inches long and one and a half broad, quite smooth on the upper surface. The flowers are produced at the axils of the leaves, and as many of them as there are leaves at each joint, being usually four. Each flower is about two inches long, having a footstalk nearly that length too. The calyx is of a bright scarlet, the sepals expanding quite open. The petals are of a deep purple, but in consequence of being almost wholly enclosed within the tubular portion of the calyx little of it is seen. It will be a valuable acquisition to this lovely tribe; we hope to be able to supply plants of it soon.

GESNERA MOLLIS.—Downy Gesnera. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 243.) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. A native of Caraccas, introduced into this country in 1839. It has been usually kept in a stove, but it will thrive exceedingly well in a greenhouse. It is a very handsome flowering species. The flower stem rises to the height of four or five feet, or even more. It is a sub-shrubby plant. The flowers are very like those of G. oblongata (or elongata), but it is not of so shrubby a habit, but differs in having strong, erect, tall, succulent stems, and large soft leaves. The flowers proceed from the axil of the leaves, on a footstalk about three inches long, and are of a brilliant light crimson colour. Each flower is a little more than an inch long. It is of easy culture and blooms the whole of summer, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

HOULLETIA VITTATA.—Striped flowered. (Bot. Reg. 69.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. This curious plant is very similar in habit to Maxillaria Warreana. The flowers are produced in an erect raceme, forming a long pyramid of bloom. Each flower is about two inches across, yellow streaked with deep chocolate.

MARIANTHUS CŒRULEA-PUNCTATUS.—Blue-spotted flowered. (Pax. Mag. 247.) Pittosporaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. From the Swan River Colony. It is a greenhouse shrubby climber, its slender branches twining to a considerable length, something like a Sollya, producing quantities of its pretty pale-blue flowers, in umbellate-cymose heads. Each flower is about three quarters of an inch across. It grows freely in a compost of heath mould and sandy loam, having a free drainage. It strikes readily from cuttings.

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ONCIDIUM ORNITHORHYNCHUM.—Bird's beak Oncidium. (Bot. Mag. 3912.) Orchideæ. Gynandria Monogynia. A native of Mexico and Guatemala, where it grows on very elevated mountains. Mr. Skinner sent plants of it to J. Bateman, Esq., of Knypersly, with whom it has bloomed. The flowers are produced very numerously on a drooping panicle. They are of a beautiful rose colour, fragrant, and each blossom near an inch across. It is an interesting and pretty species.

OPUNTIA DECUMBENS.—Decumbent. (Bot. Mag. 3914.) Cacteæ. Icosandria Monogynia. A native of Mexico, which is growing in the collection at Kew. The flowers are produced in clusters of three or four together, of a pretty yellow colour. Each flower is about three inches across.

OPUNTIA MONACANTHA.—One spined. (Bot. Mag. 3911.) Cacteæ. Icosandria Monogynia. In the Kew collection, a native of Brazil. Flowers of a beautiful deep orange colour. Each flower is about three inches across.

RIGIDELLA IMMACULATA.—Spotless Stiffstalk. (Bot. Reg. 68.) Sent to the London Horticultural Society from Guatemala. It is a half-hardy bulb, requiring exactly the same management as the Tigridia, to which they are very nearly allied. The flowers are of a deep crimson-red, each being near two inches across.

STYLIDIUM RECURVUM.—Recurved. (Bot. Mag. 3913.) Stylideæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of the Swan River Colony, growing about six inches high, suffruticose. The flowers are yellow on the outside and reddish orange within. Each bloom being about three quarters of an inch across. We have seen plants of it in bloom at the nurseries of Mr. Low, of Clapton, and Messrs. Henderson's, Edgeware-road.

PLANTS NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER NOT FIGURED.

GESNERIA LONGIFOLIA.—Sent from Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society by Mr. Hartweg. The stem is stout, two feet high, the leaves being eight inches long. The flowers are an inch long, of a very rich crimson, in the way of G. allagophylla, but is much handsomer.

MORMODES BUCCINATOR.—Messrs. Loddiges have received a variety that has flowers of a dull orange spotted with brown, being handsomer than the first kind.

CENTROPOGON CORDIFOLIUS.—A native of Guatemala, sent to the London Horticultural Society by Mr. Hartweg. The flowers are of a deep rose colour, resembling those of Lobelia Surinamensis. It is a greenhouse plant, and has recently bloomed in the garden at Chiswick.

PLANTS NOTICED AT NURSERIES, &c.

MARIANTHUS, NOVA SPECIES.—Another ornamental greenhouse climbing plant, the flowers of which resemble those of the M. cærulea punctata, but are of a deeper blue. It has recently flowered in a cool frame in the collection at the Clapton Nursery.

NIPHÆA OBLONGA.—A pretty flowering herbaceous plant which has been introduced by the London Horticultural Society, and in conjunction with the beautiful Achimenes has bloomed during the whole of autumn. The plant grows to about six inches high, producing its elegant, Gloxinia-like, white flowers.

CATTLEYA HARRISONIA; VAR. ALBA.—An exceedingly lovely and showy species, the flower being of a delicate whitish hue, tinged with blush. The lip has a yellow base. It has recently bloomed at Messrs. Loddiges.

OXYLOBIUM CUNEATUM.—This is a handsome erect-growing species, the flowers in colour much like those of Gompholobium polymorphum. It is a neat and pretty flowering plant in the collection of Mr. Low, of the Clapton Nursery.

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GREVILLIA.—A new species from the Swan River, with foliage like that of Boronia pinnata. It is a very neat-growing plant. At Mr. Low's.

COTONEASTER DENTICULATA.—Another hardy shrubby plant of this justly-admired genus. The foliage is of the colour and form of the old and generally-known Correa alba. It is a very pretty plant, and if it bears, like others, numerous berries, it will give it additional interest. At Mr. Low's.

ARBUTUS FARINOSA.—The long lanceolate leaves, of a deep rich green, give the plant a very pretty appearance, and make it desirable for every shrubbery. At Mr. Low's.

BAUHINIA (of the Mission.)—This lovely plant has just been received by Mr. Low, the foliage is very beautiful.

TETRANTHERA JAPONICA.—The leaves are large, like a Rhododendron Caucasicum, of a very deep green, having a light edging. It is a very pretty robust-growing shrub, and appears to be hardy; should it prove to endure this climate it will be a valuable addition to the shrubbery. At Mr. Low's.

INGA PULCHERRIMUS.—Sent to the Clapton Nursery from New York, but judged to be a native of Brazil. It has a very beautiful foliage in the way of the Humble Plant.

ARALIA CRASSIFOLIA.—A native of New Zealand. The leaf of the small plant at Mr. Low's is sixteen inches long and about a quarter broad. It has a very prominent and strong midrib of a bright brown colour, each side of which there is a small edging of the leaf of a deep green, and at every inch a cross mark of a light colour. It is a singular and pretty-looking greenhouse plant. At Mr. Low's.

BEGONIA BARKERII.—The leaf of this new species is a foot long, giving it a noble appearance. At Mr. Low's.

JUSTICIA ATTENUATA.—The leaf is beautifully lined with red, giving it a very interesting appearance, and rendering it a most desirable plant for a stove collection, or for a warm greenhouse or conservatory. At Mr. Low's.

HIBBERTIA CORIAFOLIA.—A very pretty Lechenaultia-looking plant, with bright yellow flowers, about an inch across. It is a desirable greenhouse plant, keeping long in bloom, and easy of culture. At Mr. Low's.

MIRBELIA BAXTERII.—This plant forms a very neat dwarf bushy shrub, and bears a profusion of its pretty yellow flowers. It deserves a place in every greenhouse, and its blooming till winter renders it additionally desirable. We mention the plant in this place in order to recommend it to our readers, although it has been described in a former number. We recently saw many plants in bloom at Mr. Henderson's Nursery, Edgeware-road.

GESNERA LANATA.—The plant and flowers are hoary. It grows to four or five feet high, producing its blossoms in whorls of ten or twelve each, of a fine orange-scarlet; the interior of the mouth is prettily spotted with red. Each blossom is about an inch and a half long. At Mr. Henderson's.

DURANTA PLUMIERII.—This plant was introduced into this country in , but has been neglected. In consequence of its not being generally well grown it bloomed seldom. In the stove at Mr. Henderson's we recently saw a plant, a little more than a yard high, in profuse bloom, having a beautiful appearance. The numerous branching panicle of flowers was two feet long. The blossom of a pale blue streaked with dark violet. It well deserves attention.

ERANTHEMUM STRICTUM.—A handsome flowering plant, deserving a place in every stove collection or warm greenhouse. The flowers are of a deep blue colour with a dark eye, and are the size of the blossom of a common large-flowered periwinkle. At Mr. Henderson's.

ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA.—This noble-looking plant is trained at a considerable length in the stove of Mr. Henderson, and blooms for several months successively. In November, when we saw it, there were about 300 flowers upon it, in panicles of eight or ten in each, of a rich deep yellow colour, of a convolvulus form, each blossom being near four inches long and three across. It is of easy culture, and deserves a place in every hot-house or warm greenhouse.

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PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

On Climbing Roses for a Wall.—Will some of the readers of the Cabinet give me a list of climing Roses, best suited to cover and adorn a high Western wall, combining *speed of growth* and multiplicity of flowers?

4th Dec., 1841. Juvenis, an old Subscriber.

[Had our correspondent given us the length of wall, or number of plants required, a more satisfactory list of kinds might have been given. For the present, however, we give a list of some of the best kinds suited to the purposes named as to vigour, hardy habit, and beauty. If an addition be required, we will, on being informed, supply the deficiency:—

Rampant.—Beautiful pure white.
Spectabile.—Bright rosy lilac.
Scandens, (or Alice Gray).—Buff, changing to a pale flesh-colour.
Myrianthus, (or Ranunculacea).—Delicate light rose.
Adelaide d'Orleans.—Pale rose with a deeper-coloured centre.
Triomphe de Bollwyller, (or Sempervirens ordorata).—Shaded white.
Lady Montgomery.—Pale rose.
Clair.—Single, crimson, with a light centre; singular and pretty.
Indica major.—Delicate rose.
Madame d'Arblay, (or Wells' white).—Pretty creamy white.
Wood's Garland.—White, changing to pink.
Rosa Elegans, (or Bengale Elegante).—Bright pink.
Ayrshire Queen.—Purple crimson.
Sir John Sebright.—Light crimson.
Bennett's Seedling.—White, large clustered.
Ayrshire Elegans.—White.
Queen of the Belgians.—Pure white.
Ruga.—A most beautiful blush.
Gloire de Rosomene.—Crimson.
Madame Desprez.—Bright rosy-lilac.
Crimson Madame Desprez.—Rich crimson.
Crimson Globe.—Rich purplish crimson.
Belle Antonine.—Delicate pink.
Bouquet tout fait.—Cream-coloured.
Camellia Rose.—Bright rose.
Cerise.—Deep rosy purple.
Clarissa Harlowe.—Pretty pale flesh.
George the Fourth.—Velvet crimson.
Beauty of Billiard.—Vivid scarlet.
Hardy.—Pale flesh rosy centre.
Jaune Desprez.—Bright fawn colour.
Du Luxembourg.—Fine red and rose.
Madame Jouvin.—Rose, buff centre.
Coccinea superba.—Scarlet and crimson.
Lamarque.—Pale lemon.
Wells' Pink.—Bright pink.
Wells' Sir Walter Scott.—Deep dark purple.
Minette.—Fine light crimson.
Edmund Garratt.—Rose, shaded with carmine.
Aimee Vibert.—Pure white, large clustered.

The above forty kinds contain not only what will flourish well in the situation, and cover the wall speedily, if planted in a good rich loamy soil, but they will afford bloom from May to November.—Conductor.]

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On the Manettia Grandiflora.—I should feel obliged if you, or some one of your numerous subscribers, would, in an early number of your Cabinet, give me some information as to the culture and treatment of the Manettia. I have it trained to the back wall of the Greenhouse for the last two years, and have not yet flowered it. An Irish Subscriber.

On Acacia prostrata, and Ipomæa Horsfallia.—I have a plant of the Acacia prostrata, the shoots of which are six feet long from the pot. Being at a loss as to the mode of training it so as to produce the best effect, I should be exceedingly obliged if any of your numerous correspondents would inform me of any plan which they may adopt. An early reply would oblige

R. W. C.

P. S. Is the Ipomæa Horsfallia hardy enough for a warm greenhouse?

[Yes, we have seen it flourish so situated.—Conductor.]

On a descriptive list of Epacris, &c.—If one of the numerous readers of the Cabinet would give a descriptive list of all the known species of that lovely tribe of plants the Epacris, with a few hints as to cultivating them successfully, you would oblige

A constant Reader and Subscriber.

Isle of Wight, 5th December, 1841.

P. S. I should also be obliged for a list of about two dozen of the most handsome and freest blooming Stove Plants, as I want to increase my collection.

ANSWER.

Plants to cover a bank under trees in the pleasure ground, &c.—In November number of our last Volume, at page 261, in answer to a correspondent, we gave a list of plants suitable, but omitted to state that all the Ayrshire Roses, and the rapid growing ones of what are termed evergreen roses, are admirably adapted for the purpose. Ten years ago we had a bank planted, and in three years the plants had spread so much as to form bushes from six to twelve feet across, and were, in the season, a most beautiful object. Some plants were placed about four feet from, but so as to train up the trunks of the trees, which gave additional interest to the scene.—Conductor.

REMARKS.

On Grafting the Fuchsia, &c.—When so many efforts are making, in every direction, to create new varieties of that beautiful tribe of plants, the Fuchsia, which has acquired additional impetus from the importation of the F. fulgens and F. corymbiflora, it may afford information to some of your readers to be informed of an experiment made in this neighbourhood, which has been, so far as it has proceeded, completely successful.

Mr. Mercer, the gardener at Crawfurd Priory Garden, in Fifeshire, had a large plant of Fuchsia Riccartoni growing in a pot; he grafted the F. fulgens upon it by approach, of course allowing the different plants to remain until he found that they had entirely coalesced or grown together. He then, in the usual way, removed the proper head of the stock (F. Riccartoni) and the lower part of the graft, or F. fulgens, so that the stock of F. Riccartoni was left with a fine plant of the F. fulgens growing on it. Although this operation was only performed last spring, yet the head F. fulgens flowered and fruited well. When I saw the plant, in October last, the stock was standing about five feet high (including the pot) from the ground, with a diameter of between two and three inches; the graft, F. fulgens, only about three quarters of an inch in diameter, rises about a foot and a half, and has a fine spreading head, so that the plant stands nearly seven feet high from the ground.

A nurseryman who has seen it considers it as the first experiment which has been made to break the individuality, if I may call it so, of the F. fulgens, (all

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the new varieties having been produced by impregnating other sorts with the pollen of the F. fulgens.) and he is, therefore, looking forward with much expectation to the fruit which will be produced from the grafted plant next year.

Whether his hope will be justified remains to be seen; but much credit is due to Mr. Mercer, who has a great experience and knowledge of plants, for the success of the experiment, in as far as he is concerned; and this may lead to many other successful experiments with the other sorts of Fuchsias, and may afford a hint which may be useful to your readers.

15th December, 1841. SCOTUS.

ON AN ALKALINE EXTRACT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF MILDEW, RED SPIDER, &c.—Sir,—As every improvement in horticultural science is important, I forthwith send you the results of an article, called Alkaline Extract, prepared by Mr. R. Bainbridge, flower gardener, Escrick Park, who sent me a small bottle in the early part of last spring. I gave it a trial on a peach-tree infected with mildew, and am happy to say it had the desired effect of completely freeing the peach from this troublesome pest; the foliage which succeeded was most healthy, and the fruit fine. I am also informed, from respectable and good authority, that the Alkaline Extract has been equally efficacious when applied by others, both in the destruction of the red spider and mildew. Since such facts cannot be too extensively circulated, nor so invaluable an article made too public for the benefit of the horticulturist, you would much oblige by inserting this proof of its merit in your valuable periodical. I am, &c.,

Kippax Park, Pontefract, 15th December, 1841. WILLIAM AKESTER.

ON THE HELIOTROPE.—A friend of mine has one of these delightful plants trained to a trellis in a greenhouse. The plant is upwards of nine feet high, and broad in proportion, and has never been without a flower for the last year and three quarters, whilst in spring and summer it has been covered with bloom. No fire or heat of any artificial kind was kept in the house during the winter; the only plan for protecting the plants in the frosts of last winter being to light three or four rushlights in the house at night.

This plan of protecting the plants at night has been found to answer very well *without heat*. Can any of your readers assign the reason? Will the stimulus of a trifling *light only* protect plants from the action of frost?

This climate is well known for its comparative mildness.

Cornwall, 7th December, 1841. A CONSTANT READER, X. Y. Z.

CURIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL ROSES, &c.—The following valuable roses have singular changeable properties, opening of a light rose, then becoming darker, and finally dying off quite crimson, viz.—Belle Isidore, Etna, Rubens, Camellia panaché, and Virginie. An Italian variety called Manetii, of strong growth, has been found to make an excellent stock for working China and tea roses upon. Half-inch bone dust is found to be an excellent manure for the latter mentioned kinds, planted in a close soil.

8th December, 1841. ROSA.

ERYTHRINA CRISTA GALLI, HARDY.—A strong root of Erythrina crista galli, planted near a south wall about the 1st of May, in soil of equal parts of good loam and leaf-mould, with a little sand, will flower in September as freely as if kept in a stove or greenhouse; a plant has lived out of doors here for the last four years, by covering it with a little sand, or coal-ashes, during the winter months. It produces about the end of this month many shoots, which strike as freely as Dahlia cuttings, with a little bottom heat, provided the shoots are taken off with a bit of the old root attached; two or three of the strongest shoots may be left to exhibit their splendid coral spikes in the autumn. As the summers are more dry and warm in England than in this country, I am satisfied this beautiful plant would grow as freely as many herbaceous plants by a little protection during winter. P. K.

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FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

GREENHOUSE.—This department should have good attendance during this month. Oranges, Lemons, and Myrtles, &c., will require water frequently; they usually absorb much.

The herbaceous kinds of plants will require occasional waterings, but less frequent and in less quantities than the woody kinds. Succulents, as Aloes, Sedums, &c., should be watered very sparingly, and only when the soil is very dry. Air should be admitted at all times when the weather is favourable, or the plants cannot be kept in a healthy state. If any of the Orange, Lemon, or Myrtle trees, &c., have naked or irregular heads, towards the end of the month, if fine mild weather occur, begin to reclaim them to some uniformity, by shortening the branches and head shoots; by this attention they will break out new shoots upon the old wood, and form a regular head; be repotted in rich compost in April, reducing the old ball of earth carefully, and replacing with new soil. After shifting, it would be of great use to the plants if the convenience of a glass case could be had in which to make a dung-bed that the pots might be plunged in; this would cause the plants to shoot vigorously, both at the roots and tops. Repot Amaryllis, &c. Tender and small kinds of plants should frequently be examined, to have the surface of soil loosened, decayed leaves taken away; or if a portion of a branch be decaying, cut it off immediately, or the injury may extend to the entire plant and destroy it.

ANNUALS.—Towards the end of the month, sow some of the tender kinds which require the aid of a hot-bed in raising, or in pots in heat.

The bulbs of Anomatheca Cruenta should now be repotted into small pots, to prepare them for turning out into beds, so as to bloom early.

Auriculas should, at the end of the month, be top-dressed, taking off old soil an inch deep, and replacing it with new.

Bulbs, as Hyacinths, &c., grown in water-glasses, require to be placed in an airy and light situation when coming into bloom. The water will require to be changed every three or four days. The flower-stem may be supported by splitting a stick at the bottom into four portions, so as it will fit tight round the edge of the glass at the top.

The seed of Calceolarias should be sown at the end of the month, and be placed in a hot-bed frame, also cuttings or slips be struck, as they take root freely now.

Cuttings of Salvias, Fuchsias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, &c., desired for planting out in borders or beds during spring and summer, should be struck in moist heat at the end of the month, in order to get the plants tolerably strong by May, the season of planting out.

DAHLIAS.—Dahlia roots, where great increase is desired, should now be potted or partly plunged into a little old tan in the stove, or a frame, to forward them for planting out in May. As shoots push, take them off when four or five inches long, and strike them in moist heat.

Herbaceous Perennials, Biennials, &c., may be divided about the end of the month, and planted out where required.

HYDRANGEAS.—Cuttings of the end of the last year's wood, that possess plump buds at their ends, should now be struck in moist heat; plant one cutting in a small pot (60's). When struck root, and the pot is full of roots, repot them into larger; such plants make singularly fine objects during summer.

Mignonette, to bloom early in boxes or pots, or to turn out in the open borders, should now be sown.

Rose Trees, Lilacs, Pinks, Hyacinths, Polyanthuses, Narcissus, &c., should regularly be brought in for forcing.

TENDER ANNUALS.—Some of the kinds, as Cockscombs, Amaranthuses, &c., for adorning the greenhouse in summer, should be sown by the end of the month.

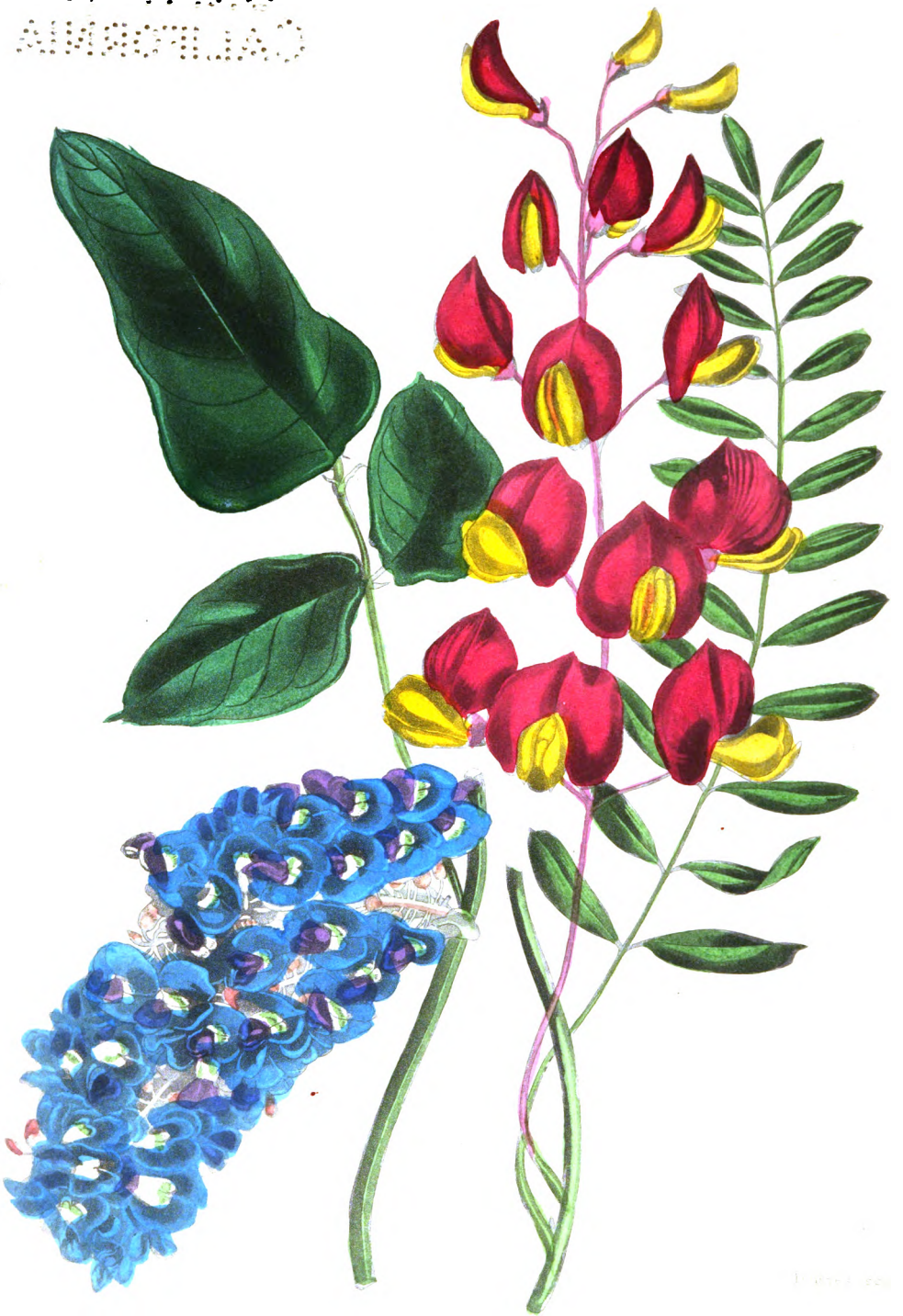
Ten-week Stocks, Russian and Prussian Stocks, &c., to bloom early, should be sown at the end of the month in pots, placed in a hot-bed frame, or be sown upon a slight hot-bed.

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Hardenbergia Macrophylla. Dudumania Superiana.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

FEBRUARY 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

DAUBENTONIA TRIPETIANA. *(Monsieur Tripet's Daubentonia.)*

LEGUMINOSÆ. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

This beautiful flowering shrubby plant is a native of Buenos Ayres, seeds of which had been obtained by M. Tripet Le Blanc, nurseryman of Paris, with whom it has bloomed, and specimens exhibited at a show in Paris, and by the kindness of a friend we received a drawing, and the particulars we here record concerning the plant.

M. Tripet Le Blanc sowed seeds of it, and put them in a hot-bed frame in February, 1840. The plants pushed up in about three weeks; they were soon after potted off in rich soil, replaced in the frame, and as required were repotted, till in August they formed fine branching tree-like plants a yard high; they were then removed to the open air and plunged in a bed, where they immediately showed flower buds arising from the clear parts of the branches, and not, as is usual, from the axils of the leaves. When the racemes of flowers were fully developed, they were about six inches long, standing nearly erect, each having about twenty blossoms. The branches are numerously furnished with racemes, even to the extremities, and as the flowers of the first produced racemes decay, and the shoots keep extending, fresh racemes are produced, and thus its extraordinary beauty continues to increase, and renders it one of the most handsome and

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valuable plants that has recently been obtained. The plant is not quite hardy it appears, being cut down by the first sharp frost, but is similar to that of *Clianthus puniceus*. If planted in a conservatory, or grown in a greenhouse, there is no doubt but it would bloom nearly all the year; and if turned out into the open border in May would there bloom for five months. It deserves a place in every situation where it can be grown.

HARDENBERGIA MACROPHYLLA. *(Broad-leaved.)*

LEGUMINOSÆ. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

A NATIVE of the Swan River colony, from whence seeds were sent to Robert Mangles, Esq., Sunning Hill, Berks, in whose garden plants were raised. The one from which our drawing was taken is a fine specimen, growing in the conservatory of R. Barclay, Esq., Layton in Essex. The drawing was obligingly sent us by Mr. Kyle, the intelligent gardener there, who had it done by the artist who draws for Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and is a fac-simile of one taken for that publication. Mr. Kyle states that at the time the artist took the drawings the plant had greatly exhausted itself by blooming most profusely, and but a small remnant of diminished racemes were left, so that the figure given is but about one-half the length of the general racemes. This fact was not only stated to us by Mr. Kyle, but the stalk of a raceme was sent us, and which was more than double the length of our figure, besides having two lateral branches nearly as long as the centre one, previously forming altogether a fine graceful cluster of beautiful blossoms. The drawing sent to us had been in the hands of the engraver some time, and the plate so completed, when the natural specimen was sent us, that we regret it was too late to make it correct in size. Our readers, however, will see the size of each separate bloom as well as the colour, and with the above descriptive remarks upon it, will be able to form a tolerably correct opinion of its blooming merits. Mr. Kyle states that the plant under his care he obtained in May, 1840, and he planted it in the border of a conservatory when it was about a yard high. During the last summer it had grown so rapidly as now to be thirty feet in length. The habit of the plant is very luxuriant, branching widely, covered with a beautiful rich green foliage, and bearing a vast profusion of its racemes of beautiful blue flowers. It is a most desirable plant for a

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conservatory, and blooming so long and abundant is highly ornamental. When grown even in a conservatory border, it may be trained round a wire trellis, so as to bring the bloom near to view, and render it thus a very interesting object. It can also be grown very successfully in a suitable sized pot, and trained similarly, or in some manner to give a pretty and ornamental effect. We have seen some so constructed by circles of wire-framing, reaching down as low as the bottom of the pot entirely to conceal it; for such a purpose the present plant would be very suitable. Mr. Kyle further states that when grown in a pot it must have a liberal extent of room for the roots so as to grow freely, in order to exhibit that vigour and beauty which it is capable of displaying. It is a most desirable plant, and deserves a place in every greenhouse or conservatory. The soil it grows vigorously in is a fresh rich loam, with about one-third of peat and sand. The compost must be chopped, not sifted, and have a liberal drainage.

[After the above was put in type, receiving from Mr. Kyle a specimen of the usual length of a raceme, we had a drawing made of the centre portion of it, which we now give, our plate having then been so far completed with the Daubentonia, that we could not add the two lateral branches of the raceme, but the present one is double the length of the one which had been drawn, and sent us by Mr. Kyle.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE II.

ON THE ORIGIN AND CULTURE OF THE HEARTSEASE.

BY PHILO-DAHLIA, DURHAM.

HAVING been a subscriber to your work for a length of time, I have been greatly edified by many articles which have appeared therein; I therefore in my turn am desirous of adding to its pages a few remarks on the culture and habits of the above mentioned well-known and elegant little flower, which may not be uninteresting to a few.

Origin.—The Heartsease or Pansy (from the French Pensée, "thought") is a native of our own country, as is the Carnation, but, unlike that beautiful flower, it is only within a few years that it has been generally cultivated as a florist's flower, yet, under the manage-

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ment of the propagator, it has made such rapid advances to perfection, that, if we compare the Pansy in its wild state with one of our lately raised varieties, the contrast is truly surprising, for not only is the shape almost completely altered, but the colours are so varied yet beautifully blended together.

Culture.—The most approved method of propagation is by taking off young slips in the autumn, which is the best time, as then the ground and weather are most suitable for the formation of rootlets, on account of its dampness and dulness. About the first week in October a bed is prepared of light but rich soil, raised a little above the path, in order to drain off all superfluous moisture. The cuttings are then made ready, by stripping them of their under leaves, and cutting close below the bottom joint, from which the roots must spring, for if this is not done the cutting will decay to that joint, which frequently destroys the whole. After the bed is prepared, the cuttings are arranged according to their varieties, each sort being marked by a tally stick, numbered or named according to the pleasure of the owner. The cuttings will be found to be well-rooted in about six weeks, when they may be planted out for blooming in the spring, or potted to keep over winter in a frame.

Soil and Situation.—The soil in which the Pansy is found to flourish best is a compost of cow-dung one half, fresh loam one quarter part, leaf mould one eighth part, and coarse sand one eighth, but peat soil should on no account be intermixed, as it burns up the Pansy completely. These ingredients should be well mingled together, and purified from worms and slugs by having lime-water frequently thrown over the heap, and in a short time it will be fit for use.

The situation best adapted for the Heartsease is one which is sheltered from the mid-day sun, but which receives a little in the morning, as then it is not so powerful as to injure the colours.

Transplanting.—This may be performed at any season, but in doing so an error is prevalent. We see the plants taken up with a ball of earth around them, and planted again with it. Now as everything deteriorates the soil in which it grows, and as the Pansy entirely pierces every particle of earth its roots can reach, therefore that which we take up with it must be entirely exhausted, and when planted again can receive very little food from its new situation, as

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its roots do not by nature straggle far from the stem. To prevent this starvation, it would be much better to wash away all the soil from the roots, and plant it again with its roots unconfined; then it would be able to seek food for itself abundantly, and thereby produce much larger flowers.

The following list contains forty of the best varieties in cultivation:—

Argo.
Augusta (May.)
Anne Eliza (Do.)
British Queen.
Colonel Dundas.
Captivation.
Dandie Dinmont (May.)
Eclipse (Thompson.)
Feronia (May.)
Haidee (Do.)
Henrietta.
Imogene (May.)
John (Thompson.)
Jewess (Warren)
——— (Lidgard.)
Livia (Thompson.)
Laura (May.)
Magnet (Thompson.)
Miss Jane (Hancock.)
Miss Towers (Do.)
Paul Pry.
Peter Dick (May.)
Platonia (Do)
Penelope (Do.)
Queen of the Whites.
Reliance Superb.
Triumph (Cook's.)
Victoria Superba.
Wycomb Abbey.
Westminster Abbey.
Windsor Castle.
White Perfection.
*Liberal (Hancock's.)
*Acme of Perfection (Do.)
*Ringleader (Do.)
*Revenge (Do.)
*Victory (Do.)
*Miss May (Do.)
*Glory of North Durham (Do.)
*Beauty of the Wear (Do.)

The last eight, marked with a star, I particularly recommend, as being some of the best flowers ever yet produced. They will, I believe, be sent out by the raiser in May, 1842, at 1*l.* 5*s.* the set.

ARTICLE III.

ON PLANTING EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

BY A SURREY NURSERYMAN.

THE subject of successfully transplanting evergreen shrubs having recently been inquired about by a correspondent, I forward for insertion in an early number of the CABINET the following remarks thereon, being the result of a thirty years' observation and practice as a nurseryman, who cultivates upwards of eight acres of evergreens. It is admitted that the leaves of a tree contribute to the production of roots, consequently the period when they exert the greatest influence in that particular is the best period to plant in. From October to January it is evident the leaves of evergreens are in their state of maturity, and then possess the greatest power of active agency, and are best pre-

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pared to sustain the effect of a removal, as well as contribute to a re-establishment of the plant. Another advantage in planting at this season (or as near as circumstances will admit) is, that the state of the atmosphere is more congenial by being moist and cool, instead of, as is generally the case, more or less at other seasons, being in a dry and parching condition. I admit that early in spring the atmosphere is not so objectionable as at a late period of it. The condition too of the soil in autumn is better than in spring, the effect of the summer's sun giving it internal warmth, which, as is well known by gardeners, has a good deal to do in promoting an immediate pushing of the fibrous roots into fresh soil. Any person placing a thermometer imbedded several inches deep in the soil in October, and then again in March, will find that at the latter period it is many degrees lower than at the former. The advantages of an higher temperature, in connexion with the congenial state of the air, are of the first importance to success.

In transplanting, every fibrous root that can must be retained, and as much soil adhering thereto. At whatever time the planting takes place, the soil should be well watered to cause it to settle closely to the roots. Where these latter attentions, and sprinkling over the tops are paid, and successively followed up, planting may with some success be performed at other seasons of the year, but after an experience with many hundred thousands of evergreens, in all kinds of situation, I can safely recommend the season I do as that in which they may be far more successfully transplanted than at any other, and the extra trouble necessarily required when done at an unfavourable time, even to secure a very partial degree of success, is avoided. Where evergreens are planted in situations much exposed to cutting winds, a temporary screen during winter is of essential utility. Such may be constructed of fir or other branches interwoven through palings, &c.

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE PROPERTIES OF THE CARNATION.

BY A DURHAM AMATEUR.

In the last number of the Cabinet, your correspondent, Mr. William Harrison, gives at length the culture of the Carnation for the benefit of "A Young Beginner," but entirely omits mentioning what are

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the properties requisite to make a fine one. I should advise "A Young Beginner," before he purchases any plants, to attend the exhibition of a society where this class of flowers are shown, and take notes of the varieties he would wish to purchase, for there the blooms are seen to the greatest perfection, and afterwards go to the garden where the plants are growing, to see the habit of them, as that is of the greatest consequence. If, in his visit to both these places, he takes as his guide the following properties, he will have as fine a collection as can be obtained. The flower ought not to be less than two inches across, with its guard petals free from notch, thick and smooth. The bloom should not have less than fifteen petals, laid regularly in three rows, each tier rising so as to form a fine bold crown. Petals stiff and slightly cupped. The stripes bold and distinct on a pure white ground. The colours clear and brilliant, and, if there be two, should form as great a contrast to each other as possible. The flower-stalk ought not to be less than thirty or more than forty inches long, strong, and elastic. The pod should be long and large, to enable the flower to bloom without bursting. "A Young Beginner" will undoubtedly find it very difficult to obtain these properties concentrated in one variety, but he must make choice of such flowers as enjoy the majority.

ARTICLE V.

ON EXHIBITING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

BY FLORISTA.

I SEND a few observations in reply to the remarks of a "Junior Florist" in the January number of the CABINET, respecting the Article "On exhibiting Florists' Flowers," inserted in the previous November number. He commences his observations with stating, "that he cannot agree with the writer in the opinion that the exhibition of flowers in classes is either mischievous or impolitic." If a "Junior Florist" will take the trouble attentively to read the Article in question once more, he will find the "mischievousness or impolicy" consists of only permitting *one* flower of a variety to be admitted into its class, to the exclusion of infinitely superior flowers than those chiefly composing such class.

To make myself intelligible, I will suppose A, B, and C, each exhi-

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biting Carnation blooms, in a class of six scarlet bizarres; and A produces six first-rate flowers from one variety, say, for instance, "Twitchett's Don John," and B and C six distinct flowers, each from inferior sorts: I ask, would it not be both "mischievous and impolitic" to place only ONE of A's blooms *first*, and, after excluding the others, to choose five flowers from B and C's inferior blooms to fill up the class? Yet such, I aver, is the usual practice at some of the principal provincial shows.

On referring to the judge's award at the Cambridge exhibition of Carnations and Picotees in July last, I find my idea was there fully carried out, viz. "in allowing the best flower to be placed as many times as the class would admit," it being recorded that "Twitchett's Don John" was placed six times in the class for scarlet bizarres, to the exclusion of other varieties; and at the same place two Picotees, a purple, named "Hufton's Queen of England," and a red, named "Headley's Sarah," each obtained the same honour.

I am perfectly aware it is an invariable rule at all exhibitions for a "stand" to consist of dissimilar blooms; but not so in classes, as a prize is frequently offered for the best and second best flower of a sort, if Dahlias, in the following colours, dark, purple or shaded purple, and so on, through each class of colours; and it is here where the gist of my complaint arises, of not allowing *two* flowers of one name to be exhibited in its class.

I perceive your correspondent has taken the terms "class" and "stand" to be synonymous, which I beg to inform him is not the fact, they being two distinct modes of exhibiting: the former, in my opinion, to test the merits of flowers singly; the latter to show *new or old* flowers in collections. Besides which, the practice of exhibiting in "stands" is not even alluded to in my previous article.

I am still inclined to think, that if my suggestions were carried out and acted upon more fully, there would be every encouragement to attempt the production of new varieties by growing and saving seed from first-rate sorts; and, I imagine, by so doing, every amateur might succeed in raising new varieties worth exhibiting.

I trust I have made it intelligible to a "Junior Florist," and that he will now coincide in my opinion, "that the exhibition of flowers in classes is both mischievous and impolitic," unless carried out to the extent I have contended for.

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I must add that the observations respecting visitors are not very creditable to a "Junior Florist," inasmuch as the amount received for admission tickets alone forms no inconsiderable item in the annual income of many societies. I admit that visitors attend simply to inspect the productions; but doubtless there are many that have not the convenience of a garden, or time to devote to the cultivation of flowers, who are as enthusiastic admirers and as capable of distinguishing between a first and second rate flower as a "Junior Florist." His advice is certainly pithy and concise; but unfortunately, many an admirer possesses not the means of becoming an amateur.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the idea of holding a central annual seedling exhibition is a good one, but is attended with an almost insurmountable difficulty, viz. want of *cash*, and *time* to spare to undertake the journey; two articles which an amateur florist has generally but a trifling stock to dispose of.

Rugby, 7th January, 1842.

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE CULTURE OF ACHIMENES COCCINEA.—(*Triverania coccinea.*)

BY MR. JOHN SIMPSON, GARDENER TO JOHN HUSTLER, ESQ., UNDERCLIFFE HOUSE, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.

HAVING promised to send you an account of our mode of cultivating the Triverania Coccinea the last time I had the pleasure of accompanying you through the hothouse and greenhouse at Undercliffe House, on which occasion you seemed so much to admire the specimens we had then in bloom, I now with pleasure wish to fulfil my promise. As, however, so many able articles since I promised mine have appeared on the culture of this most interesting and beautiful plant, I fear that the treatment I am about to describe does not differ so much as now to be likely to be of any material service to the general readers of your interesting magazine: however it may be of service to some who may not have read what has been previously written on the management of this lovely plant.

In the beginning of February I take the pots that contain the roots of the plants that have flowered the season previous, and carefully take away the surface soil till the small tubers appear. I then fill the pots

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up with a compost of peat soil, light loam, and leaf soil, and give the whole a gentle watering. I then place the pots in a fruiting pine-stove or hotbed frame, the temperature of which is kept from 70° to 85° of heat. I give water sparingly for about ten days, but afterwards more freely, so as to effectually moisten the whole of the soil to the bottom of the pots, which will have become very dry from having been kept during the winter without water.

When the shoots have attained the height of about three inches, I turn the bulbs out of their pots, and carefully break them till I can divide the young shoots. I then select the strongest, and retain all the roots attached to them, and plant singly into sixty-sized pots, in the same compost as recommended for earthing up the pots, with the addition of one-fifth fine clean sand. I grow the plants in a moist heat and in a slight shade, occasionally sprinkling them with a syringe or the fine rose of a watering-pan. As they advance in growth and fill their pots with roots, I frequently repot them into pots a size larger till I finally remove them, the strongest plants into sixteens, and the others into twenty-fours, using the same kind of compost, except for the last shifting, at which time I give them pots two sizes larger, and I add one-fourth of well-decomposed hotbed manure, using the other part of the compost more turfy and open. I am particular in draining the pots well at each shifting with plenty of broken pots, and to the depth of one inch at least at the last potting. I examine them at each removal, and take away any suckers that may appear about their stems, and also two or three of their lowest side branches; this tends to strengthen the main stem, and encourages them to make fine symmetrical pyramidal heads. After they are well established, and are beginning to produce flowers, I place them, some in a cooler stove, and others in the greenhouse, being careful that they enjoy as much light as possible, which I find materially enhances the brilliancy of their scarlet flowers, and adds much to their general lustre.

After they have done flowering I gradually withhold water, but do not cut their stems away till they have entirely died down. I keep the dormant roots in the pots, on a shelf in the greenhouse, without any water till they are again wanted to vegetate.

[At the London Horticultural Societies, and Surrey Zoological Gardens, as well as country floral exhibitions, we have seen numerous specimens shown, but those grown by Mr. Simpson were double the

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size of any others we ever saw, as well as being so neatly grown. The plants too were profusely covered with bloom. The same results no doubt will be realized with the same treatment; and no person, we are confident, would regret the attention.

In our last number we gave figures of, and some remarks upon, the two new and highly beautiful Achimeneses. The specimens of them we saw were charming objects, but if grown with the success which Mr. Simpson does the *A. coccinea*, and we believe the same treatment will contribute to it, the three kinds together will form the most interesting dwarf ornamental plants that can adorn the conservatory or greenhouse in the summer months. The long period too of their blooming, from June to November, gives them additional interest. CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE VII.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE ANEMONE.

BY DAFFODIL.

THE Anemone being one of the greatest beauties of a flower garden, and not seeing any particulars of its treatment in the CABINET, I beg to state that I have cultivated it with the greatest success for the last half dozen years, and my mode of culture is as follows.

Having fixed on the place where I intend having the bed, I dig out the soil to the depth of sixteen inches, and then place a layer of two inches of lime, then a layer of five or six inches of well-rotted cow dung, and on this a surface-layer of light, rich, mellow loam, quite free from manure, which is raised to two inches above the level of the surrounding surface; this is done about the latter end of September. I always plant the roots from the beginning to the middle of October; by this means they will be found to blow stronger, and the roots when taken up will be found of a larger size than if planted in November. When the bed is levelled I draw lines across about five inches apart, in which the roots are placed with the crowns upwards, which is easily discerned by a close examination, laying a little river sand under and upon each root; I then cover them as near two inches as possible with pure mellow loam. Nothing more need be done to them till they appear above ground, except the winter be very severe, which, if it is the case, the roots will require a little protection. I

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usually lay a mat over the bed in very severe frost, and regularly take it off for about four hours at the middle of each day; but when the frost is not very severe I place no mat over them, which, if kept on when not much occasion for it, rather injures than benefits them. When the leaves are above ground, I choose a dry day to press the soil close to the plants, as the leaves generally remove the soil in coming up, which is very injurious to the roots if exposed. In dry weather they require watering. I generally give them a good soaking with liquid manure; for it is wrong to wait till the leaves begin to flag for want of water, because leaves from a tuberous root show a vigour which does not entirely arise from the state of the soil, therefore the soil should be examined and treated accordingly. As the flowers expand they must be shaded both from the sun and rain. I usually shade them with a covering raised two feet from the ground, so that air can freely pass underneath, to prevent the stems being weakened and unable to support the weight of the flowers. After the bloom is over, watering is no longer necessary, but the bed should be shaded in the middle of hot days, and from wet, or the tubers will be kept in a state of excitement, and be thereby materially weakened and injured. By these means the foliage will soon begin to change its colour, and become brown and dry, which will point out the time to take up the roots, which I usually do about a month after the bloom is over. I find it necessary to handle the roots very gently as they are exceedingly brittle, in clearing away the fibres and soil that adheres to them. The pieces that happen to break off I do not throw away, for in a few years they will become fine blooming roots. Finally, the tubers are cleaned, and put in a drawer, which is placed in an airy part of a room secure from frost, where they remain till the planting season. I beg, however, to observe, if any of the roots are large I divide them, taking care to have two or three eyes to each piece; such usually blow the first year. In selecting roots for a flowering bed, I choose such as are fresh and plump, of a medium size, for large overgrown roots are hollow, and decayed in the centre; these I take care to avoid, as they never bloom strong, the flowers being very small. If the flower was originally very full and double, with age it loses that property; the petals become small, irregular, and diminish in number, and finally, the sort perishes.

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ARTICLE VIII.

ON FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

BY DAHL, LIMEHOUSE, NEAR LONDON.

I WAS much pleaaed with one of the rules mentioned in the advertisement of the Norwich Dahlia Show, viz. that the name should be attached to everything that was shown; this is a "desideratum most devoutly to be wished," and might most easily be adopted, and I feel convinced that nurserymen would be gainers by it; it would save those persons who act in the capacity of censors a great deal of trouble, and oftimes unpleasant feelings. Myself, only an amateur, and many as myself perhaps not quite conversant with the names of everything shown, and visitors, think that those persons who may act as judges in one or two things must, as a matter of course, know the names of all.

In the exhibitions of Dahlias it would save a great deal of wrangling, and growers would not then hover round the stands to the exclusion of visitors, as is frequently the case. At the Surrey Show the other day it was quite annoying to hear the altercation there was about the names of the flowers, which could not be decided without the presence of the growers, owing to different cultivation and the various localities, many of the blooms assuming very diverse characters.

I would advise a small card, with a bit of string or small wire hung over the tubes in which they are shown, with the names written on.

P.S. Your correspondent, Mr. M'Millan, some time since intimated he would forward for insertion a safe and easy method of preserving the roots through the winter, it now would be useful.

Limehouse, London.

[We agree with our correspondent relative to the names being attached to everything exhibited at horticultural meetings, and we were recently delighted to find that in this essentially useful particular the Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, exhibition exceeded all we ever previously saw. Every kind of plant, flower, fruit, and vegetable was named, and rendered the very numerous and excellent specimens exhibited quite instructive as well as highly pleasing objects. We, however, object to the exhibitors writing the names to what they show; the productions of an individual may be arranged in various parts of the

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room, but the same writing indicates they belong to one exhibitor. The same objection applies where all the specimens of an individual are shown under one number, or even under near successive numbers; the more variable the numbers the better, and of course the less likely to be known by the judges. We have been informed, on authority we cannot doubt, of judges, where they have known the specimens belonged to the same individual, though superior to those of others, yet solely because the former had already had a number of prizes awarded, they choose to give prizes to inferior specimens in order to distribute more generally the awards. At the principal Dahlia exhibitions, the writing of the names by the exhibitor is highly objectionable; the writing of all the principal Dahlia growers is well known to purchasers, and of this class the judges are, and the stand of flowers belonging to each is generally known as well as if the names of the parties were affixed to them. Either parties exhibiting should get printed names to attach to each, or the secretary should have assistants to write out the names, each exhibitor giving a list to the secretary of the names of his specimens. We have seen some most unjust decisions solely guided by the names attached being wrote by the owner.

We intend ere long to give some lengthened remarks on exhibiting, &c. We hope that when the annual meetings of societies take place to arrange the schedules for next year, the above suggestions may not be lost sight of; if some regulation of the kind suggested be made it will save a great deal of murmuring from unsuccessful exhibitors.—Conductor.]

ARTICLE IX.

ON THE CULTURE OF MUSA COCCINEA AND THUNBERGIA ALATA.

BY SPECTATOR, NORTON, NEAR STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

This old and beautiful plant does not appear to be so generally cultivated as it deserves, either for its fine large foliage or its brilliant and lasting flowers. Being a marsh stove-plant it requires a high and moist atmosphere, and on account of its luxuriant foliage it requires a good quantity of room; nevertheless, any person having a greenhouse or a vinery may grow and flower it splendidly; for although it is a

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stove-plant it will live in a greenhouse through winter if properly managed. It being very impatient of too much water in the winter months, where there is neither pine nor plant-stove, water must be used with caution.

To flower it well it should be raised from fresh suckers every year, taking the sucker off in June, and pot it into a No. 12 sized pot. The soil must be a rich, loamy one, and be rendered porous with leaf mould, and in July, or when the pot is full of roots, to be potted into a No. 8, putting an inch of broken potsherds in the bottom of the pot, and an inch of moss over the potsherds; and in August to be potted into a No. 6 pot, and giving it abundance of water, and likewise syringing it frequently over head, keeping it in a vigorous growing state until the middle of September, then the water to be gradually withheld until the plant gets rather into a dormant state, just giving enough to keep it alive. It must be treated in that manner until the first vinery be started forcing, when it must be removed into it, and as soon as it commences growing it should be repotted into a No. 4 pot, watering it more according as it grows, and as soon as it fills the pot repot it into a No. 2, which will flower it well. By following these simple rules it will bloom so as amply to repay for any attention.

I beg also to make a few observations on the *Thunbergia alata*, and *alata alba*: it is but occasionally that we see any of the Thunbergias grown to perfection, they invariably have that speckled, sickly appearance. Now the beauty of all plants, especially those with light coloured, is greatly increased by being contrasted with a deep green foliage; this may be obtained in the Thunbergia by the following treatment: the compost to grow it properly should consist of one-half of light turfy loam, one-third leaf mould, one-sixth heath soil, and one-eighth of well decomposed cow dung, the whole to be well mixed. If the plants have to be raised from seed, they ought to be sown as early in the season as possible, and the pots plunged up to the rim in a brisk heat in a cucumber frame; and when the plants are four or five inches high should be potted off into 48's, and shaded a little until they take hold and commence growing; then they ought to be stopped by pinching the top of the leading shoots and removed into the vinery or stove, as Thunbergias thrive best in a heat from 65 to 75 degrees, and should be frequently syringed with water heated

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to the temperature of the house, occasionally adding a small quantity of pulverized lime and a little powdered sulphur, which will keep it free from red spider, &c. The plant should be repotted as soon as ever the pot is full of roots, and be watered frequently with liquid manure from cow dung, the plant to be stopped according to the form of the trellis that it is to be trained to; it may be done in a very neat and simple manner, as follows, by six wire rods round the inside of the pot four feet long, and one in the centre five feet and a half long, with wire hoops around the uprights to keep them in the desired hexagon position, the hoops to be fastened to the uprights with fine wire, one hoop just above the pot, another half up, and the third at the top of the uprights; when fastening the top hoop, carry the fine wire from the top of each of the uprights to the top of the centre wire, by that means forming a dome, and a circle of fine wire run around the outside of the uprights, about six or eight inches apart, to form the trellis. If the plant is to be trained on such a trellis it will be necessary to stop it frequently while young, to have a shoot for each upright, and to be stopped when they are half way up the trellis, to make the eyes throw out laterals to train round the trellis, when it ought to take its final shift into a No. 6 pot, giving it sufficient draining; using the same compost as formerly mentioned, always syringing it freely, taking care to pinch off all blossoms as they appear; to keep the plant in a vigorous growing state until the plant covers the trellis, stopping as often as there is want of laterals. If the simple rules here laid down be followed, the reward will be a profusion of blossoms and a fine deep foliage.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

AQUILEGIA SKINNERI.—Mr. Skinner's Columbine. (Bot. Mag. 3919.) Ranunculaceæ. Polyandria Pentagynia. Sent from Guatemala, having been collected there by Mr. Skinner much further in the south than it had been supposed a Columbine could be produced. It was sent to the collection at Woburn Abbey, where it has bloomed, and proves perfectly hardy, having survived the severe winter of 1840–41 in the open ground. It is a perennial plant, the flower stems rising from two to three feet high, producing the blossoms in panicles, and flowering most beautifully in 1841 for many months. Petals, the limb yellow green, prolonged at the base into a long lively red spur. Sepals, green.

BEAUFORTIA DECUSSATA.—Decussated-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 269.) Myrtaceæ. Polyadelphia Polyandria. A very interesting greenhouse shrub from New Holland. It was introduced some years ago, but is not cultivated as

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extensively as it merits. The plant generally grows straggling, with extended shoots, and in such form does not flower near so freely as when the shoots are trained horizontal to a trellis, or, rather, pendant to a stick; this checks the growth of the main branches, and induces the production of lateral shoots, which are found to bloom liberally. The flowers are borne in long clusters, in the way of those of some of the Melaleucas, or as is termed bottle-brush formed, of a pretty deep crimson colour, blooming from September through the winter. The plant is easy of cultivation, and may be obtained very cheap of most of the general nurserymen.

CATTLEYA GRANULOSA.—Rough-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 1. for 1842.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Mr. Hartweg sent it to the London Horticultural Society from Guatemala. One of the easiest to cultivate; in winter a night temperature of 55° and 60° in summer is quite high enough, growing it in turfy peat well trained, and keeping it rather dry when not growing. When it bloomed, it had but one flower; but it very probably will bear a larger number as it becomes more vigorous. The flower was about five inches across. Sepals, olive-green, mottled with rich-brown spots. Lip pure white at the sides and the points, and of a fine orange spotted with crimson in the middle.

GESNERA ZEBRINA.—Zebra-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 271.) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. We saw this plant in bloom at the Clapton Nursery last October, who had received it from Mr. Doncklaer, director of the Ghent Botanic Garden. It produces stout succulent stems, which grow to several inches long before they push forth at the summit a flower-spike. The blossoms are produced in terminal spikes, which keep extending to a foot or half a yard in length. Each flower is produced on a foot-stalk four inches long, the bloom being about an inch and a half long, drooping, orange-red above, pale orange below, both segments and throat are spotted with deep red. It is a very interesting and beautiful species. Some plants have bloomed when about three inches high. It deserves a place in every collection of this tribe.

GLOSSOCOMIA OVATA.—Ovate Pouch Bell. (Bot. Reg. 3.) Campanulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. From North India, a hardy perennial, growing about half a yard high, flourishing in the open border, and blooming in July. It is very like a Campanula, of humble growth, and requires a treatment similar to C. carpatica. Each flower is about an inch and a half long, white tinged with blue, having two circles of rose inside the corolla. It is a pretty border plant.

LYSIMACHIA LOBELIOIDES.—Lobelia-like Loose-strife. (Bot. Reg. 6.) Primulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. From North India seeds of it were sent to the London Horticultural Society. It is a hardy perennial, well suited for a rock-work, blooming from June to October. The flower-stems rise to about half a yard. The flowers are produced in spikes, each being about as large as those of the Common London Pride, white, slightly tinged with red.

NELUMBIUM SPECIOSUM.—Sacred Bean of India, deep rose-coloured var. (Bot. Mag. 3916.) Nymphaceæ. Polyandria Polygynia. This noble flowering plant has recently bloomed in great perfection in the Sion-House gardens. The luxuriance and profuse blooming of it were much promoted by the water in the cistern being frequently changed, while the cistern itself was placed in a damp stove.

NIPHÆA OBLONGA.—Oblong Snow-Wort. (Bot. Reg. 5.) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. From Guatemala, and, like many other plants from thence, requires a temperature between that of a greenhouse and stove. Its general habit, Dr. Lindley observes, resembles Achimenes rosea; it flowers in autumn and winter, and is propagated the same as the Achimenes. The flower is somewhat of a Gloxinia-like form, white, and about an inch and a half across. The plant requires to be kept dormant after the blooming is over, as done to Achimenes, Gloxinia, &c.

ONCIDIUM LONGIFOLIUM.—Long-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 4.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Mexico, and has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society and at Messrs. Loddiges's. Under the name O. cebolleta several different species exist in our gardens. This kind is the

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finest. It has the foliage of the true O. cebolleta, but its flowers form dense panicles, three feet long, of large, showy, rich yellow and brown spotted flowers. Each blossom is about an inch and a half across. It is a very handsome species, well worth growing in every collection.

ONCIDIUM INSLEAYII.—Mr. Insleay's. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 265.)" Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Mexico, introduced by George Barker, Esq., Springfield, near Birmingham, and it is named after the intelligent gardener there. The flowers are produced in a raceme, each being about four inches across. Sepals and petals yellow streaked, and marked with a chocolate brown. Labellum yellow, spotted with scarlet. It is a very beautiful species, well meriting a place in every collection.

OTOCHILUS FUSCA.—Brownish-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3921.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Nepal, growing on the trunks of trees. It has bloomed in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The flowers are produced on a raceme about three inches long. Each blossom is about three quarters of an inch across, of a faint flesh colour.

PODOTHECA GNAPHALIOIDES.—Cudweed Podotheca. (Bot. Mag. 3920.) Compositæ. Syngenesia Æqualis. A native of the Swan River colony, and has been raised by Messrs. Dickson and Sons, nurserymen, Edinburgh, with whom it bloomed profusely in 1841. It is an annual plant, much branched at the base. The flowers are produced at the extremities of the shoots in spheroidal heads, yellow.

STUARTIA PENTAGYNIA.—Five-styled. (Bot. Mag. 3918.) Ternstrœmiacea. Monadelphia Polyandria. This hardy shrub, from the mountains of Carolina and Georgia, has long been introduced into this country, but is not grown as extensively as it merits. It grows to eight or ten feet high, with a pretty green smooth foliage, similar in form and size to a May Duke Cherry. The flowers are of a pretty cream colour, something in the way of a Magnolia, each blossom being about four inches across. It deserves a place in every shrubbery.

PLANTS NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER NOT FIGURED.

SPIRÆA FISSA.—A hardy shrub, something like S. ariæfolia, but less showy. The flowers are produced in loose panicles, and altogether it forms a handsome bush, well meriting a place in every shrubbery.

EPIDENDRUM POLYANTHUM.—From Guatemala, and has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. The flowers are large and of a rich salmon colour, and are produced in a many-flowered panicle, loaded with close-set nodding racemes.

ERIA PROFUSA.—Orchideæ. From Ceylon; it has bloomed in the Syon Gardens. It produces numerous racemes about a foot long, clothed with its light green flowers.

SACCOLOBIUM OCHRACEUM.—Orchideæ. From Ceylon. It has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are small, of an ochre-yellow colour, marked with bands of a dull red.

BARKERIA LINDLEYANA.—Orchideæ. From Costa Rica, and has bloomed in Mr. Bateman's collection at Knypersly, in Cheshire. It has very much the appearance of Epidendrum Skinneri. The flowers are of a rich deep purple, the lip being the deepest colour, except the middle, which is nearly white.

ONCIDIUM PERGAMENEUM.—Orchideæ. From Guatemala. The flowers are produced in a weak loose panicle, about a yard long. Sepals and petals brown, tipped with yellow. The lip is yellow, with a dull brown stain on each side of the base of the middle lobe.

ONCIDIUM SUTTONI.—Orchideæ. From Guatemala. The flowers are produced on an erect panicle, three to five in each of the lateral branches. Sepals and petals of a dull olive brown, without any spots, except at the point, which is yellow. The lip has but one dull olive brown spot at the centre of the base.

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MINA LOBATA.—A plant which has been raised from seed by Mr. Wilson, gardener to the Earl of Burlington, and which his Lordship has presented to the London Horticultural Society. The habit of the plant is that of a crimson lobed-leaved Ipomœa; but the blossoms are produced in erect forked racemes, and are of a very different form to a Convolvulus. It is, however, a very handsome flowering plant for the greenhouse.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON THE TROPÆOLUM TRICOLORUM.—I should feel obliged by some one, in an early number of the CABINET, giving me some information on the culture of Tropæolum tricolorum.

Durham, January 14, 1842. A YOUNG GARDENER.

[The other kind our correspondent named he may procure seed cheap, and sow as done with the common kind.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON TREATMENT OF SALPIGLOSSIS LINEARIS, &c.—As a subscriber to your FLORICULTURAL CABINET, and a young beginner in the art of gardening, I beg the insertion of the following queries:—

How is the Salpiglossis linearis (Nierembergia intermedia) cultivated? Should it be grown in a greenhouse or stove? I find it grows very well in the open borders in summer. Will some one of your correspondents please to give the whole of the routine cultivation of Gloxinias from seeds? Where can the Lechenaultia biloba be procured, and the price? What is the best way to propagate Roses from seeds to obtain new varieties? that is, when should the seeds be sown, where, &c.? Will some reader, acquainted with the subject, give it at an early opportunity? I have a few other queries to make, but as I fear I shall trespass too much on your pages at present, will defer them till some future period.

Ryde, November 4, 1841. R. Y.

[Young plants should be raised from cuttings or seed every season. The best time is, sow seed about May in pots, and transplant singly into small-sized ones, and keep them in an open frame or similar situation till October, when they should be protected either in a cool dry frame or a dry greenhouse; they are liable to damp off in a moist situation; this is especially the case with old plants. In potting, the plants must have a free drainage, and be kept high in the centre of the pot. Cuttings taken off in May, struck in moist peat, potted off, and treated as directed for seedlings, answer equally well. Young plants are much more certain to endure without damage through winter than old ones. An essential point with any is to keep them from damp, and not in a high temperature; that soon injures them. The Lechenaultia biloba may be had of most nurserymen at from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per plant. The other queries will no doubt have the attention of our readers as requested of them.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON PUTRID YEAST AS A MANURE FOR AURICULAS.—Your correspondent, Mr. William Harrison, whose worthy contributions I am sure all your readers must admire, makes an extract in his paper on the cultivation of the Auricula from some person who advises the use of putrid yeast as a manure for flowers. Perhaps some of your readers may have made the experiment, and will favour you with the proportion used, and its effects on the plant that the experiment was made upon.

Your constant reader,

Limehouse, January 17, 1842. DAHL.

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REMARKS.

Remarks on the Tree Pæony, by Clericus.—Recently noticing in the Cabinet that a correspondent requests information on the Tree Pæony, I forward the following for insertion in the next number:—

For beauty and size of the flower the Pæony has not many rivals, especially in the P. Moutan and its varieties. Several of them were long known from works on the plants of China and Japan, as well as from their representations on Chinese porcelain and paper hangings, before any plants of them were brought to Europe. The first that was introduced into England was imported in 1789; and though attempts to bring home living plants of the species have subsequently been made in almost all the succeeding years, especially during the last twenty, yet the number of varieties in our gardens were, until lately, but few. That several more exist in China is well known, not only from descriptions, but from authenticated representations which have been transmitted from that country.

The introduction from China of Moutans of any description is attended with difficulty, for of the plants which are put on shipboard in China to be brought to England very few live to reach their destination. With the exception of the Azaleas, they seem to bear a long voyage worse than any other of the productions of the Chinese gardens which we have hitherto obtained.

Large quantities of flowering plants, closely laid together in open packages, without mould to their roots, are annually brought in the course of the winter from distant parts of the Chinese empire to Canton. These, notwithstanding this exposure, blossom in the ensuing spring; but either from the climate not agreeing with them, or the treatment they receive being unsuitable, the state of those which survive to the autumn is such that they are not fit for removal with any chance of success. After their first blossoming at Canton these plants never flower again, but dwindle and decay; and from this cause the captains of the British Indiamen, which leave Canton in the winter season, are unable to obtain any which have been proved to be of the more desirable kinds. Their purchases are necessarily made from the stock brought into the market in the manner above mentioned, in which the varieties most wanted are either very rare, or only sold to the Chinese, and are, besides, not very easily distinguishable whilst divested of their foliage; so that the living plants which do arrive in England usually turn out to be the sort which we have had here longest as well as in most abundance, and which it may be presumed is the most common in China, or at least at Canton.

Pæonia Moutan is readily distinguished from all the other species of the genus by its suffrutescent stem. The majority of the plants at present in our gardens are small bushes, not exceeding four to six feet in diameter; some few old ones are larger, and they will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and will extend equally in breadth. The branches, if sufficiently vigorous, produce each a single flower at their extremities. The leaves are very distinctly biternate; they are shining green, more or less dark above, glaucous underneath, and may be described as smooth, though a very few hairs occasionally exist on their petioles and the under parts of the folioles. Differences in the leaves of the varieties are observable; the flowers, however, afford the chief distinctions in the number, colours, and markings of the petals. The flower-buds differ from those of other species of the genus, in having almost uniformly five spatulate bractes arranged circularly close below the calyx. The calyx leaves are five in number, of different sizes, as in the species of Herbaceous Pæonies. The flowers in a conservatory first appear in April, and are produced and remain in beauty till the middle of May. In the open border they open in April, and continue to expand until the end of June.

Pæonia Moutan Papaveracea.—The plant which has been adopted as the type of the species, in consequence of its having single, or rather nearly single flowers, has been always called Papaveracea, not because its petals are like those of the Poppy, but because its germens, when enveloped by their membranous covering, resemble a capsule of the large Papaver Somniferum. The P. Moutan Papaveracea was imported by Captain James Pendergras, in the Hope East Indiaman, for Sir Abraham Hume, in 1802, and the plant first blossomed in 1806. I do not believe that any other plant of the variety has been brought from China;

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and if the fact be so, Sir Abraham Hume's was the parent of the whole stock now in Europe. The flowers in some seasons, and especially of late years, have been semi-double; when the plant was younger they were more single, but seldom had so few as five petals; their expansion is about twelve inches, sometimes more; the petals are very large and broad; they spread widely out, but are not reflexed; they are white, with a deep purple spot on the lower part of each petal; the spots are rayed, in lines about an inch and a half long, from the centre, forming a brilliant and rich star in the middle of the flower; the edges of the petals are a little jagged. The scent of the blossom is not pleasant, but it cannot be said to resemble that of Elder, which I have heard observed; it is more like that of a Poppy.

Pæonia Moutan Banksii.—This was introduced to the Royal Gardens at Kew, in 1789, and was the first of the species that was brought to Europe; it blossomed at Kew for the first time in the year 1793. The flowers are usually quite double, and spreading, with an expansion of eight or nine inches; sometimes they are so full as to force the calyx to turn back on the peduncle, and then the outer parts of the flower also turn downwards; but both this, and probably all the Moutans, vary as to the number of petals they produce, according to the soil they are placed in, and the degree of establishment in that soil. Sometimes the Banksii produces flowers totally destitute of petals at all, and many are intermediate between that state and the fullest flower. The petals are slightly tinged with blush, becoming nearly white at the edges, and are marked at the base with reddish pink; this darker colour sometimes regularly mixes with the paler parts of the petals, and sometimes has a slight appearance of running into it in rays, or featherings. The petals gradually diminish in size as they approach the centre of the flower, and have there more of the reddish pink colour diffused over them; the edges of the internal petals are also more jagged or broken. The scent of the flower is very different at different periods, and perhaps also on different plants; in some it is far from disagreeable, in others strong and heavy. The distinction between the foliage of this variety and the Rosea, is in the red colour of the petioles, and the darker green of the folioles; from the Papaveracea its leaves are less distinguishable; they are, however, under similar circumstances, smaller; they are also coarser, and more obtuse in their terminations, and more rugose in their surface.

Pæonia Moutan Humei.—The flowers of this variety are double, and have a bunch of petals arising from the middle of the flower of a reddish colour. It is a pretty variety.

Pæonia Moutan Rosea Semiplena.—The first plant of this variety is said to have been introduced by the late Right Hon. Charles Greville about the year 1794, and it blossomed subsequently in his garden at Paddington. The flowers are semi-double, cupped, not opening very widely; if fully open, they would have an expansion of from six to eight inches; the petals are large, of a fine deep pink, very slightly darker at their base, but not strikingly so, as in the other varieties before described; they are larger than those of the Banksii, and have a very satiny appearance; their margins are crisped, and occasionally notched in the centre. The flower has a delicate rose-like scent, which abates after it has been some time open. The shoots of this variety, when they break out in the spring, have a reddish hue, but the advanced foliage does not retain the tinge.

Pæonia Moutan Rosea Plena.—A sub-variety of the preceding, producing very double flowers, with similar foliage, was obtained from China in 1795. The flowers are as large as those of the Banksii, of an uniform rich pink, though the edges of the petals become paler after a time. The exterior petals are large and broad, notched deeply in the centre, and with crisped margins; the interior petals are long and narrow, much jagged at the edges, very numerous, and they rise in the middle of the flower to a considerable height. The scent is agreeable, but not so fine as in the semi-double variety. Semi-double flowers are often observable on the plant, at the same time that others are quite double.

Pæonia Moutan Carnea Plena.—The blossoms are large, very double, with a great resemblance in character and appearance to those of Banksii, except that they are less, more compact, and that they are without the central elongated petals, which sometimes in that variety appear to rise from amongst the germens.

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I think, however, some disposition towards this is observable in some specimens I have examined. The petals are generally smaller and more abundant than in the Banksii; they are of a delicate purplish pink, and have a rich purple rayed spot at the base of every petal; these spots are exactly similar to those in the flower of Papaveracea, except that they are smaller. From the fullness of the blossom these spots are not so strikingly observable as in the Papaveracea.

Pæonia Moutan Albida Plena.—The petals of this are very pale, nearly white; the colour suffused into them is purplish pink.

Pæonia Moutan Anneslei.—This very distinct and pretty Moutan is named in compliment to Lord Mountnorris, to whom the credit of being the first who has raised and brought into notice seedling varieties of Moutan in Europe has been given. The blossom of this plant is small, not exceeding four inches and a half in diameter when expanded. It is almost single, slightly jagged at the margins, of a rich purplish pink, their bases being of a rather darker purple, rayed towards the middle of each petal, and extending in a line up its centre to the notch at the apex.

Culture. This plant, and its splendid varieties, are all hardy, and will endure the open air of Britain; although they are in the flowering season occasionally housed, it is not done because they cannot stand the cold or frost, but on account of their blossoms being liable to be bruised and affected by rough winds. To flower them perfect and well, no place can equal a greenhouse, or, in cases where a greenhouse is not at hand, they may be brought to produce their magnificent blossoms in a high degree of perfection in glass frames, so constructed as to answer the size of the plants intended to flower in them.

The plants require a loamy soil; and old established plants require this in a greater degree of strength than young ones. For young plants raised from seed, cuttings, &c., a loamy soil, blended with a little mellow sandy peat, will in general be found to suit them better than if loam alone is used; and a little well rotted dung, mixed with the soil applied to old plants, will be found of some advantage.

A situation not too much exposed to the sun, nor to a great degree shaded, is to be sought for them. Too much sun is apt to act so powerfully upon the branches as to prevent them from freely swelling, or properly forming their buds. On the contrary, a densely shaded aspect is objectionable; inasmuch as the wood in such situation does not properly ripen. No spot then can answer so well for them as one facing the east or inclined to south-east.

When in flower, and during the growing season, they require a good supply of water, but by no means should they be allowed to become saturated. When grown in pots, it is therefore indispensable to attend properly to drainage.

Previous to the season of flowering them, which is from March to the latter end of May, or even sometimes as late as June, they should be removed to the greenhouse, or frame set apart for this purpose; when as much air as possible should be given them until the flowers begin to expand, at which time they require a good deal; but in windy, cold weather, it is necessary to be careful on this point, lest injury ensue.

Propagation. Cuttings of the young wood, with a portion of the preceding year's attached, prepared in August or September, and planted in a sheltered situation in light soil, will root freely. Also they may be increased by layering, but the readiest way is to strike them from cuttings.

We insert the following brief list of the herbaceous species and varieties, in order that any of our readers who may desire to possess a small collection may know which kinds are necessary and advisable for them to purchase. But as it does not often happen that so great a quantity as are here noticed is wanted, we have given the season of flowering of most of them, and colour of their flowers, so that one or two, or more, as may be desired, may with little trouble be selected.

P. albiflora produces its white flowers about May and June, and its native place is from Siberia to China.

Var. candida has pale flesh-coloured flowers, of frequently eight petals. Flowering in June.

Var. fragrans.—Double rose-coloured flowers, produced upon an erect stem three feet high.

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Var. Humei has very double red flowers.

Var. Siberica.—Pure white flowers, with flesh-coloured stigmas. May and June.

Var. Tatarica has flesh-coloured flowers of from nine to fourteen petals, with flesh-coloured stigmas.

Var. uniflora has white flowers, much like the *Vestalis*.

Var. vestalis has white flowers of eight petals and pale yellow stigmas. May.

Var. Whitegi.—Pale blush flower produced upon a stem three feet high, bearing usually five flowers.

Andersonii produces flowers of a deep rose-colour, with the petals a little curled.

Anomala is characterized by its crimson drooping flowers, which it produces about May and June.

Superb-blush.—A double flower, with well-disposed petals slightly jagged at the top, of a blush colour that deepens towards the base, which is occupied by a lively pink; segments of leaves long and acute. This is a very fine and desirable variety.

Carnea simplex.—Flowers single; petals large and jagged at the edges, the upper part of a flesh colour, and the base of a dark purplish red. Flowers, when well expanded, measure in diameter something more than nine inches; segments of leaves acute. This is a variety of much merit.

Variegata is a striking semi-double flower with good qualities.

Arietina is a good flower, native of the Levant; flowers about May and June.

Cretica is a native of Crete, its flowers are white and blush.

Decora produces deep crimson flowers about May or June.

Var. Pallasii is a native of the Crimea, a tolerably good flower.

Officinalis produces red or crimson flowers.

Festiva is a flower of considerable merit.

Var. carnescens is a variety of Festiva, its flowers are very double, and of a deep rose colour.

Var. rosea produces flowers of a deep rose colour.

Var. rubra has very double dark purple flowers. This is the variety most common in gardens.

Var. Sabini produces very dark purple flowers in May or June.

Paradoxa, var. fimbriata has very double flowers, and has been called the double-fringed pæony.

Chinese Primrose, (Primula sinensis.)—Plants of the Chinese Primrose are very subject to damp off during winter, particularly if watered over the tops. I do not approve of the general use of plants being kept in saucers of water, as it tends to sour the soil; but the Chinese Primrose, at this season, does best so treated; being thus liberally supplied, it will be preserved from damping, and bloom profusely.

Hastings, January 10, 1842. Flora.

On the Double Yellow Rose.—A plant of the double yellow Rose growing against a south wall in my garden, in a cold stiff soil, blooms well every season. When the flower-buds are about half grown, I have a ridge of earth laid about a yard from the stem; and in this bason I then have manure water (drainings from the dunghill) given so as it will sink at least a foot deep. When the buds are bursting I give a similar watering. With this treatment the plant blooms beautifully. It receives but little pruning.

Perth, December 28, 1841. A Scots Amateur Gardener.

Transplanting Evergreen Shrubs.—Considerable perplexity has long been experienced relative to the best period at which successfully to plant evergreen shrubs, some persons asserting the spring season, and others autumn. After many years' experience and observation I have found it mainly to depend upon the soil. If it be a dry one, autumn is best; if wet and swampy, spring. Attention being paid to the above circumstances there will seldom be a failure.

January 5, 1842. Evergreen.

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FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

GREENHOUSE.—This department should have good attendance during this month, similar in its operations to those directed in January, which see.—Oranges, Lemons, and Myrtles, &c., will require water frequently; they usually absorb much. The herbaceous kind of plants will require occasional waterings, but less frequent and in less quantities than the woody kinds. Succulents, as Aloes, Sedums, &c., should be watered very sparingly, and only when the soil is very dry. Air should be admitted at all times when the weather is favourable, or the plants cannot be kept in a healthy state. If any of the Orange, Lemon, or Myrtle trees, &c., have naked or irregular heads, towards the end of the month, if fine mild weather occur, begin to reclaim them to some uniformity, by shortening the branches and head shoots; by this attention they will break out new shoots upon the old wood, and form a regular head; be repotted in rich compost in April, reducing the old ball of earth carefully, and replacing with new soil. After shifting, it would be of great use to the plants, if the convenience of a glass case could be had, in which to make a dung-bed, that the pots might be plunged in; this would cause the plants to shoot vigorously, both at the roots and tops. Repot Amaryllis, &c. Tender and small kinds of plants should frequently be examined, as to have surface of soil loosened.

ANNUALS.—Towards the end of the month, sow most of the tender kinds which require the aid of a hot-bed in raising, or in pots in heat.

ANOMATHECA CRUENTA, TIGRIDIAS, &c., the bulbs of, should now be repotted into small pots, to prepare them for turning out into beds, so as to bloom early.

AURICULAS should now be top dressed, taking off old soil an inch deep, and replacing it with new.

BULBS, as HYACINTHS, &c., grown in water-glasses, require to be placed in an airy and light situation when coming into bloom. (See Art. vol. vi. on the subject.) The water will require to be changed every three or four days. The flower stem may be supported by splitting a stick at the bottom into four portions, so as it will fit tight round the edge of the glass at the top.

CALCEOLARIAS, seeds of, should be sown during the month, and be placed in a hot-bed frame, also cuttings or slips be struck, as they take root freely now.

CARNATIONS.—Layers should be transplanted into large pots towards the end of the month, or planted in the open border.

CUTTINGS OF SALVIAS, FUCHSIAS, HELIOTROPES, GERANIUMS, &c., desired for planting out in borders or beds during spring and summer, should now be struck in moist heat, in order to get the plants tolerably strong by May, the season of planting out.

DAHLIAS.—Seed should be sown either in pots or upon a hot-bed. Pots or boxes with seed placed in a warm room, near light, and admitting plenty of air to the plants when up, will succeed well. Dahlia roots should now be potted, or partly plunged into a little old tan in the stove, or a frame to forward them for planting out in May. As shoots push, take them off when four or five inches long, and strike them in moist heat.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, &c., may be divided about the end of the month, and planted out where required.

HYDRANGEAS.—Cuttings of the ends of the last year's wood, that possess plump buds at their ends, should now be struck in moist heat; plant one cutting in a small pot (60's). When struck root, and the pot is full of roots, repot them into larger; such plants make singularly fine objects during summer.

MIGNONETTE, to bloom early in boxes or pots, or to turn out in the open borders, should now be sown.

RANUNCULUSES AND ANEMONES should be planted by the end of the month.

ROSE TREES, LILACS, PINKS, HYACINTHS, POLYANTHUSES, NARCISSUSES, &c., should regularly be brought in for forcing.

TENDER ANNUALS.—Some of the kinds, as Cockscombs, Amaranthuses, &c., for adorning the greenhouse in summer, should be sown by the end of the month; also any tender Annuals desired to bloom early in the open border.

TEN-WEEK STOCKS, RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN STOCKS, &c., to bloom early, should now be sown in pots, placed in a hot-bed frame, or be sown upon a slight hot-bed.

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Whites' Attola.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MARCH 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

DAHLIA SUPERFLUA VAR. *(Superfluous Dahlia, Garden Varieties.)*

COMPOSITÆ. SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

[Named by Antonio Joseph Cavanilles, a Spanish Botanist, in compliment to Andrew Dahl, a pupil of Linnæus, and a celebrated Botanist in Sweden.]

ATTILA (Whale's), a seedling raised by Mr. W. R. Whale, of Elcot, near Newbury, in Berkshire, who has raised some of the best Dahlias in cultivation. The description Mr. Whale gives is, "that it is a fine round flower, possessing great depth of petals, and he can recommend it with great confidence as a first-rate show flower."

ARTICLE II.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS.—No. 6.

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS ON A FEW CARNATIONS.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

AT this season of the year, when the florist's stock is spell bound under a deep covering of snow, and the thermometer is standing considerably below the freezing point, little remains to amuse the leisure hours of the florist but the reminiscences of the past season, and his anticipation of that which is forthcoming, and the commencement of which a few fleeting months will soon bring. In the absence of out-of-door attractions, I therefore sit down to fulfil my promise of offering to the readers of the CABINET a few descriptive

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remarks on some of the Carnations at present cultivated in the North of England; and hope they will be worthy of a place in that work. I do not, however, wish it to be understood that I represent them all as the best varieties in cultivation of the different classes to which they belong; they are *among the best varieties* in cultivation in Northumberland, and at the same time, I may say, that I think the collection must be very select indeed into which most of them would not be admissible. There are, no doubt, scores of varieties in other parts of the kingdom that are equally as attractive and perhaps much more scarce, but I merely propose to comment upon such flowers as have fallen under my own observation here. In doing this, I shall give every praise to the varieties that I consider worthy of general cultivation, and at the same time, I hope that I may be allowed to comment upon those which are evidently only indifferent, without it being considered that I am a "busybody," and one trying to undermine the sale of any man's flower. So far from this being the case, I think one of the best ways of pushing good flowers into wider circulation is to describe them faithfully, so that any amateur may know what varieties will be most likely to gratify and repay him for the trouble and care of cultivation, while at the same time he may be made aware of those that will be more likely to disappoint him. At all events, TRUTH shall be the basis of my remarks, which no doubt is the best guarantee of their suitableness for the Cabinet.

It is to be regretted that the Carnation is, like the Auricula, cultivated by comparatively few. The idea that the cultivation of them is attended with so much trouble and expense seems to deter many from purchasing them, as in many floricultural societies where there is very sharp competition with other sorts of florists' flowers there is comparatively little with Carnations and Picotees. This is greatly to be regretted, as, in my opinion, there seems no more trouble in cultivating them than there is with any other variety of Flora's beauties. Any one who has a good cucumber frame may easily preserve them through the severities of winter; and their propagation in autumn is very easy if attention be paid to the directions given in the January number of the Cabinet, or any other of the articles on the same subject which have appeared in former numbers of that work. By cultivating a select few of every class of florists' flowers, the amateur's flower garden will present a succession of

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attractions throughout the season, which will gratify all visitors, but which no one can sufficiently appreciate without actually cultivating them for himself. If he does this, he will no sooner have ceased to luxuriate over the splendour of one bed, than the regret at its decline will be speedily turned into pleasure by the near approach of its successor to perfection, which, in its turn, will give rise to feelings of the purest nature, and then be passed over for the inspection of the next. For my part, I think that all who feel anxious to *prolong summer*—and who does not?—should devote a bed or two to Carnations and Picotees, in order to keep up a succession of flowers in their gardens at that season of the year when a majority of Nature's beauties have shed their summer perfumes and sunk into temporary oblivion.

I shall commence my present list with—

Ely's Jolly Dragoon,

which, in my opinion, is one of the sweetest scarlet bizarred Carnations in cultivation. When I first saw it in 1840, I was truly delighted with the brilliancy of its colours and distinctness of its striping; and I instantly resolved that, if I lived another year, I would cultivate it myself. I, therefore, ordered a pair from Ely himself, and have this last season had the pleasure of seeing it bloom in my own small collection. It seems to me to be one of the few carnations that will gratify almost any florist, the white being remarkably pure, and the brilliant scarlet alternating very regularly with the dark maroon colour, which gives it a very attractive appearance. It possesses a good long pod, not apt to burst, and, in my opinion, will be a successful show-flower wherever it is exhibited in good order. It is but little known in this county as yet, but I am sure there are few amateurs, who see it once well grown, that will not be anxious to add it to their collections.

Hogg's Sylvia.

Hogg's Sylvia is a truly magnificent rose flake, and gets to a very superior size. It possesses an excellent white ground, and the fine bold broad flakes of a beautiful rose colour give it a very showy appearance. Its excellent pod and vigorous habit are additional recommendations to the amateur who is in want of rose flakes, who, I am sure, cannot well purchase a better than Hogg's Sylvia.

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Jonathan Martin.

This is an uncommonly large scarlet flake, and well deserves a place in every collection. In consequence of the vast number of petals it contains, its pod is very thick and, consequently, rather apt to burst, without great attention from the cultivator, who ought to assist Nature in bursting the pod, and then tie it carefully up with waxed thread. Its petals are very large and well formed, and the flower when well grown has a very striking appearance, having plenty of central petals to fill up and form a high crown. This flower is only known in Durham and Northumberland as yet, I believe, and is in comparatively few hands, having been lately raised by a private amateur near Sunderland, I believe. Its fiery appearance has induced the raiser of it to name it after the notorious incendiary who fired York Minster.

Duke of Terceira.

The Duke of Terceira is a very superior scarlet bizarre—indeed one of the very best that I have as yet had the pleasure of seeing. It does not seem to be in any of the leading catalogues at present, and I am surprised at it, as it certainly possesses every requisite for constituting a first-rate Carnation. The pod is long and not very apt to burst, the petals of excellent form, the white clean and pure, and the stripes of bright scarlet and dark maroon very distinct, and about in regular proportions. The petals are of good substance and stand beautifully when the artificial support is withdrawn from beneath the guard leaves. This variety may, therefore, be fairly considered one of the very best Carnations cultivated in the north of England for floricultural competition.

Leighton's Bellerophon.

Leighton's Bellerophon is an old variety, but I am inclined to think that there are perhaps few purple flakes that are better worthy of cultivation even yet, particularly as Hannibal (in last year's June number of the Cabinet, p. 143) recommends it as one of the best six purple flakes that are in cultivation (in the neighbourhood of *Cambridge ?*) It possesses a fine long pod, not at all inclined to burst, the white good, the stripes of a lightish purple, the petals of a good round form, and the flower of an excellent size.

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Ely's Captain Ross.

Captain Ross is another among the many raised by Messrs. Ely, of Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds. It is a very beautiful scarlet flake and well deserves a place in every collection. The flower seems of good size, the ground colour a very excellent white and the flaking of brilliant scarlet. It seems of strong and vigorous habit and took a prominent prize here at our last year's exhibition.

Wakefield's Paul Pry.

Wakefield's Paul Pry is a very beautiful dark Carnation and appears among the pink and purple bizarres. The white is very clear and good, and is beautifully striped with pinkish crimson very regularly alternating with the darker velvety colour, which gives it a very rich appearance. The pod is only of the middle size, but the petals are of an excellent round form, although they appeared to me not to bloom very flat, being slightly cupped. I trust, however, that this is not its general character, as it is one of the most beautiful dark bizarres that I have as yet seen, and the "Young Beginner" may rest assured that, whenever Paul Pry "pops in" to his collection, he will never be considered "intruding."

The Injured Queen.

The Injured Queen is another variety that has been a good while cultivated in the north, although I think it will not any longer maintain its ground against the newer faces in the same class. It is a scarlet flake of good size, but the ground colour is only a middling white, being very apt to run. It possesses plenty of petals, but they are generally of too small a size, which being the case even with the guard-leaves, the flower seldom keeps in a good form.

Prince Ernest.

This is another very excellent scarlet bizarre carnation, although its name does not appear in any of the catalogues. It is very similar to the "Duke of Terceira" already described, in every respect, except that the dark maroon stripes are generally a good deal heavier than the scarlet ones, which gives it rather a darker appearance than the other; for which reason, having grown them both in the same soil, I am inclined to think that they are quite distinct varieties, although

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so very similar. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to describe "Prince Ernest" further.

Hogg's Fox-hunter.

Fox-hunter is another most excellent scarlet flaked carnation. The ground colour is a most beautifully pure white, and the stripes are of a brilliant glittering scarlet, which gives it a most beautiful and attractive appearance. It gets to an excellent size, with plenty of well-formed petals to form a good high crown, and a good long pod not likely to be a troublesome burster. It may, therefore, be considered one of the very best scarlet flakes that have yet been cultivated in the north of England.

Bijou de Claremont.

Bijou de Claremont is another very excellent carnation, and will perhaps come most correctly under the denomination of a *crimson* bizarre, the lighter colour being considerably darker than the scarlet of many of the foregoing. It is very regularly and distinctly marked with the darker colour, and gets to a very excellent size. It seems a very vigorous grower, and a strong plant of it will bloom several good flowers of a tolerable size, provided only one be left upon each branch. The petals are well formed, and the pod long and not apt to burst; and I think that it may be considered as a variety which may be generally cultivated with confidence.

Bates's Lord Wellington.

Bates's Wellington is a weak purple flake, which I have never seen cultivated to any degree of perfection. I have had it for two or three years, and it has invariably presented a dirty dingy white appearance, with light flakes of a pale purple. It is only a shyish grower, and if it should get out of cultivation altogether, I do not think the floricultural world would have any great reason to regret the loss of it, as the ground might be much more profitably employed by the presence of some of the more modern and more constant varieties.

The Pitman's Rising Sun.

This is another darkish crimson bizarre, and gets to a very large size. It possesses petals of an excellent round form and a well-

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formed pod; its only fault that I have seen being a little deficiency of the white, which seemed to be rather overrun by the crimson and maroon colours. This, however, probably only arose from the richness of the soil in which the flowers that I saw had been cultivated; or it is possible that this may be its usual habit, and that it derived its name from this, its fiery appearance. I cannot judge of this till I have a longer acquaintance with it, but another year will probably determine it. If it can be grown a little purer, it is well worthy of general cultivation on account of its good form and great size.

Ely's Bright Venus.

This is another of Ely's raising, and is a very brilliant scarlet flake upon a very clear white ground. It possesses a very fine long pod, but is rather a thin flower, being deficient in those central petals which are essentially necessary to give a carnation that hemispherical form which all competitors wish to see in a carnation, and which is absolutely necessary to constitute a first-rate flower. As I have seen this variety grown very strong, I conceive that I am doing it no injustice by the above remark, although I have seen reports of some of the south-country shows where it has been prominent among the prize flowers.

Pope's Queen,

or Pope's London Queen, is a very good dark purple flake, not at all inferior to Leighton's Bellerophon. It possesses a good long pod, well formed petals, and the flakes of a very dark purple, much darker than Bellerophon. If, therefore, Bellerophon be one of the best six in cultivation, Pope's Queen, although an old variety, is still well worthy of preservation by the competing florist.

Harvey's Lord Ravensworth.

This is another oldish variety, and has long been a favourite in the north, although it must now give way before many of the newer varieties that have been imported into this neighbourhood within the last three or four years. It is a scarlet flake that gets to rather a superior size, and has a fine long pod, but unfortunately the white is almost always freckled over with the colouring, which casts it completely into the back ground when exhibited against such beautiful scarlet flakes as Hogg's Fox-hunter, Ely's Captain Ross, Jonathan Martin, and others that might be named.

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Clark's London.

Clark's London is another very beautiful scarlet bizarre, although I have never yet had the pleasure of seeing it well and strongly grown, and the blooms were, in consequence, rather small. But this most probably arose from the weakness of the plants. The markings, however, were very beautiful, the scarlet and maroon stripes being very regular, and the white good; and I have no doubt, when successfully grown, that it will be a very desirable variety.

Butt's Lord Rodney.

Butt's Lord Rodney is another old purple flaked Carnation and gets to rather a superior size. It is a great favourite with the florists on "the banks of the Tyne," but has never been in any repute here. Its outer petals being very large, it is capable of being *dressed out* to a very great size, although this must always give the flower an appearance of great *flatness* which certainly would diminish its value considerably in the opinion of many a good judge. It is however a very great favourite at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in conjunction with

Sherwood's Corinthus,

and two or three others, may be almost said to set more modern, and certainly far more beautiful, competitors at defiance. Corinthus is a variety which generally gets to a very large size, but it is difficult to describe it much further, the colours being so exceedingly pale. It is a sort of purple bizarre, but the purple is so very faint that it generally has the appearance of only a *milky hue*, little darker than the white itself. This makes it valueless in this neighbourhood, where brilliancy of colours is, I may say, now quite indispensable. Instead therefore of "cumbering our ground" with such varieties as Sherwood's Corinthus we prefer ornamenting our beds with such superior ones as

Hepworth's Leader,

which must be admitted by all to be a first-rate scarlet bizarre—a diamond of the first water. The flower gets to an excellent size, the petals are of first-rate form, and the pod long and not very liable to bursting. The petals are beautifully striped with brilliant scarlet and dark maroon upon an excellent white ground, the darker colour

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predominating a little over the scarlet, which gives it a very rich and rather a darker appearance than several of the scarlet bizarres previously noticed. It is well named, and in my opinion will always be likely to prove itself "a leader" whenever it is cultivated with that care and attention which it so well deserves, and for which its beautiful appearance will so well repay the cultivator. It certainly is one of the very best and most beautiful Carnations that I have as yet seen; and in such good company I shall close this paper, and, for the present, lay down my floricultural pen.

Should the above remarks be worthy of the space they will occupy, I shall be happy to see them inserted in an early number of the Cabinet. They are the result of a good deal of attention and careful cultivation; and if they be of any use to "Young Beginners" I shall be satisfied. I may take this opportunity, however, of remarking that a phrenologist would say that a florist ought to have the organ of colour very prominently developed to enable him to distinguish the colours accurately, for this is a point of the greatest importance to the florist. Some of the foregoing varieties appear as scarlet bizarres in some of the catalogues, while they are ranged as crimsons in others; and this being the case, it will be no wonder if the above remarks should happen to vary a little from the observations of other florists in different parts, as so much depends upon the different modes of cultivation. If, however, other observers will pursue a similar plan, we shall, in a season or so more, be in possession of descriptions of all the best varieties in cultivation; than which nothing, in my opinion, would give a greater impetus, or be more generally beneficial to the delightful amusement of FLORICULTURE.

In conclusion, and in order to induce "Young Beginners" to commence the culture of Carnations and Picotees, I would just say that they are well worthy of the attention of all florists, the brilliancy of the colours of a first-rate Carnation being not surpassed by any other of the beauties of the creation. I would say to them—"Purchase for yourselves a few pairs of the best varieties in each division, and you will lay up for yourselves a rich treat in autumn, which will afford you more pure pleasure than you as yet have any idea of."

Bridge End, Felton, February 1st, 1842.

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ARTICLE III.

REMARKS ON FLOWERING THE ASTRAPÆA.

BY MR. SWEENY, WELCOMBE HOUSE.

ASTRAPÆA is a beautiful genus containing three species, two of which are natives of Madagascar, and the other a native of Bourbon. It derives its name from Astrape, *lightning*; the splendid colour of the flower, which is a beautiful pink. They belong to the sixteenth class and seventh order of the Linnæan arrangement, and to the Byttneriaceæ order of the Jussieuean. A. WALLICHII (named after M. Wallich, a botanist and superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta) was introduced in 1820. It is a stove plant, growing to the height of twenty feet, one of which is in flower (February 1st) in the varied and extensive collection of C. T. Ward, Esq. This plant stands from three to four feet high, and has expanded four simple umbels of flowers; the peduncle of each is fifteen inches long, which is by the weight of the umbel bent towards the ground, and requires to be supported. Each umbel contains from forty to fifty distinct flowers. The pedicels are about one inch long, but are hidden by the involucrum. The corolla, as I before stated, is of a beautiful pink colour, each having five wedge-shaped petals. The filaments are awl-shaped and much longer than the petals, and are united into one set, with bilocular anthers, which are productive of a great quantity of farina of a yellowish colour, that gives a pleasing contrast to the colour of the petals. The foliage is of a beautiful green, which is pubescent. The leaves are inversely heart-shaped, fourteen inches long and twelve broad, standing on petioles of about ten inches long, which are covered with hairs. Previous to this plant flowering, it stood in a vinery with some other plants, where it received little or no water. Last September it was repotted into a rich loam and removed to a stove, the heat of which rated about 75 degrees. It was placed in a pit without any bottom heat (not plunged) about the middle of the house, among other plants, where its roots received a copious supply of water, and was syringed every night and morning, having, too, the additional moisture of the flues being steamed. It showed signs of blooming in about two months after being put in the stove, but was nine weeks before the flowers expanded. I doubt not that many of our valuable, but shy flowering exotics, if similarly treated, would

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flower much oftener than they do. Attention is required to copy nature while in their dormant state, giving them as little water as possible, if any, with a dry atmosphere, and then in the growing season let them have quite the opposite treatment. This is a point in plant culture that is less attended to than it should be. In order to be as explicit as possible, I have lengthened this article much more than I at first intended, but should it meet with your approbation, I will send you a description of some more of this beautiful tribe of exotics, with their treatment as they come into flower.

[The Astrapæa deserves growing in every collection where plenty of room can be afforded to it. It is a singularly pretty flowering, noble plant. We shall be much obliged by the additional communications promised.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE CULTURE, &c., OF SEEDLING POLYANTHUSES.

BY ALEXANDER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THIS pretty little flower, the pattern of neatness and early favourite of the florist, blooming as it does on the confines of winter and spring, ere the former has ceased his ruffian blasts, or the latter diffused its more genial influence, has been for ages held in general estimation; and it seems strange that its numerous admirers have not succeeded in raising a greater variety of approved sorts. I don't mean of those exclusively desired by the florist as possessing true merit only when consisting of the fine clean round and golden eye, and edging continued to the centre, &c., properties without which he seems to think the Polyanthus cannot be deserving of much favour or admitted as a competitor at a florists' show; this latter part of the business I agree with, since the flowers are judged by the existing rules. But as I have never yet beheld a specimen of the Polyanthus that fulfils in every respect the properties required of it by the elder florists as a criterion of its perfection, I think it somewhat ridiculous that all should be excluded from notice, or debarred recommendation, that fail (however good and beautiful they may otherwise be) to come within the pale of that very old fashioned law.

In my opinion, any flower of good colours and form, on which those flowers are distributed in regular order and such manner as to

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be inoffensive to the eye by a distinct separation and due proportion of its various parts, will not fail to please and satisfy the possessor in a high degree. The rules by which the Polyanthus is generally tested are six in number; the last of which, namely, that of "dying well," is perfectly contemptible, since all flowers are mostly found to die alike, or to have their certain defoliation conducted by regular and undeviating laws, if uninjured and undisturbed. The notorious and much applauded "Alexander," raised by Pearson, and the best that has been shown in the north, is entitled to the same objections. In it the eye, instead of being raised bold and fluted, is sunken, irregular, and plain; the petals more pointed than round, and the gold or yellow colour in a very preponderating disproportion to the other parts of the corolla; and I question much that one ever was produced which agreed entirely with the required standard. Therefore I beg leave,

> "Now that the spirit of nature's expanding her wings,
> To develope the seeds of all glorious things,"

to point out to all that may feel an interest in the pursuit the method I have so long practised with pleasure and success, and which, if strictly adhered to, will not fail speedily to increase their stock with beautiful specimens of this neat little herald of spring, admired alike for its delicate odour, the sweetness of its colouring, and the modest simplicity of its form.

First, then, a few of the present approved sorts must be obtained and planted in August in an open and moderately rich soil in some airy but shaded part of the garden, and so close together that they may at times be covered, in case of rain or high winds, with a hand glass, and as soon in the spring as the flowers have expanded and arrived at a state of perfection, which may be known by the farina, or fine dust on the summit of the anthers, that dust must be conveyed from one kind of flower to another by a camel's hair pencil, which must be inserted in the tube of the flower, and forcibly twirled round therein, that a portion may be made to descend and rest upon the moistened pistillum below. This must be repeated upon a succession of pips as they expand, and afterwards the whole ought to be carefully tended for a few days, preserving the flowers from wet and hot suns, and allowing a regular supply of air and water to the plants, which will, thus covered, grow as vigorously and ripen their seeds as well

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as if quite exposed, and will thereby be prevented from receiving accidental farina from inferior kinds through the medium of insects; and it will be advisable always to take the earliest flowers on that account, since they more numerously abound as the season advances. The next step is to gather the seed as soon as ripe, which may be easily known, and it must be carefully dried by keeping it in the pocket or in a dry sunny place, wrapped in paper, and then carefully laid by till the succeeding spring, when it must be sown (autumn is not a safe time in our northern climate at least) in pots or boxes filled with a loose-textured compost, and covered by the same till the seed just disappears, and be placed in the shade of a south wall, taking care to water as it is needed. As soon as the seedlings appear, encourage them by more frequent supplies of water throughout the whole summer; and in the middle of August transplant them into a prepared bed of similar compost, with a little old hot-bed manure, in some shady place as before named, where they will flourish abundantly and flower profusely in the following spring, when the labours of the careful experimentalist will be amply rewarded by his introduction to a host of new acquaintances of excellent character and of beautiful and smiling faces; when he may again repeat the same process and be again rewarded, and thus secure to himself an annual fund of rational amusement and an endless source of floral gratification.

ARTICLE V.

ON THE CULTURE OF FUCHSIAS, AND OTHER FREE-GROWING PLANTS, IN POTS.

BY T. L., ISLE OF MAN.

EARLY in spring I struck cuttings of Fuchsia corymbiflora and fulgens, Diplacus puniceus, Syphocampylus bicolor, Salvia patens, &c. After they were sufficiently rooted I potted them in 48-sized pots, using fresh loam and leaf-mould in equal quantities, adding a little sand. As soon as the roots were touching the pots all round, I shifted them into others, 18 inches in diameter and 20 inches in depth, packing 3 inches deep of broken pots into the bottom of each; then a thin layer of fresh turf from a rich pasture, chopped roughly with a spade; after that a corresponding layer of well-decayed cow-

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dung and horse-dropping, mixed in equal proportions; then a layer of the turf and another of the dung, and so on until full, observing to press the compost gently down in the course of filling, leaving it round and full to allow for sinking. I then took the plants, turning them carefully out of their pots with the balls entire, planting one in the centre of each, observing not to plant deep, the higher the better, as the soil subsides, and fresh earth could be added at any time if required. By giving plenty of water, my plants, treated in this way, grew to a large size, blooming profusely, and throughout the season maintained a fine healthy foliage. I can assure any of the numerous readers of the CABINET who may make a trial of this method of growing large specimens of the above description of plants, they will not be disappointed, and at the same time will save a great deal of useless labour.

And I may also observe, that I highly disapprove of the very common method of potting and repotting plants of the above sort four or five different times before blooming; it only gives the roots an unnatural tendency, and greatly checks their free growth.

ARTICLE VI.

ON RAISING DOUBLE STOCKS.

BY A SOUTH BRITON, IN HAMPSHIRE.

NOT having heard, or seen elsewhere, the following plan of raising double stocks, I presume to forward the particulars thereof for insertion in the CABINET, assured the readers who attend to the method will find it an excellent one. By practising it I have succeeded in obtaining so many double ones as scarcely to raise a sufficiency of single ones for seed.

In the autumn of 1839 I thought I would try an experiment on the German stock, for which purpose I took out the centre spike of seed and saved it by itself; the others I also saved separately. When the plants raised from the seeds bloomed, I found that those saved from the centre shoots were nearly all double, while the others were nearly all single. I have tried several other plans, but never succeeded so well with any as with this. Perhaps to some of your readers it is not new, but to others I trust it may not be altogether useless.

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ARTICLE VII.

ON THE CULTURE OF CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

BY X. Y. Z., CORNWALL.

I UNDERSTAND it has not been usual to give this flower peat; I have found it succeed well in an instance, which I mention, in case any of your readers should like to follow it up. Early last spring I had a small corn of the sweet-scented Persian Cyclamen given me; it was not larger than the top of my thumb. I repotted it in half leaf mould and half peat, with a little bone-dust, and kept it close to the glass in a cool greenhouse on a small moveable shelf close to the top of a window, where it had plenty of fresh air. I watered it whenever I found the soil looking at all dry, frequently twice a-day in the summer. The leaves formed *larger than the palm of my hand*, of a very fine dark colour. Eleven flowers are expanded, perfuming the house, and there are nearly twenty more to expand. I conclude, for so small a bulb, the growth must be remarkable. The leaves cover the pot so as to hide the upper part of it, and I think no plant can repay the care and attention bestowed upon it better than this.

The graceful elegance of flower, the purity of its colour, and exquisite scent, combining, with the absence of other greenhouse flowers, to enhance the gratification of

Cornwall, Feb. 2, 1842. X. Y. Z.

ARTICLE VIII.

ON CARNATION CULTURE.

BY A JOURNEYMAN GARDENER.

I FOR the first time (as a reader of your interesting and really useful FLORICULTURAL CABINET) have become possessed of the January number; and as I feel great interest in reading every portion of it on the science of gardening, I am induced to make a few remarks on a subject circuitously handled in the periodical in question. The comparative value of gardening periodicals entirely depends on the sound philosophy and practical experience of the contributors, that is, those practical men who favour you, as well as others, with any useful information they may possess. I, as a very young and enthusiastic person termed a *Journeyman Gardener*, cannot boast of much self-

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practical experience, yet I have operated as directed by the instructions and practice of several practical gardeners of eminence, and I feel assured, by their ultimate success, that I have obtained a small portion of floricultural knowledge. I have extended rather far with my introduction to this paper, but the importance of the subject appears to me to justify it, and form my apology. As it is the first time I send my remarks for insertion in the CABINET, and as the motives that induce me are only actuated by a desire to contribute, though but in a humble degree, to the interests of floriculture, I hope you will confer the favour upon me to give these few remarks an early insertion in your columns.

Mr. William Harrison occupies nearly seven pages of the CABINET stating his experience on the culture of the Carnation, with the intention of profiting a young beginner. All that he expatiates may be rehearsed in a few words, viz.—" Stick three dozen plants into a bed four yards square, place them zigzag; this being performed in March or April, place a flowerpot on the plants when it is likely to be frost, and attend to tie them securely when required." The substance of these few quotations has been too much extended. What most calls my attention is, he has omitted the principal feature of plant growing, namely, a proper element for their roots. He states " that he grows his in good fresh soil;" if the soil be good, it is his duty to inform a young beginner what sort it is, whether aluminous, chalky, or abounding in silica. A young beginner may have all these equally fresh and good for some purposes, and by Mr. Harrison's PLEONASM adapt some of them to his Carnations, at the peril of losing his plants.

I beg to offer a young beginner a few standard remarks, which will prove as profitable to him as Mr. W. Harrison's probably will, although critically performed. If the soil which he intends for his bed be in the least adhesive, or too rich, I would advise him to clear it away to the depth of eighteen inches, and replace it by any light friable loam; if abounding with fibrous or vegetable matter, so much the better. To every four barrow load add one of gritty sand; when this is done, immediately sprinkle a little hot lime, and give it a moderate dunging with pure neat's dung, avoiding any straw among the dung; dig it up rough, leaving as much surface exposed to the influence of frost as possible. On the first of April (or earlier at pleasure) give it a little soot and dig it in, taking care to pulverise it to a

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regular and fine reduced powder, so as it may retain an equilibrium of temperature, by being regularly distributed. As the lime and soot do not appear favourites of the wireworm, I think it will need no further prevention. This being done, let him put out his plants, taking care to fix them well in the ground, and attend to watering in dry weather. As to propagation, I think he may safely rely on Mr. Harrison's directions, only I would recommend all the leaves to be removed betwixt the parent and the heel of the layer, as they often harbour an insect which finds its way through the pith, and destroys the infant plant. It may be of importance to remark that Justice, a Scotch horticulturist, states, "that Hyacinths leave something deleterious in the soil, that not only deteriorates but proves fatal to Carnations when placed in the same soil, and *vice versâ*." To counterbalance the personalities I have used in this paper, I felt much delighted, and of course am under obligations to Mr. Harrison, in perusing his communication on "Contemplative Gardening," and regret I did not see the first part of it. The poetry is most appropriate and well chosen.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

CLERODENDRON SPLENDENS.—Scarlet Glory Tree. (Bot. Reg. 7.) Verbenaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. In a recent number we noticed this handsome flowering plant blooming in the stove collection of plants at Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea. The following additional remarks upon it are from the descriptions given by Mr. Whitfield, whose servant discovered it in the woods of Sierra Leone, growing in a stiff gravelly soil. Mr. Whitfield went and took up the root. Upon a more extended research, several others were found growing in a stiff loam, which he supposed to be in their virgin state. This took place in December, 1838. In February, 1839, Mr. Whitfield repaired along the south-west district of Sierra Leone, where he found it growing in greater plenty, in a strong loam, and of various colours, there being crimson, orange, brick-dust red, and crimson and white, the latter being the most luxuriant. The plant which has bloomed with Mr. Knight, being scarlet, makes, with the above, five distinct colours. The entire varieties have been added to the collection of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey. It is stated that when the plant is grown where the root is shaded from hot sun by underwood, that it attains the height of ten or twelve feet; but, if exposed, it seldom grows higher than about three feet. It is supposed to require a moist stove atmosphere, with considerable bottom heat, during its growing season; and when at rest, after its growth is completed, for four months in a drier atmosphere. The flowers are produced numerously, in corymbous heads, each blossom being a little more than an inch across. The whole of the varieties deserve a place in every suitable hot-house.

AMARYLLIS BANKSIANA.—The Banksian Amaryllis. (Bot. Reg. 11.) Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A greenhouse bulbous plant from the Cape, and has bloomed in the collection of J. H. Slater, Esq., Newick Park, near Uckfield, in Sussex. It grows freely in the greenhouse, in sandy loam,

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placed in a light situation, and giving it a free supply of water when growing; and, when done growing, to be kept warm and dry. The flowers are produced in autumn. The scape contains about twenty blossoms, of a beautiful rosy pink colour. Each bloom is about two inches and a half across. It is a very interesting species, well deserving admission into every greenhouse.

Arctostaphylos pungens.—Sharp-pointed Bear-berry. (Bot. Mag. 3,927.) Ericaceæ. Decandria Monogynia. Sent to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, from Mexico, by Mr. Blair. It has since bloomed, in February, 1841. It has the appearance of Arbutus tomentosa, growing a foot and a half high; is a very branching shrubby plant. The flowers are produced in terminal drooping racemes of eight to ten flowers, white tinged with greenish rose. It has been grown in the geeenhouse hitherto, but it is very probable will thrive in the open air.

Anemone rivularis.—The Rill Anemone. (Bot. Reg. 8.) Ranunculaceæ. Polyandria Polygynia. A native of North India; a hardy perennial, requiring the same treatment as A. Vitifolia. The flowers are white, about an inch and a half across, produced from June to September in the open border. Dr. Lindley observes that this species has acquired, in some gardens, the erroneous name of A. longiscapa.

Cattleya Aclandiæ.—Lady Acland's Cattleya. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Brazil, introduced into this country in 1839, by Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. It has bloomed in several collections, but we believe in no instance but one with more than one flower on a stem; with G. Barker, Esq., of Springfield, it has borne two, and those much superior in size to any others. The plant is of humble growth, and when its dwarfness is contrasted with the large size of its very rich blossoms, it renders it a striking novelty. Sepals and petals ground-colour a dark brown, spotted with a rich velvet purple, and having a few light cross streaks. Labellum rosy crimson. Each flower is near five inches across. It deserves a place in every collection.

Brugmansia floribunda.—Many-flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Solonaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. It is a small evergreen shrubby plant, growing about half a yard or two feet high, very branching, and bears a profusion of deep orange-coloured blossoms, six or eight being successively produced in a single extended raceme, thus prolonging its period of blooming to a considerable time. Each flower is about three inches long, and the diameter of the tube an inch. It is a very interesting and pretty addition to the old named Datura tribe of plants, requiring little room, and affording a profusion of bloom. It grows very freely, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

Cereus cœrulescens.—Blue-stemmed. (Bot. Mag. 3,922.) Cacteæ. Icosandria Monogynia. Bloomed in the fine collection at Kew. The stem of the plant is four feet high, about three inches in diameter, erect, eight-angled. The flowers are superior to those of the far-famed C. grandiflorus. They are white, each being from eight to ten inches across.

Cirrhopetalum Medusæ.—The Medusa's Head Orchis. (Bot. Reg. 12.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Certainly, if there ever was a Medusa, this must be the prototype before her Gorgonship's beautiful tresses were changed into serpents; nor are wanting the scales with which her form was safely guarded. The flowers are produced in a dense capitate head; and the very long hair, like pendant points, give them a very interesting appearance. They are of a yellowish green, speckled with pink. It requires to be grown in an orchideous stove.

Digitalis lutea, var. Fucata.—Yellow Fox-glove, purplish var. (Bot. Reg. 3,925.) Scrophularinæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. Grown in the collection at Kew. It rises to the height of four or five feet, bearing very long racemes of flowers, of a dingy yellow-green, tinged on the upper side with deep blush. Each flower is about an inch and a half across, having the mouth beset with long delicate hairs.

Babingtonia camphorosma.—Camphorwort Babingtonia. (Bot. Reg. 10.) Myrtaceæ. Icosandria Monogynia. (Synonym, Bæckia Camphorosma.) A very

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neat, graceful, and interesting shrubby greenhouse plant, from the Swan River colony. Under its latter name we noticed it in a recent number, having seen it beautifully in bloom last autumn. It grows freely in a rich brown peat and leaf mould. Cuttings of the young wood, being a little firm at the base, very soon strike root in sand. It blooms through autumn and winter, and deserves a place in every greenhouse. The flowers are produced in long terminal racemes, white tinged with pink. The outside of the blossoms, before expanding, are pink. Each blossom is near half an inch across. The foliage is heath-like in appearance. It is said to grow naturally in swampy land, much resembling the Spireæ frutex (S. hypericoides), growing seven or eight feet high, and in summer forms a delightful shade to the traveller crossing the swamps.

Goodetia albescens.—Whitish. (Bot. Reg. 9.) Onograceæ. Octandria Monogynia. A hardy annual, of a stiff and close mode of growth like Œnothera densiflora. It grows about a foot and a half high. The flowers are blush, shading off to nearly a white centre. Each blossom is about an inch and a half across.

Loaza Pentlandica.—Mr. Pentland's. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Loasaceæ. Polyadelphia Polyandria. It appears to be a herbaceous climbing, or trailing perennial plant. It is a native of Peru. The appearance of the plant is somewhat like L. laterita, but having a rich green foliage, clothed with strong stinging hairs. The flowers, too, in size and form are like those of L. laterita, but of much deeper and decided red colour.

Mimulus roseus, var. Maclainianus.—Mr. Maclain's Monkey Flower. This very pretty variety has been raised by Mr. Maclain, Florist, Harold's Cross, near Dublin. The flowers are of a rich deep rose, with a dark crimson centre, the mouth of the corolla being an inch and a half across. It deserves a place in every flower garden in summer, where we doubt not it will flourish freely. Mr. Maclain grows it in the bark stove, and placed in a pan of water.

Maxillaria Skinneri. This very noble flowering Maxillaria has at length bloomed in the collection of the Rev. John Clowes, of Broughton, near Manchester, with a vigour and beauty that could not be exceeded in its native situation. The flowers actually measured upwards of six inches across. The sepals too are about an inch and a half across, of a pure white, faintly tinged with crimson at the base. The petals are of a more rosy hue, while the lip is almost covered with spots and streaks of a most brilliant carmine. The column is pure white at the point, and crimson spots at the base. It is a native of Guatemala, and is another of the brilliant discoveries of Mr. Skinner, who after an absence of four years in the most glorious countries of what is termed the New World, has lately returned once more in safety to the shores of his native land, in which Mr. Bateman observes, there is scarcely a collection of any note that is not indebted to his enterprise and generosity. Another, M. Skinneri, has formerly been described, but the present species which Mr. Bateman has named, in compliment to Mr. Skinner, is far surpassing it in beauty.

Clerodendron Calamitosum. At Messrs. Henderson's we lately saw this plant in profuse bloom in the plant stove. The flower is white, an inch and a half long and one broad, similar to and produced as numerously as a Syringa bush does, in terminal racemes of ten or twelve in each; the plant was literally *covered* with its pretty flowers.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

On Luculia gratissima.—In a former number of the Floricultural Cabinet I saw Luculia gratissima recommended by the Conductor. I procured a plant, but am at a loss now how to treat it in the best manner so as to bloom it

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soon; a few remarks on it by the Conductor, in the February CABINET, will oblige

LOUISA.

[Two years ago we planted one in the border of a conservatory, into which abundance of air is usually admitted, and which is kept at a very low temperature; indeed little artificial heat is employed beyond what will exclude frost, and the thermometer has frequently been as low as 36° Fahrenheit. The dimensions of it now are, height 7 ft., diameter (measuring through the branches) 5 ft. 6 in.; diameter of a cyme of flowers 7 in. The border in which it grows was excavated 2 ft. deep, in the bottom of which is a drainage composed of brickbats and coarse rubble, 6 in. thick; immediately over this were put turfs of heath-mould rough from the common, upon which again is placed the compost, consisting of one-third strong rich loam and two-thirds sandy heath-mould coarsely broken and well blended, but on no account screened. We consider this drainage very important to plants in general, and absolutely indispensable for Luculia, the complete success of which will materially depend upon this being attended to. During the summer and early autumnal months water requires to be freely supplied, and the *under* surface of the leaves, as well as the whole plant, repeatedly washed with the fine rose of the syringe, because being subject to the attacks of red spider, which I need hardly observe will, if undisturbed for any length of time, greatly injure it. Occasionally some liquid manure is applied, but this requires caution, and must not be repeated too often, and not at all after the summer season. The general waterings must also be gradually diminished in September, and afterwards administered very sparingly, for the fine fibrous roots are easily injured by too much moisture. Under this easy management Luculia is a splendid plant, covered with cymes of beautiful flesh-coloured fragrant flowers, which continue in perfection during the dull months of November, December, and January. Its foliage, too, is luxuriant, dark, and green, and contrasts admirably with the large, bold heads of flowers. Those who are desirous of successfully cultivating this beautiful plant should observe that it requires a much cooler treatment than it generally receives. When grown in a pot it must not be excited by high temperature in the spring and early part of summer, it must then be kept in a greenhouse. At the end of May and early in June it should be turned out into the open ground in a *warm situation*, rather sheltered from the sun, and in September be taken up, repotted, and placed in a vinery or coolish plant-stove. It will then grow freely and form its heads of flowers, which will expand their beauties and diffuse their fragrance through the winter. It is a good plant to flourish when in bloom in a sitting-room. Whether grown in the hot-house or open air it requires some portion of shade. The finest specimens we ever saw were at Mrs. Lawrence's, in a shady part of a plant-stove. It is one of the finest winter plants in the country, and deserves a place in every conservatory, greenhouse, or plant-stove.—CONDUCTOR.]

SIR,

I beg to ask of some of the readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET to favour me with a correct account of the distinction between Bizarres and Flakes, as there are many flowers that are quite undistinguishable to which side they belong, which makes me think such distinctions quite unnecessary.

If you can find a place in your CABINET to place these few words, it will much oblige

A YOUNG GARDENER.

REMARKS.

TO DESTROY MOSS ON GRASS PLOTS.—Pure gas water, diluted by double the quantity of water, poured over a grass plot injured by moss, effectually destroys it, and in no degree hurts the grass. Or nitrate of soda spread over it in the proportion of two stones to a rood of ground, is equally efficacious. To succeed the best, neither of them should be applied in *hot* weather, nor when there is *much* grass.

London, January 4, 1842. A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

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On sowing Seeds.—All seeds, except annuals, from the plants which are natives of California and North America, succeed best when sown in autumn as soon as they are ripe; and those from Chili and Mexico when sown in spring. The seeds of the shrubs and trees of North India and Europe in autumn, and annuals and perennials in spring. In order to succeed in raising plants, sow in dry soil, and give no water till the seeds vegetate; seeds are often destroyed by giving water when just sown, especially with old ones, they immediately rot; better shade from sun than give water. Having had considerable practice in these matters, I give the result of the facts of a twenty years' practice as foreman in one of the first London nurseries.

St. John's Wood Road, December 27, 1841.

The Marchioness of Exeter Camellia is the finest variety in cultivation. The flowers are between five and six inches in diameter, and very regularly double. The colour is a bright deep rose. Raised from seed of Middlemist's, by James Priaulx, Esq., of Guernsey.—(*Gard. Chron.*)

[We had a specimen of it sent us by that gentleman nearly as soon as it first bloomed, a figure of which we gave in May Number, 1838, vol. vi. of the Floricultural Cabinet. Since that time we have seen plants in bloom, and can add our testimony relative to its superior merits. It deserves a place in every collection. It can be had cheap now.—Conductor.]

On budding Roses.—I have tried the two last seasons to succeed in budding roses; the first I wholly failed, and I find I was wrong in allowing the portion of wood to remain with the bud. I was advised by a celebrated amateur rose-grower to prepare my buds as follows:—Have a very sharp small pointed knife, take the shoot from which the bud is to be selected, and having fixed upon one, with the point of the knife cut through the bark to the wood in the exact form and size it is required around the bud, then applying the thumb against the side of the bud and push it upwards, it will come out quite clean, and be better prepared to take than by any other mode adopted. I am aware it will take up a little more time in preparing a bud thus, than by the accustomed methods, but it will more than repay by its success.

Herts, January 12, 1842. Rosa.

Properties of the Carnation.—The flower should be not less than two and a half inches across. The guard or lower petals broad, thick, and smooth on the outside, free from notch or serrature, and lap over each other sufficiently to form a circular roseate flower; each row of petals should be smaller than the row immediately under it; there should not be less than three rows of petals, laid regularly, and the centre should form a good bold centre or crown. The petals should be stiff, and slightly cupped. The ground should be pure snow-white, without specks of colour; the stripes of colour should be clear and distinct, not running into each other nor confused, but dense, smooth at the edges, and well defined.

The colours should be bright and clear, whatever they may be; if there are two colours, the darker one cannot be too dark, or form too strong a contrast. With scarlet the perfection would be a black; with pink there cannot be too deep a crimson; with lilac, or light purple, the second colour cannot be too dark a purple. If the colours run into the white and tinge it, or the white is not pure upon it, the fault is very great, and the pouncy spots or specks are highly objectionable. The pod of the bloom should be long and large, to enable the flower to bloom without bursting it; but this is rare; they generally require to be tied about half way, and the upper part of the calyx opened down to the tie at each division; yet there are some which scarcely require any assistance, and this is a very estimable quality.

Disqualifications.—If there be any petal dead or mutilated. If there be any one petal in which there is no colour. If there be any one petal in which there

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is no white. If a pod be slit down to the sub-calix. If a guard petal be badly split. Notched edges are glaring faults, for which no excellence in other compensates.

Picotees.—The properties of form are similar to those of the Carnation; but the distinction between Carnations and Picotees is that the colour is disposed in unequal stripes, going from the centre to the outer edge; and that of the Picotee is disposed on the outer edges of the petals and radiates inwards, and the more uniformly this is disposed the better. Whether it be very deeply feathered at the edge like the colour of a feathered Tulip, or an even shape not wider than the thickness of the petal.

Dianthus.

O'xalis De'ppei has been cultivated in Belgium for culinary purposes. The young leaves are dressed like sorrel, in soup, or as a vegetable; they have a fresh and agreeable acid, especially in spring. The flowers are excellent in salad alone, or mixed with corn salad, endive of both kinds, red cabbage, beet root, and even with the petals of the dahlia, which are delicious when thus employed. When served at table, the flowers, with their pink corolla, green calyx, yellow stripes, and little stamens, produce a very pretty effect. The roots are taken up in September or October, and preserved through winter in a cool cellar. They are gently boiled with salt and water, after having been washed and slightly peeled; they are then eaten like asparagus, in the Flemish fashion, with melted butter and the yolks of eggs. They are also served up like scorzonera and endive, with white sauce. They form, in whatever way they are dressed, a tender, succulent dish, easy to digest, and agreeing with the most delicate stomach. The analogy of the root with salep indicates that its effect should be excellent upon all constitutions.—(*Professor Morren*, in *Gard. Chron.* vol. i. p. 68.)

Salvia patens, grown in the open bed, and its branches pegged down, makes a splendid show of blue, and can thus be kept dwarf to correspond with other dwarf plants. To obtain as many lateral shoots as to cover the bed entirely, the flower spikes, in an early state, being pinched off, induces a numerous production. I have done the same with Salvia fulgens, various Petunias, Pentstemon gentianoides and coccinea, Heliotropes, &c., and they succeed with equal effect.

January 17, 1842. Louisa.

Propagating Plants from Cuttings in Charcoal.—M. E. Lukas, botanic gardener at Ratisbon, having made many successful experiments on the effects of charcoal on vegetation, has published the results, which are given in detail in extracts inserted in the Gardener's Magazine, Gazette, and Chronicle. What is especially useful to plant growers is the great success with which some of the previously difficult plants had rooted in pure charcoal; the preference is given by M. Lukas to that made from firs.* The following remarks upon the method adopted are the most recent, and are given in the Gardener's Chronicle, as forwarded by a person in this country, who had inspected the propagating apparatus in the Botanical Garden at Munich, where M. Lukas formerly resided.

"By the kindness of Professor Martius I was allowed to inspect the propagating apparatus in the Botanical Garden at Munich. It is so fully described by the inventor in the 'Garten Zeitung,' that little remains to be added, excepting to state the results. The strongest proof that the plan is good, is, that it continues to act with the most complete success, although the author of it has been removed to Ratisbon; for it is well known that many plans are indebted for their success to the unwearied attention of the parent eye, and that, from passing into other hands, they are frequently allowed to languish and decay. Nothing can be more simple than the whole apparatus. It is nothing more than a com-

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* Charcoal too, mixed with various composts for growing plants in, had been found very beneficial, giving considerable vigour to the plants so treated.

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mon pit, with a flue along the middle, on which is a reservoir of water, the steam from which passes through the bed of charcoal which is placed above it. Upon the charcoal small glass frames of the commonest kind are placed to exclude the air from the cuttings in their early age. It may be suggested, and indeed would immediately strike any one who examines the apparatus, that the success may be owing to the moist heat in which the cuttings are constantly kept. No question it is so in part, but I am quite satisfied the extraordinary results I witnessed are quite as much owing to the menstruum of propagation as to the decided advantage above stated; and I doubt whether peat and sand, under any circumstances, would cause the quantity of roots to be produced which I saw there at the end of three weeks' insertion in the bed. It is necessary that the charcoal should be fine, but not in dust, which will consolidate and prevent the fibres penetrating in every direction, as they do when it is of the proper size. In some part of the process fine peat is mixed with the charcoal; but I think this is rather in the rooting afterwards, and that the first process of striking, in most species, succeeds best in the pure material. From what has been stated it is clear the necessary apparatus is simple of application, and of little cost; a part of any flued pit, or one heated by hot water, would answer every purpose; though in any nursery or even gentleman's establishment, the making one on purpose would be of trifling expense compared to the results, as, owing to the rapidity of the operation, a very small bed would suffice. With respect to the virtues of the charcoal itself producing the results we are considering, I have little doubt that they consist principally in the porous and perfectly permeable nature of it. The heat and moisture are constantly present and passing through, without any saturation or stagnation, or induration taking place. There may be something in the vegetative powers of it, but I imagine this to be the true cause of the superiority over any other material as yet known for propagation. Many of the plants on which it succeeded are known to be the most difficult to strike. There is another valuable article (see 'Gardener's Mag. of June') from Mr. Lukas, on the raising seeds in snow. I have no doubt that this is a grand secret or marvel gained on nature, by the discovery of one of her own modes of operation. It is exactly analogous to the methods followed by nature in the High Alps; and there is no doubt the Gentians and other seeds of difficult growth might easily be made to germinate by it. Mr. Lukas recommends sand to cover the young plants on their first appearance; but it is doubtful whether fine tan would not answer a better purpose."—(*S. E. W., Carlton.—Gardener's Chronicle.*)

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

ANEMONES.—Should now be planted as early in the month as can be done.

AMARYLLISES, and other liliaceous bulbous plants which have been kept dormant, may now be repotted, and put into an increased temperature.

ANNUALS, HARDY.—Some of the most hardy kinds, to bloom early in the summer, may now be sown in warm parts of the country, or situations well protected, but in cold places not until the end of the month. The best method of sowing the small seeds in patches is, to have a quantity of finely sifted soil; spread a portion where desired, after scattering the seeds, sprinkle a little more soil over them, and then press it closely upon the seeds, which will assist them in vegetating properly.

ANNUALS, TENDER.—Such as have been sown and may be up, should have all possible air given to prevent their being drawn up weakly. In watering those in pots they must not be watered over the tops, or many of the sorts will be rotted by it. The best method is to flood over the surface of each pot, always using water that is new, milk warm. Those annuals sown in frames must be watered (when requisite) with a very fine syringe, or pan rose to sprinkle with; but the best plan is to take advantage of gentle rains.

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Auriculas.—Those requiring top dressing should be done immediately, by taking off about two inches deep of the top soil, replacing it with some very rich; more than one-half of it should be rotten cow dung two years old, and the rest loam and sand. Immediately after this dressing, let the soil be well settled by a free watering. By the end of the month the unexpanded blossoms will be nearly full grown; no water must be allowed to fall upon them, or the blossoms will be liable to suffer injury by it. All possible air may be admitted to the plants during the day, only screen from frosty cutting winds.

Carnations.—At the end of the month, the last year's layers, kept in pots or beds during winter, should be planted off into large pots. In each pot three plants may be placed triangularly, not planting deeper than to fix them securely. Place them in a sheltered situation out of doors.

Creepers and twining greenhouse or hardy plants should be pruned and regulated before they begin to grow.

Calceolaria Seed should be sown early in the month, having the finest sifted soil for the surface.

Camellias.—Those kinds done blooming should be immediately potted, for if allowed to push the least before this is done, the operation frequently kills the tender shoots. In potting, &c., never cut the matted roots, but shake the soil off, and replace with what new soil may be required. If the balls are not matted with roots, just loosen the outer fibres with the hand, which will induce them sooner to push into the soil. A very free drainage is required, or the plants will never flourish. As soon as the plants are potted, place them in a temperature of about 68 degrees of heat by day, and 60 by night. This will cause them to push more vigorously, and more certain to induce flower buds.

Dahlias, if not already put into excitement, should be done as early as possible. Seeds should also be sown, placing them in a hot-bed frame till up.

Gesneria, Gloxinia, and Tropæolium bulbs, that have been kept dry during winter, should now be potted, and gently brought forward.

Hydrangeas.—Cuttings may now be taken off, cutting off the tops of any shoots that have very plump leading bulbs, about one inch below the bud of each cutting. These inserted, each into a small pot, and placed in moist heat, will soon strike root, and will, with future proper treatment, bloom one fine head, each strikingly beautiful.

Pelargoniums.—Cuttings now put in, struck in a hot-bed frame, and potted off as soon as they have taken root, will bloom during autumn.

Polyanthuses should now be top dressed. Seed may now be sown; the best method is to raise it in heat, harden gradually, and transplant when large enough.

Ranunculuses should now be planted, taking care no fresh applied dung is in the soil; nor should the ground to plant in be lightened up more than two inches deep. The soil of the bed should be half a yard deep at the least. The best roots for flowering are such as have the crowns high and firm.

Rose Trees not yet pruned, if allowed to remain untouched till the shoots of the present coming season be about an inch long, and be then shortened by cutting back all the old wood to below where the new shoots had pushed, the dormant buds will then be excited, and roses will be produced some weeks later than if pruned at a much earlier season. Plants in pots now put into heat will come into bloom in May.

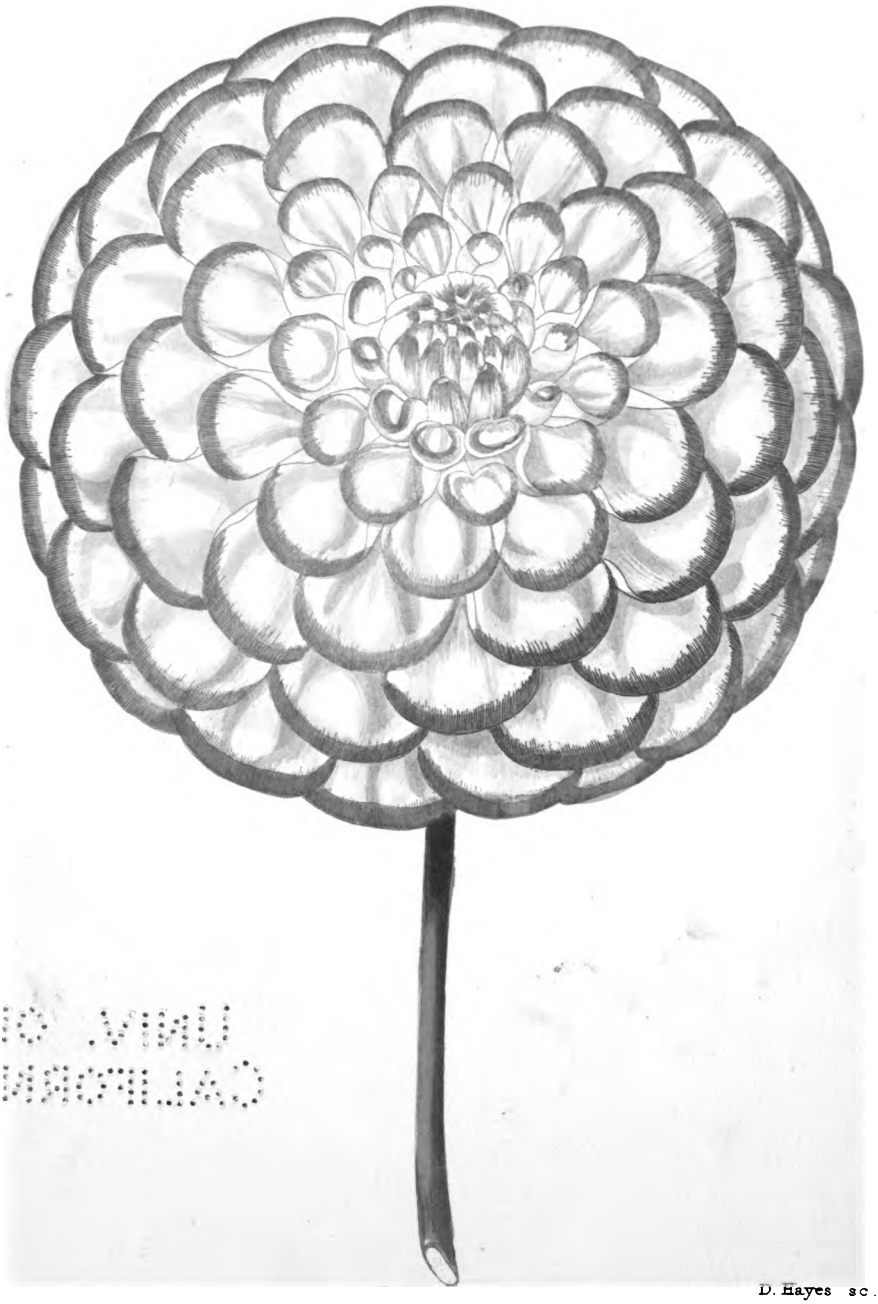
Tuberoses should be planted, one root in a small pot, using very rich sandy soil; the pots should be placed in moist heat till the plants are up a few inches, then they may be planted into larger pots and taken into a stove, and finally into a greenhouse.

Tulips —At this season, such as happened to be affected by canker will appear sickly; the roots should be examined, and the damaged part be cut clean out. If left exposed to sun and air, the parts will soon dry and heal. Avoid frosty air getting to the wound by exposure.

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California

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D. Hayes sc.

Beauty of Wakefield

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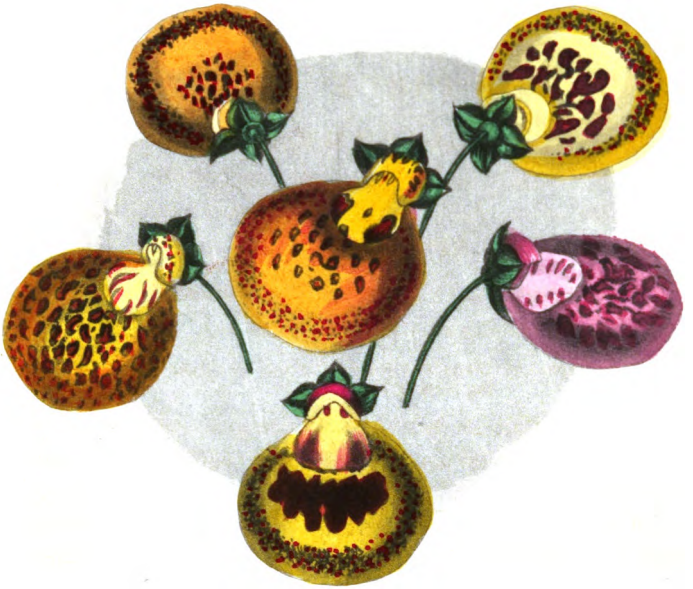


Princess Royal (Hudsons)

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T. Hayes sc.

Seedling Calceolarias.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

APRIL 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

CALCEOLARIA VAR. *(Hybrid Slipper-Wort.)*

SCROPHULARINÆ, DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

[Calceolaria; so named by Linnæus from "calceolus," a slipper, in allusion to the form of the flower.]

THE very beautiful Calceolarias, which we now give, were raised by Mr. Joseph Plant, nurseryman, Cheadle, in Staffordshire, the last year. Our drawings were taken from the first flowers of the seedling plants, and are, no doubt, much less than those which the produce now offered for sale by Mr. Plant will exhibit this season; they deserve to be in every collection.

The perfection in culture to which the Calceolaria is now brought, as is seen especially by the specimens we have seen exhibited, is truly astonishing; so great is the change effected, that the same kinds, as formerly grown, can scarcely be recognized under the improved mode of treatment. The following are the particulars of it, and if strictly pursued, will amply repay for the attention.

Young plants from the herbaceous and half shrubby kinds are readily increased by slips in October and November; being then housed, the cool and damp atmosphere induces the off-shoots that are undermost to emit a quantity of small rootlets, which may at once be potted singly into sixty-sized pots. Young, well ripened shoots of the true shrubby kinds may be struck in summer, in sandy loam and peat, but with the greatest success when plants are kept in a cool and

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moist situation, in October and November, when rootlets are produced; such shoots being then taken off, and potted separately, establish themselves well before the severity of winter: they should be potted into small pots, in a light sandy loam and vegetable mould equal parts. Immediately on potting, they must be placed in a close frame for about a month; this closeness very materially contributes to an immediate growth, for, when exposed to a stronger current of air, it has a tendency to dry the foliage and injure the plant. Whilst in the frame, keep the soil moist, but be careful not to wet the foliage, as it would be likely to rot the plants. At the end of November, the plants should be placed on a shelf near the glass in a greenhouse, to remain during the winter. In this situation they will grow freely, and if the pots become filled with roots, they should be repotted into larger; this encourages them to grow in size, without which weak blooming shoots would in all probability push, to the injury of a proper bloom the following season.

At the beginning of March, the plants must be re-potted into twenty-four-sized pots, using *wide-mouthed* pots, as such keep the earth in a much better state than *upright* ones. Have a sandy loam enriched with well rotted cow-dung; the latter is found very beneficial; being of a cooler nature than horse-dung, it is more suited to the Calceolaria. At the beginning of April, re-pot into twelve-sized pots, using the same kind of compost. At each potting a free portion of drainage should be given, to admit the water to run off easily upon the potsherds, lumps of loam, bog, and dung of two or three inches in diameter; this admits a greater proportion of water being applied, and affords a corresponding quantity of nutriment. Fresh water and liquid manure should be regularly used from the potting into twenty-fours, using the liquid manure every third watering. The plants should be kept in the front part of a greenhouse during the time from autumn to the close of their blooming, which is usually the end of July. In hot sun, a net shading or canvas shade is requisite over the glass. At that time, the stems being withered, I re-pot those desired for extra-sized plants the following year, by reducing the balls of earth and potting them into pots about half the size they had been growing in. After potting, they should be placed in a cool frame, and shaded from hot sun for a month. Then expose them to the open air, placing them in the

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shade from mid-day sun till about the middle of October, when they should be removed into the greenhouse as before. In March and April following they should again be re-potted, and treated as above named during the former year. It is the best practice to take off a quantity of offsets each autumn, so as to have a stock of large two-year-old plants to bloom every season.

By this mode of treatment plants may be produced from three to four feet high, stocked with blooming shoots in every part, so as to form a head of flowers a yard in diameter.

Where there are a considerable number of plants, it is advisable to turn out some into the open border, choosing a situation where they can have shade from eleven till four o'clock in the afternoon, the intense heat of mid-day sun being injurious to the flowers of Calceolarias.

To raise seedlings. As soon as the seed is ripe, which from earliest blooms will be the case by the middle or end of July, sow it in pots placed in a shady part of a hot-bed frame or forcing house. The plants soon come up. Take care to keep the soil moist but not wet, as the tender roots are soon rotted off. When sufficiently strong to pot off, which they usually are by the middle of September, pot them into sixty-sized pots, well drained, in a compost of equal parts of well rotted vegetable mould and loam. After potting, place them in a cool frame, kept close and shaded from mid-day sun for a week or two, gradually exposing them to the air. When strong enough to bear a removal without injury, have them taken to a greenhouse and placed in a shady situation. By the end of autumn the plants are quite strong, and will withstand a winter's treatment without injury; and by thus getting them forward, they bloom during the following season. This mode of immediate sowing of the seed after gathering will not do for late collected seed, as very young plants are liable to damp off during winter.

ARTICLE II.

A FEW WORDS ON THE JOURNEYMAN GARDENER'S ARTICLE "ON CARNATION CULTURE."

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON.

I HAVE just received the March number of the CABINET; and as you have allowed your new correspondent, who chooses to denominate

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himself "A Journeyman Gardener," to indulge a little in petty and uncalled-for personalities, I trust that I am not expecting too much when I hope that you will allow me space for these few brief remarks in reply.

Your correspondent begins by informing us that he is "a very young and enthusiastic person;" and that though "he cannot boast of much self-practical experience, yet he has operated as directed by the instructions and practice of several gardeners of eminence;" and this being the case, he "feels assured that he has obtained a small portion of floricultural knowledge." He then edifies us with the truism, that "the comparative value of gardening periodicals entirely depends upon the sound philosophy and practical experience of the contributors," and then accuses me of handling the culture of the Carnation in a "circuitous" manner, thus occupying one-third of *his* article with an introductory portion relative to *himself*.

Now, Mr. Editor, there is no one knows better than yourself that I have never wished to occupy the pages of the CABINET *to the exclusion of better matter*, and if I have in this instance exhausted the patience of the "Journeyman Gardener" without profiting a "Young Beginner," your judgment is to blame, and not my presumption in sending you the article. Had, however, the "Journeyman Gardener" been editor in January, and the seven-page article complained of undergone his hydraulic pressure, it would then have appeared compressed into less than four lines, which certainly you will say would be brevity with a vengeance, and would render your work a *multum in parvo* indeed. That the article in question shows me to have had *some "practical experience"* I think few of your readers will dispute; whether it displays that "sound philosophy" demanded by the "Journeyman Gardener," I will leave for impartial and unprejudiced readers to determine.

Let us now see if the four lines, as he has put them down, contain all that is necessary for the "Young Beginner" to know respecting the management of his plants. *I say they do nothing of the kind.* The "Young Beginner," in this floricultural age, distinguished in many places for friendly and yet sharp floral competition, may very probably have lately bought in a stock of Carnations, with the intention of becoming a competitor the ensuing season for the first time. If this be so, we shall suppose that he adopts my advice as com-

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pressed by the "Journeyman Gardener,"—"stick three dozen plants into a bed four yards square,"—but whoever saw such a bed for Carnations?—"place them zigzag: this being performed in March or April, place a flower-pot on the plants when it is likely to be a frost, and attend to tie them carefully when required." No more being said of their future management, we shall probably find the young beginner thinking that he has done all that is necessary to ensure success, and calmly trusting to Nature to produce him first-rate blooms. But no protection being afforded to his expanding flowers, wet weather probably comes on, and what is the result? With a humid atmosphere and a lack of sunshine, the "Young Beginner" has to mourn over rotting petals and half-expanded flowers, instead of the magnificent blooms which he fondly expected would have brought him honour on the day of exhibition; for when that day arrives the probability is that he will not have a flower worth exhibiting: whereas, had he attended to the *minutiæ of cultivation*, as laid down in the seven pages which have exhausted the patience of the "Journeyman Gardener," he might have had as good a chance as the larger cultivator, everything depending upon the care and attention of the cultivator in the blooming season; and if he has not time to pay attention to them, then he might as well have had his money in his pocket and been possessed of no plants at all—at least as far as *exhibiting* is concerned. I conceive, therefore, that this part of the subject is not "too much extended."

Another complaint about the article is, that I have not gone into chemical technicalities respecting the nature of my soil. This I do not think necessary. I would again recommend the "Young Beginner" to begin with "good fresh soil," which certainly should be of a "friable" nature; and if he finds it too poor, he can easily improve it by the annual addition of a little well-decomposed turf, which is exactly what I have done with my own this season, and I have no fears for the result. I succeeded uncommonly well last season without the use of "soot," and shall pursue a similar course this. The "Journeyman Gardener" is quite at liberty to avoid my PLEONASM, and if he can arrive at the same results by going by *steam* and *shorter cuts*, there is no call for any further personal recrimination. For my part, I shall not again reply to anonymous personalities.

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I turn with more pleasure to the private friendly remark of one of the best contributors to the CABINET. He says, "I perceive by an article written by you in Harrison's, that you recommend a young beginner to purchase his plants in October, and not later than November. This I consider bad advice in one respect, and good in another. First, if he buys plants so late, the probability is that he will lose them in wintering; and second, the dealer is benefited, as he will want a fresh supply. For my own part, the latter end of March is best to purchase in, and I am borne out in this opinion by the oldest growers, who ask a higher price then than they do in autumn, and for this reason only, that there are no risks in wintering the plants." I certainly see and admit the force of my friend's objection, but I still think the risk of wintering is far more than counterbalanced by the advantage of having one's plants well established when the time comes for turning them out. When so planted out, they have a much better chance than newly-bought plants, especially if they have travelled a great distance; and therefore, with all due deference to my friend's great experience, I beg to adhere to my former advice, to purchase in autumn, many winter losses being, in my opinion, attributable to *injudicious potting*.

In conclusion, I have always thought that gardeners ought to be the happiest and best tempered men on the face of the creation. Living, as they often do, apart from the bustle of commercial life, and more immediately among those fine specimens which display the generous benevolence of an Almighty hand, I have always thought that their minds and dispositions might harmonize more than those of other men with the unison of the universe which surrounds them almost without interruption, and that they, of all men, might live at peace with themselves and with every mortal creature, and might see most plainly the connecting links of that chain which leads us

"To look through Nature up to Nature's God;"

and trusting that the next contribution of the "Journeyman Gardener" will display more of this charitable and amiable disposition, which is as pleasing to meet with in a floricultural publication as it is endearing in private life, I shall not for the present trespass further on your time and space.

Felton Bridge End, March 10, 1842.

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ARTICLE III.

CULTURE OF THE IRIS.

BY PHILO-DAHLIA, DURHAM.

THE Iris, or Flower-de-luce, is a genus of the class Triandria, and order Monogynia.

1. The flower called the English Iris (Iris Xiphioides) first began to be cultivated about the year 1571, having been found, by the Dowager Duchess of Portland, on the river side, near Fladbury, in Worcestershire. It was originally only of a deep brilliant blue, but has since sported into every gradation of almost all colours, and has become shaded and mottled in a most beautiful manner. Since these changes have taken place, it has come into some repute as a florist's flower. This species is propagated by offsets from the roots. The corms* need not be taken up oftener than every third year, and should not remain out of the ground longer than a month, which would cause them to shrivel and produce an indifferent bloom the ensuing season. This kind blooms best in a light sandy loam, taken from a pasture with the sward, and laid together to rot for a time; but should have no manure whatever added to it. The roots should be planted about three inches deep, in beds with an eastern aspect, and rather shaded from the sun. It produces seeds very abundantly, the same as the Hyacinth, which may be sown about October, and will form, the first year, corms about the size of garden peas. These should not be disturbed till the third year, when they may be transplanted into beds for blooming, which will be about the fourth year, although sometimes not before the fifth or sixth. In Holland they are forced to protect their beds; but in this country the Iris is found to be perfectly hardy.

2. The Persian Iris (Iris Persica) is greatly esteemed on account of its early appearance in the spring, being generally in perfection in February, or the beginning of March, and also of the beauty and ex-

* The term "corm" is strictly applicable to the root of the Iris. Corms are distinguished from bulbs by having, instead of scales, imbricated or concentric, a solid fleshy plate, of a round figure, above the crown of the root; whereas tubers are more or less irregular or tapering. They are however classed, by gardeners and writers on gardening, amongst bulbs, a circumstance which, though botanically wrong, leads to no material error in practice, the culture of both being nearly, if not altogether, the same.

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treme sweetness of its flowers. Like the Hyacinth, it will bloom in glasses within doors, but much stronger in a small pot of sandy loam. A few of its flowers will scent a whole apartment.

The Chalcedonian Iris (Iris Susiana) was brought from Constantinople to Vienna and Holland in 1573. It takes its name from Susa, in Persia. This species thrives under the same treatment as the others; but moisture, which favours the growth of them, is injurious, and sometimes fatal to this. It is the largest and most showy of the three.

[This lovely tribe deserves cultivation wherever practicable.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE TREATMENT OF TROPÆOLUM TRICOLORUM.

BY W. M. N., WORKSOP.

HAVING long cultivated the Tropæolum tricolorum with great success, as well as T. Jarratti, T. brachycerus, and T. pentaphylla; and as I have never seen, even at the Chiswick exhibition, better plants than my own, the following remarks on my mode of treatment may be serviceable to a young gardener, who asks for information in the CABINET, in No. 108.

BY SEED.—In February, steep the seeds twelve hours in tepid water, then carefully denude them of the outer coat or skin, plant them separately in thumb-pots, in a light sandy soil, and plunge in a box of sand in bottom heat. In a month or six weeks the plants will be up; then remove them to the greenhouse, plunging each pot nearly to the rim in a number 30-sized one, filled with good rich loam and sand, well drained. When the foliage exhibits symptoms of decay, withhold water.

TREATMENT OF FULL-GROWN BULBS.—In the beginning of February shake the bulbs out of the old soil, and plant in 36-sized pots, in which small pieces of sandy turf are first placed for a free drainage, and then filled up with light sandy soil; after which, place them in a light and airy part of a greenhouse, giving a little water occasionally. Prepare some good rich loam, mixing a little sand with it to make it open, so that water may pass quickly away. Fill some number 8-sized pots with this soil, having previously placed a good

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quantity of crocks in the bottom. Into these pots plunge the small pots containing the bulbs, to about two inches from the rim, when the plants have made their appearance above the soil.

As the plants progress in growth, provide some neat birch twigs to support the tender shoots, as this appears much more elegant and natural than the formal and vulgar trellises to which it is now so customary to have such plants trained. The larger pot, in which the small one is plunged, will frequently require a good supply of water, but the small one very seldom.

When the foliage changes colour in autumn, withhold water; and when the soil is dry, turn a large saucer over them to prevent damp, and do not disturb them until the following spring, or they will be liable to vegetate earlier than they ought.

ARTICLE V.

HINTS ON THE CULTURE OF THE COMMON WHITE ROCKET.

BY ALEXANDER, OF C. K., TYNESIDE.

TWENTY years ago, in the dawn of my floricultural excitement, it was my good fortune to reside in a neighbourhood where I could occasionally behold truly elegant specimens of many flowers, now comparatively neglected, that were indeed not to be passed unheeded, and that did not fail to excite the warmest admiration; amongst which stood in stately magnificence the Hesperis matronalis of Linnæus, shedding abroad in grateful profusion its delightfully-inviting aroma. This and a few other old standards were to my youthful fancy peculiarly interesting, even at that early period, when as yet I only knew an Auricula by its local cognomen of Dusty Miller, and a Polyanthus by Hose-in-Hose or Jack-an-Apes on Horseback. I, however, had formed the happy determination to become a possessor and a cultivator *in propria persona*, the former of which I very soon became, through the kindness of friends, some of whom stand high at the present time as horticulturists in this our northern part of the island; and as a cultivator, I flatter myself in having at length attained, by dint of long-continued and careful observation and practice, a moderate share at least of experience: it is for these reasons therefore that I take the liberty to hand you the following hints for the adoption of your readers (if they please), and in order to restore to

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its wonted and well-deserved attention this esteemed inhabitant of the flower-garden.

After reading all the known directions, and obtaining the best information from every possible source, my efforts to obtain strong and healthy plants of the Rocket were ineffectual; I however, after many fruitless attempts, happened to stumble on a plan of my own, that soon completely satisfied my ardent desires to have this favourite in perfection, and it is simply this: let as many plants as can be obtained the first season, be planted in a free and rich soil, in any open compartment of the garden; they must not be allowed to bloom, but have every stem pinched off as it appears: this will cause the production of numerous side-shoots, which must be taken off, as they form roots of their own, which may be ascertained by occasional inspection, and transplanted, six inches asunder, into a bed or border that has been previously made very rich by a liberal supply of old dung, and well watered till properly established. All will go on well then if the foliage is kept free from the ravages of that *slug*gish pest so well known to all cultivators, and which eats or gnaws indiscriminately almost every herb and flower of the garden, and particularly this, which is only truly valuable when grown exceedingly perfect and robust, and all who have seen it so, I think, must at once admit it to be a most splendid and desirable object of culture. For my own part, I have grown it to two feet high, one half of which has been an unbroken mass of the purest white bloom, to observe which in this matured state I must confess that I can feel less pride certainly, but quite an equal degree of pleasure, as when bending o'er the pencilled beauties of a Catafalque, the well-formed truss of a Booth's Freedom, or the still dearer and sweeter gem that springs from the bosom of a choice Ranunculus.

N.B.—I would here bear testimony to the generally lucid and judicious remarks of your Felton correspondent on the business of floriculture, and at the same time suggest, for his or any of your other correspondents' consideration, the very great necessity for a successional descriptive notice of the reputed best half dozen of each of the florists' flowers, beginning with the Polyanthus, pointing out the properties they possess, and those they ought to have, by the existing standards for each, or by others that may be considered improvements

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thereon, for they are doubtless faulty; this, I conceive, would be supplying a very great *desideratum* in the art, which would be hailed with pleasure by all and serve as an unerring guide to purchasers, old and young, for the future. I am sorry to find our old favourite Corinthus so meanly considered in your last number, for I think it may be pronounced, as I have always before heard it, truly a "gem of the first water," as respects every property save one, and that is the faintness of one of its colours, and yet how sweetly does it contrast with the others; it shall, however, notwithstanding its threatened ejection from the gardens of its enemies by the borders of the limpid Coquet, still find a resting-place in those of its friends by the shores of Coaly Tyne.

ARTICLE VI.

REMARKS ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE ROSE.

BY T. R.

THE disposition both to oblige and instruct, evinced by the insertion of papers from contributors to the CABINET, has led me to conclude that you will perhaps find space for a few additional hints on the culture of the Rose; which, possibly, may prove useful to persons fond of the lovely tribe of Roses.

All Roses take readily by budding or grafting one upon the other; but it is obviously necessary that free-growing kinds should be worked upon stocks which are likely to keep pace with them; and luxuriant and slow growers should not be worked together on the same plant, because the former, by absorbing an undue share of sap, would literally starve the latter.

In budding these shrubs it is of primary importance that the stock, at the time of being worked, should be healthy, free growing, free from knots and excrescences, and in full sap. For if the bark does not rise with facility, owing to a deficiency of that juice, there will be considerable trouble in inserting the bud at all; and should that difficulty be overcome, the pains would even then be lost, for the bud would almost certainly perish from want of sufficient sap to nourish it.

The common Dog Rose is the best foundation for standard Roses. Stocks of this species, transplanted out of copses and hedges, any time from the middle of October to the end of November, answer well for budding the succeeding summer. Among the leading points to be

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practised in forming standards are these:—transplant strong, clean, straight stocks, as just mentioned; cut them over at a height to suit your taste—say from three to six feet; and cover the wounds with a cement,—directions for making which will ensue. In the spring, when they begin to shoot out, rub off all buds but three or four at the top, so situated as to promise an uniform head. Carefully pinch off fresh buds, and remove suckers as soon as they appear.

In the progress of the summer the stocks will require to be staked, and demand continued attention to the disbudding of them and the regulation of their shoots, particularly in occasionally pinching off the tops of the latter to promote strength and thickness, rather than length of growth. Early in July displace the thorns in those parts of the young wood where it is designed to make incisions for the buds. Budding on the wood of the same year's growth is recommended, because, by putting three or four buds on as many young shoots, a handsome head will be obtained sooner than by any other mode. But if these shoots are too slender, the operation may be performed in the old wood when the bark peels freely. In this case three or four buds may be put in different positions round the upper eight or ten inches of the stock; or, if two only are inserted, they should be placed on opposite sides.

The criterion for judging the proper time for summer budding almost any kind of tree or shrub, and which proves nearly unerring, is this:—when the bud at the extremity of the same year's shoot is just formed, that scion of buds is then in a fit state for use. With respect to Roses, however, experience has convinced me that their summer budding should not be commenced before August, although tolerable success may attend the execution of it in July. But worked thus early, a portion of the buds will commence growing the same season, at a period when it is too late to ripen their wood sufficiently before the commencement of frosts; and the usual result is, that some are injured, and others entirely killed in severe weather; whereas the buds inserted in August generally remain dormant until the following spring, when they push forth with unimpaired strength.

In arid situations, or in dry summers, watering the stocks copiously for two or three weeks previous to working them, will give strength to their shoots, and ensure the bark rising freely; which latter point, as stated before, is very essential towards obtaining complete success. It

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may, however, be observed, that with common care scarcely a bud out of a score will miss.

In preparing the bud, it is unnecessary to adhere to the common practice of removing the bit of wood at the back, which is taken along with it from the scion. Omitting to do this saves much trouble, and the unfailing success attending the mode (partially acted on by others) has been established and confirmed to my satisfaction by the results of repeated trials made by myself. Cloudy weather, or the evening, should be chosen for inserting the buds; an operation which ought never to be attempted under a hot sun, or in cold east or north-east winds.

The injurious effects of the east wind at the time of budding or grafting being executed are acknowledged and noted by ancient as well as modern writers. Tusser, in his "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," (London, 1557,) says,

> "In March is good grafting, the skilful do know,
> So long as the wind in the East do not blow."

In ligatures, common cotton tape, rather more than the eighth of an inch wide, answers better than bass, because it is ready without trouble, is pleasanter to use, and more portable. It has also the recommendation of cheapness;—a piece of it, containing eighteen yards, may be had of any mercer for three halfpence. When the ligatures appear to indent the stock, they should be removed or loosened after about six weeks from the time they were put on; but if no injury of the sort is perceptible, they may be suffered to remain until the end of February, or the beginning of March, and then taken off altogether.

It requires some little skill to prune the Tree Rose properly, but any person accustomed to the care of vines would readily comprehend the mode of doing it. The same principle is applicable to both. The chief art consists in retaining certain branches to form a regular head; and in pruning those so as to effect that purpose, and, at the same time, cause them to throw out supplies of young wood. In the last week of February, or the first week of March, the shoots of the preceding year, which are intended for producing flowers, should be cut back, leaving only two eyes to each.

The composition for covering wounds after pruning is made thus:—quarter of a pound of black resin, quarter of a pound of black pitch, and half an ounce of bees' wax, melted together, and just when it is

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about to rise in the pot, stir it with a tallow candle until the froth is settled down. When it has cooled some degrees, lay it on the wounds with a brush to the thickness of a sixpence.

It will not be out of place here to notice a common error, which almost every body has heard of, and which some few novices in gardening receive as a fact—it is, that a Rose budded on a Black Currant tree will produce black flowers. At what period this notion originated it would, perhaps, be difficult to ascertain; but is no very modern idea, for we find it mentioned in the "Maison Rustique," (London, 1600,) where the equally probable and practicable method of obtaining a Rose with green flowers, by budding on a Cabbage-stalk, is recommended. Nevertheless, it is true that grafts or buds of one tree will sometimes take upon stocks of a different genus. Du Hamel succeeded in budding the Rose upon the Oak; but the fact, however interesting to the naturalist, and curious in a physiological point of view, leads to no useful practical purpose, for in the result it is found that, although such buds may take, and even grow freely for a time, they always perish in a few months, and frequently cause the destruction of the stocks also. Where there is no natural connexion between the bud and the stock, there ever is a want of conformity in their vessels and juices, which sooner or later proves fatal to one or both.

Generally speaking, there is no need for grafting Roses, the claying part of which is rough unpleasant work. Budding, either in the spring or summer, is a perfect substitute for it. However, for the benefit of amateurs, I will just mention a mode of grafting which afforded an invalid confined to his house some amusement, and succeeded completely. He had some Dog Roses grubbed from a copse, with about three inches of the stem preserved to each root. These having been brought into his apartment, with a supply of scions, he grafted upon them a number of Noisettes, Boursault, and other choice Roses, in the "cleft" and "whip" manner, after which they were clayed, and planted in a cool frame, so deep as to leave only one eye appearing above the soil. In due time they all shot out, and a large proportion grew vigorously and blossomed abundantly the same year. It should be mentioned, that when the scions began to push, and for some time subsequently, attention was paid to giving air, shading from the sun, and watering them in bright dry weather. When they

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had made shoots two or three inches long, the inuring of them gradually to the open air was commenced, and afterwards the glasses were removed altogether. This grafting was performed on the 14th of February.

Before closing this letter, permit me to say a few words respecting the Double Yellow Rose. A mode of culture which would afford a fair prospect of obtaining what is very rare,—a good bloom of this rose,—is, I believe, a desideratum in works on gardening. The idea has therefore been suggested, that it would be some guide to persons desirous of cultivating it, and not wholly uninteresting to your general readers, to state where this splendid shrub does flourish, and every year blossom in perfection, briefly noticing the aspects, soil, and pruning, as follows:—

At Standen House, near Newport, there are three remarkably fine Double Yellow Rose trees. One of these, against a south wall, is twelve feet high, and fifty years old, and has frequently produced a hundred blossoms in a season, few of which proved defective. Hence, if it be not inferred that a south aspect is to be preferred for this plant, all must at least agree that it cannot be expected to do better on a north one, as has been recommended. The other two Roses, against a west wall, rather exposed, also bloom very freely, and suffer little from their insidious enemy, "the worm i' th' bud." All these trees grow in a somewhat sandy loam, with a subsoil of yellow sand and gravel; and are pruned and trained in the manner ordinarily practised with Peach trees, the dead wood being carefully removed, and the young shoots shortened, just before the buds begin to move in the early part of the year.

An old author recommends the Sweet Briar as the best stock for budding the Rose upon.

ARTICLE VII.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

BY FLORA.

I DO not remember ever to have met with (but perhaps you may attribute this to a very limited research) any specific directions for the treatment of that beautiful plant, the Cyclamen Persicum.

Being myself an admirer of this plant, not only on account of its general elegance of growth, but from its producing its flowers at a

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very early season, which thrive and retain their luxuriance even in the atmosphere of a room, I have turned my attention to its general culture.

The plan of treatment pursued by me, I have much pleasure in communicating.

The Cyclamen Persicum begins to show its flower early in the year, and may be said to be in beauty throughout the months of March and April. As soon as the flowers fade and droop, the pots containing the plants are placed on their sides, (as a precaution against their being watered,) in a corner of the greenhouse. In August, the roots are taken out of the pots, and the earth adhering to them being first carefully shaken off, they are planted in an open, but sheltered border of the garden, where they are allowed to remain until the cold forebodes frost; they are then taken up, the fibres being carefully preserved, and are put into pots proportioned to the size of each root; the crown of the plant is well covered with earth, and the compost used, consists of two parts leaf-mould, one ditto sandy-peat, one ditto ashes of burnt vegetables, and a small portion of thoroughly rotted dung. The plants thus potted are then arranged in a cold frame, and plunged to the rim in coal ashes. In mild weather, the glass is taken off; but by night, protection from frost, and by day from cold and rough wind, is indispensable. On the flowers appearing, the plants are removed to the greenhouse, and are placed as near the windows as possible, to have the advantage both of sun and air; they are abundantly watered with soft water, of the same temperature as the atmosphere they are growing in, the leaves also are occasionally well sprinkled; but this operation is gone through in the morning, and the windows of the house are immediately opened, otherwise the leaves would damp off, and the root decay. The pots are well drained with pieces of brick.

In recommending this treatment in the culture of the Persian Cyclamen, I can speak with confidence, having, among other good specimens, one plant on which, a few days since, I numbered *eighty-seven* flowers.

The dividing the roots to increase the stock of plants is bad; the roots are a long time recovering the wound then given, and do not afterwards flower so strong. Young plants are obtained very easily from seed.

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PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

CYNOGLOSSUM ANCHASOIDES.—Bugloss-flowered Houndstongue. (Bot. Reg. 14.) Borragineæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of Cashmere or Thibet, in the East Indies, sent to the London Horticultural Society, and bloomed in the garden there in 1841. It is a hardy perennial, having much the appearance of a Bugloss, blooming freely in July and August. The blossoms in bud are deep red, when expanded, blue, each flower being near half an inch across.

STYLIDIUM BRUNONIANUM.—Brown's Stylewort. (Bot. Reg. 15) Stylidiaceæ. Gynandria Diandria. From the Swan River Colony, and is remarkable for the fine bloom that overspreads all its parts and for the whorls of leaves which surround its flower stem. It is one of the neatest greenhouse perennials, producing numerous spikes, about six inches long, of its pretty bright rose-coloured flowers. Each blossom is about half an inch across. During winter it requires to be kept rather dry, and on a shelf in the greenhouse where it is airy and light. In the growing season it requires a free supply of water. It readily increases by seeds. It deserves a place in every greenhouse.

GESNERA ZEBRINA.—The Zebra Gesnera. (Bot. Reg. 16.) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. Most probably a native of South America, and whether in bloom or leaf is strikingly beautiful. The flowers are produced very numerously in a subcorymbose spike, each blossom being about an inch and a half long, hanging gracefully at the end of long slender stalks, and are of the richest scarlet and yellow, variegated with numerous crimson spots. It flourishes well in a damp stove of a moderate temperature, and it is probable would flourish in a warm greenhouse. We saw it in bloom at Mr. Low's, of Clapton Nursery, in one of that temperature, in October, 1841. Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter, possess it too, with whom it has also bloomed. It deserves a place wherever it can be grown.

SAUSSUREA PULCHELLA.—Pretty. (Bot. Reg. 18.) Compositæ. Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis. This hardy herbaceous perennial plant has a good deal the appearance of a common Centaurea nigra, the flowers are somewhat larger. It grows about two feet high.

CYPRIPEDIUM BARBATUM.—Bearded Ladies' Slipper. Cypripedeæ. Gynandria Diandria. (Bot. Reg. 17.) A native of the Straits of Malacca, and has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges's. Sepals white, with purple and green lines. Petals green, with a deep purple end. Labellum brown and purple.

MAXILLARIA CRUENTA.—Blood-stained. (Bot. Reg. 13.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Guatemala, and was sent from thence, by Mr. Skinner, as a variety of Aromatica. The flowers are of a deep yellow, the labellum being spotted with red. Each blossom is about four inches across.

IPOMÆA FICIFOLIA.—Fig-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Convolvulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Messrs. Salter and Wheeler, nurserymen, of Bath, introduced this handsome species, but do not know its native country; we find it do well in a warm greenhouse, climbing rapidly, and blooming very profusely. It is a very ornamental plant for the end of summer and through autumn. It is a very desirable plant for training round a wire trellis in a pot, in which it does admirably. Each flower is about three inches and a half across, of a showy rosy-violet colour, the eye being of a deep crimson.

ACACIA PLATYPETALA.—Broad petalled. (Bot. Mag.) Mimosæ. Polygamia Monœcia. From the Swan River, and has bloomed in the select collection of Mrs. Wray, at Oakfield, near Cheltenham. It is a most profuse bloomer, and gives a fine display of its neat rich yellow-coloured flowers. It deserves a place in every greenhouse. Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, and Mr. Low, of Clapton, have it in their collections. It blooms at the end of summer and through autumn.

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NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER, BUT NOT FIGURED.

GEUM RADIATUM.—Flowers of a brilliant golden yellow, which have an appearance of becoming double. A hardy herbaceous perennial plant.

ONCIDIUM ENSATUM.—From Guatemala, producing its yellow and olive brown flowers, in a panicle like O. altissimum, about eight feet long. It has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges.

PONERA STRIATA.—A singular Orchideous plant, recently flowered with Mrs. Wray, of Oakfield, received from Guatemala. Flowers of a pale buff colour, striped with reddish-brown, not quite half an inch long.

SPIRANTHES CERINA.—A terrestrial Orchideous plant, from Guatemala, flowering without leaves, of a dull olive brown.

BEGONIA VITIFOLIA.—From Guatemala. The flowers are large, white, in loose panicles, and, in contrast with the vine-shaped foliage, is singularly pretty. It has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society.

BEGONIA CRASSICAULIS.—From Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society. It has the singular property of blooming without leaves. The panicles of its snow-white flowers are about eight inches long.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON TROPÆOLUM CANARIENSE AND GLADIOLUS NATALENSIS (otherwise PSITTACINUS).—Would you favour me, in your next number, with a few hints as to the culture of the Tropæolum Canariense from seed, and whether it can be propagated by cuttings?

A few words also on the cultivation of the Gladiolus Natalensis (olim psittacinus) would be a favour.

March, 1842. GLADIOLUS.

[Sow seed of the Tropæolum early in spring, as done with tender annuals; pot them off singly into a rich loamy soil, in 48 sized pots well drained. If to be grown in pots, re-pot as required. It is very ornamental when coiled round a wire frame and brought near to view. It is readily propagated by cuttings struck in sand, cut through close under a joint. Plants raised in spring, potted as above stated, and turned out into the open ground about the middle of May, bloom profusely in sheltered situations in the flower garden. It is a very pretty plant for training to the wicker-work, or wire framing, round a flower bed. The plant growing so rapidly and blooming freely strongly recommend it; and its bright yellow, singular formed flowers give it additional interest. We have turned out plants to train up the stems of early blooming tree roses, and the blooming of the roses was succeeded by a profusion of the flowers of the Tropæolum. This did not in the least injure the rose trees, but rendered them interesting objects till the end of October, or even longer than that period. This pretty yellow blooming flower, when grown in contrast with other showy colours, in the same mode of training as T. atrosanguineum, Maurandia Barclayana, and similar plants, neatly trained, can only be properly appreciated by trial.]

ON CARNATIONS.—Being a constant reader of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, it is with the greatest pleasure I have perused your remarks on the Carnation. I have been for some time endeavouring to cultivate that favourite flower with but little success; but yet I hope by perseverance to succeed better than I have hitherto done. But my present intention in addressing you is to request you to

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be so kind as to inform me where I can procure the Carnations named in the March CABINET. I have referred to catalogues of various growers, and find but few of those you recommend named. Will you, therefore, inform me where I shall be likely to meet with them, and the price?

March 2, 1842. M. S.

[Some of our correspondents who are Carnation-growers we hope will attend to the request.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON EXHIBITING FLOWERS.—I shall feel obliged to you if you will inform me, through the medium of your widely-circulated CABINET, whether, in showing Geraniums, an old variety in good bloom, or a new variety in bad bloom, ought to have the prize. An early answer will oblige.

I shall also feel obliged for an answer to the following at your convenience:—In a Dahlia show, which is not open to all, is it lawful for an exhibitor to collect blooms from another person's stock to make up his own stand?

February 22, 1842. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[The decision, of course, must be guided by the regulations under which they are shown, whether for best-grown specimen of any age plant, or specimen of most merit in properties of bloom, &c. The regulations, too, will apply to the Dahlias. We never knew an instance where it was not stated that the flowers were to be grown by the person in whose name they are shown. It would be the climax of folly to exhibit otherwise.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON MARCHIONESS OF EXETER CAMELLIA.—Having seen in the March Number of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET (to which I have been a subscriber from its commencement) a remark by you on the Marchioness of Exeter Camellia, viz., "it can be had cheap now," I shall feel much obliged by your informing me where and at what price a small plant can be had.

Exeter, March 8, 1842. W. B. B.

[The price in Brussels and France is from 10*s.* to 15*s.* per plant. The price in this country we judge will be as low. Messrs. Chandlers, of Vauxhall, or Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney, are most likely to have it for sale.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON THE DOUBLE HEARTSEASE.—Having observed in one of your last year's Numbers that one of your subscribers had succeeded in raising a double variety of Heartsease, I wish you could obtain more particulars concerning it, and if it still remains in that state; and, if so, whether plants of it could be purchased.

South Shields, March 2, 1842. JUVENIS.

ON CULTURE OF GOODIA LOTIFOLIA.—I should feel obliged by some one, in an early part of the CABINET, giving me some information on the culture of Goodia lotifolia.

Bath, March 1, 1842. A CONSTANT READER.

ANSWER.

ON TRAINING ACACIA PROSTRATA AND IPOMÆA HORSFALLIA.—In giving an answer to R. W. C., on training Acacia prostrata and Ipomæa Horsfallia, in FLORICULTURAL CABINET, January Number, 1842, I beg to state that the best mode of training these plants to show the flowers is on tall wire frames round at top, whatever height may be required, and fastened to the pot, or in the ground, according to where the plant grows. They are to be had at Windsor's, East Moulsey, who has been in the habit of making them. A. Sollya so trained may be seen at Moulsey Park, near Hampton Court; it is six feet high, and can be made any size or height. One seven feet high, and very wide, for Tropeolum tuberosum, cost only £1. 6*s.*

January 24, 1842. A GREAT ADMIRER OF PLANTS.

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REMARKS.

On preserving the Flowers and Foliage of the Verbascums from a Species of Caterpillar which infests them.—Having been yearly annoyed by having the flowers and foliage of the Verbascums destroyed by the Verbasci cuculli, or Mullein shark, in July and August, I last year tried the experiment of dusting them with hellebore powder through a piece of muslin two or three times, which I suppose destroyed them, as I saw no more of them.

Violet-coloured Glass.—This being the seed-time of floriculturists, I beg to impress upon them the importance and utility of violet-coloured glass in promoting (and in some instances, as it would appear, as the almost necessary agent in effecting) the germination of seeds. The effects of this discovery have already been fully detailed in the first volume of the "Gardener's Chronicle," many striking instances of its effects have been transmitted to me; and I now beg, *en passant*, to record an interesting one, recently communicated by Mr. Smith, the curator of the Hull Botanic Garden. He sowed the seeds of the Teak-tree (naturally of difficult germination), which remained between two and three years in the seed-pan, without showing any signs of growth; he now placed over them a shade of the coloured glass, and in two or three weeks every one vegetated. Stained glasses of the common form may be employed; or, when the slight additional expense is an object, a single square of the violet-coloured glass may be placed on the top of the flower-pot in which the seeds are sown. I am anxious to draw the attention of the cultivators of Orchideæ to the effects of violet-coloured glass, since many of these plants, extraordinary in their habits, as they are in their beautiful and endless forms and colours, naturally growing in genial climes, and under warm, tinted skies, seek the shade, now lying dormant and now quickly starting into all their gay luxuriance; hould we not greatly enhance our success in their treatment here, did we attempt more to imitate, more to supply, as it were, the influences which naturally surround them? To this end, were the lights of the Orchidaceous house glazed, partially at least, with this glass, the effect would, I feel confident, be as beneficial as it would be beautiful; not only as affording partial shade, but as transmitting a light which possessed a subtile action in exciting vegetation; and thus proving, in all respects, an admirable auxiliary to the artificial heat and moisture necessarily employed in their culture.—*F. R. Horner, M.D., Hull. (Gardener's Chronicle.*

Propagation of Tropæolum Tricolorum.—The following process for causing the seeds of the above interesting species to vegetate readily, is given in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany" for the present month; the propagation by cuttings being liable to frequent failure, as well as being objectionable to many on account of the reluctance to mutilate their plants:—

"The skin, rind, or integument of the seeds of Tropæolum tricolorum is so hard and tough, that either the requisite stimulants cannot reach the seat of vitality, or the power of vegetation is insufficient to burst the bands by which the integument confines it. To release it from this encumbrance, the easy process of taking off entirely its outer covering has been performed; and, after this, the seeds are found to germinate in a very short period. Thus, by a system so trifling that it is hardly worth recording, a most delightful plant may be perpetuated to any extent, care in detaching the rind of the seed being the only prerequisite. Perhaps, preparatory to divesting it of its skin, a short steeping in lukewarm water will tend to secure the internal part from injury.

"Without doubt, the plan thus sketched is capable of a similar application to T. pentaphyllum, and other species. We know it to be effectual with T. peregrinum, which, so treated, may be raised during May in the open ground, wherever it is required as a summer ornament. Indeed, there are no seeds whose size admits of their being thus stripped, and which remain in the ground for a lengthened period without vegetating, that we would not subject to the operation, as it is more simple and efficacious than the employment of any chemical agents."

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London Horticultural Society Meeting, March 15.—From Rev. J. Clowes, Manchester, a specimen of Maxillária Skínneri, with three flowers, which measured nearly five inches across; they were of a beautiful pinkish white, with a rose labellum mottled with white; it appears to be of easy growth, requiring the same general treatment as other Guatemala Orchidaceæ. Owing to some error, the name belonging to this species was applied to one resembling aromática: a large silver medal was awarded for it. Mr. J. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a collection, among which was a specimen of the singular Colúmnea Schiedeana, with curious yellow flowers, spotted with brown; there was also a pretty yellow Gompholóbium, Maxillária aromática, blooming profusely, and Æschynanthus maculatus with fine scarlet heads of blossom: a Banksian medal was given for the three first mentioned. There was a box containing twelve handsome hybrid Amaryllises in full bloom from Mr. J. Miller, gardener to Lady Mildmay; with them was a cut flower of a hybrid Céreus: a Banksian medal was awarded for the Amaryllises. Messrs. Veitch and Son exhibited a new Cycnoches, like maculatum, and apparently only a variety of it; a pretty Begónia, called coccínea, with almost vermilion-coloured flowers, and Prímula denticulata with pale violet blossoms; it is a native of the Himalayas, and was recently introduced by the East India Company: a Banksian medal was awarded for these. From Mr. J. A. Henderson were, Physolóbium carinatum and grácile, and a specimen of the extraordinary Coryanthes speciosa, one of the most singular of Orchidaceæ: a certificate was awarded for it. W. H. Story, Esq., exhibited two Epacrises, one called rósea umbrata, and the other coruscans; they were different from other varieties, but the colour both of the leaves and flowers is too dingy. J. Allnutt, Esq., sent Camellia imbricata, remarkable for its good form—candidíssima, reticulata, and Donckelaerii. Messrs. Rollisson and Sons exhibited Vanda cristata and a cut specimen of a pretty lilac Bignonia; the former is remarkable for the rich brown crests on its labellum, the ground colour being yellowish green: a certificate was given for it. From Mr. Edmonds, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, there were several large specimens of the King Cineraria; Mr. Gaines also exhibited a seedling Cineraria, purplish crimson, named Prince of Wales, and a semi-double Camellia, with round firm petals; and from Mr. Ivery was a Cineraria, named Rival King. From S. Rucker, Esq., there were cut specimens of Dendróbium speciosum and the beautiful Phalænopsis amábilis; with these there was a plant of the rare Chysis bractescens, with thick white flowers and a yellow labellum: a Knightian medal was awarded to these. Mr. J. Wells, gardener to W. Wells, Esq., sent some cut specimens of the white and scarlet Tree Rhododendrum, and some beautiful hybrids between that species and Catawbiense; some were of a delicate pink, and one was almost white; they were stated to be hardy at Redleaf; with them were some fine cut Camellias of several varieties: a Banksian medal was given for the Rhododendrons. Mr. Rivers sent a box of Roses, containing twenty-five varieties, chiefly tea-scented; the plants were forced in pits heated by Arnott's stoves: a Banksian medal was awarded for them. Mr. Brookes exhibited drawings of a botanic garden proposed to be formed in the Isle of Wight. The plants from the garden of the society included Acácia rúbida, a beautiful species with drooping branches covered with golden flowers; Oncídium sphacelatum, a new species, somewhat like Baueri, but dwarfer in habit and more brilliant in colour; Mirbélia floribunda, a rare New Holland plant, with violet blossoms; and Cineraria grandessa, a fine bluish purple variety.

Brompton Stock.—I sow seed of this beautiful Stock at the end of May; when fit I pot the plants, four into a pot, and place them in a sheltered situation till October. I then have them plunged up to the rim in a warm south-aspected border through winter, and about the first week in March turn them out of pots, and plant them in the situations for blooming, mixing with the soil a liberal supply of rotten dung. By this treatment I not only preserve my plants through winter, but obtain plants so vigorous, that they have produced spikes of flowers two feet long.

Devonport, March 10, 1842. Cheiranthus.

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Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society.—The spring meeting of this Society was held in the council-room, at the Experimental Gardens, on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

On this occasion, for the prize offered for the sixth finest and newest varieties of Camellia Japonica, seven competitors appeared, and three premiums were awarded. The first to Mr. Alexander Smith, gardener to Wm. Forbes, Esq., of Callander, the kinds being Elphinstonia, Chandleri, Conspicua, Imbricata alba, Coccinea superba, and Fairlei.

For New Holland plants, two prizes were given: one to Mr. John Addison, gardener to the Earl of Wemyss, at Gosford, for Epacris impressa, Lechenaultia formosa, and Correa speciosa major; and another to Mr. Young, Newington Lodge, for Epacris campanulata rubra, Pultenæa subumbellata and Chorizema varium. For Cape Heaths likewise two premiums were awarded and gained by the same successful cultivators; the first by Mr. Addison, whose species were Erica Linneoides and E. picta; and the next by Mr. Young, with E. Linneoides and E. elegans.

For stands of six fine Hyacinths in flower, separate prizes were offered to nurserymen and to private growers. The silver medal was found due, in the former case, to Messrs. James Dickson and Sons, Inverleith-row, the flowers being Henrietta, Wilhelmina, Bellerophon, Acteur, La Grand Vidette, Grand Vainqueur, and Lord Wellington. Among private competitors, a first prize was assigned to Mr. Young, Newington Lodge, for Grand Vainqueur, La Grande Vidette, La Tour d'Auvergne, Yalm, Waterloo, and Lord Wellington; and a second to Mr. James Fargie, gardener to Mrs. Dr. Gregory, Canaan Lodge, for Washington, Grand Vainqueur, Waterloo, Monarque du Monde, Voltaire, and Mignon de Dryfhout.

In the Council-room was a fine specimen of a seedling Camellia, raised by Professor Dunbar, Rose Park; but on this occasion there was no competition in seedling Camellias. There was also a beautiful plant of Hovea pungens in flower, from the Inverleith Nurseries; and there were two pretty seedling Cinerarias from Gosford, and one from Mr. Oliver, Newington Lodge.

On arranging Plants in the Flower Garden, &c.—Where entire beds, or sections of them, are filled with one kind of flower, in order to have a show as extended as possible, I have adopted the following plan, and realize a profusion of bloom from the end of April to November. The first week in November I sow in drills, a foot apart, seeds of the previous year's saving, of those showy annuals I desire to grew, the ordinary winter's frost do not in the least affect them. Many of the plants come into bloom by the middle or end of April, and continue to June or July. Such as—

Clarkias, white, lilac and rose;
Schizopetalon Walkerii, white
Collinsias, purple and white;
Erysimum Perofskianum, orange;
Goodetia Lindleyana and rubicunda, purple and rose;
Leptosiphon densiflorus, white and purple;
——— androsaceus, rosy lilac;
Platystemon Californicum, deep lemon;
Sphanogyne speciosa, yellow, with dark eye; &c. &c. &c.

From the end of April up to the middle of May I plant between the rows Lobelias, Petunias, Heliotropiums, Salvias, Phlox Drummondi, Verbenas, Pelargoniums, Gaillardias, Pentstemon gentianoides and coccinea, Calceolarias, Calandrinias, Tigridias, Diplacus, Celsias, Bouvardia triphylla, and Jacqueniflora, &c., as recommended in vols. i. and ii. of Floricultural Cabinet. Plants of this class form masses of great and varied beauty, which succeed the annuals, and continue to bloom to the end of October.

Cheltenham, March 11th, 1842. Elizabeth.

P. S. I had a sloping bank at the bottom of a lawn fronting my residence planted with all the kinds of Verbenas, and they produced a pleasing effect.

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On Tropæolum tricolorum, &c.—I have sown seeds of Tropæolum tricolorum in loam, and placed them in a pine stove, but could not get them to vegetate. I removed the pot into a hot-bed, but was equally unsuccessful. I then took them out of the loam, filled the pot with white sand, kept moist, and placed it on the warm flue of the pine-stove; in three days the seeds germinated, and as soon as I judged I could remove them without risk of destroying, I carefully took them up, with as much sand as would adhere, and potted them singly into small pots in a compost of equal portions of sandy peat and loam, and kept them in the stove. They made vigorous plants in a short time.

The following experiment with some strong tubers I had, which would not push a shoot, was so successful, that I strongly recommend its adoption. I made a small incision on each side of the tuber, and put in a small graft of a shoot about an inch and a quarter long and then covered them with a bell glass; in about a fortnight it had united quite firmly, pushed rapidly, and thus having a fine rooted tuber to start with, the plant bloomed vigorously that season. I have since employed the same means with T. brachyceras, tuberosum, Jarrattii, and pentaphyllum, and succeeded equally well.

Bristol, March 4th, 1842. Clericus.

The Guernsey Lily.—The Guernsey Lily is tender, a slight frost being sufficient to injure the foliage, an event which is generally fatal to the bloom. It is of great consequence to the formation of the flower-bud that the foliage, which is produced in autumn, should continue in a healthy growing state during the whole rainy season, until it is checked and finally dried up by the hot weather in May and June. The plant then remains dormant till the month of September, when the flowers begin to appear. It is only after particularly mild winters that they are produced in remarkable abundance, the average number of flowering plants having been estimated at 15 to 18 in a hundred, and for some years it has not exceeded half that quantity. Very little care is bestowed on the beds of Guernsey lilies; they are never manured, but merely weeded, and sometimes slightly covered with sand; the warmest spots in the gardens are never allotted to them, and they are usually found under apple-trees, or in other partially-shaded situations, not the most favourable to the growth of other plants.—*Duncan's History of Guernsey.*

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

Plant Stove.—Still support the requisite degree of heat by fires at night, as the plants will now begin to show their blossoms, which should be encouraged as much as possible at this season. Fresh air, when the weather is favourable, is very necessary, and should always be admitted when required; this will greatly assist their flowering, and cause the new shoots to be strong and healthy. This month is the most proper time to pot such plants as may require it, taking great care to use such compost as is congenial to them. Any that do not require shifting into larger pots may have the surface soil renewed with fresh compost, which will greatly invigorate them, and also add to their neatness. The same directions respecting watering and cleanliness may be observed, as given last month. Still propagate all kinds of exotics by means of seeds, cuttings, layers, or suckers, according to the nature of the different kinds; insert them in pots, and plunge them in hot-beds, which will promote their vegetating and rooting quickly and certainly.

Greenhouse.—These plants will now require large admissions of air at all times when the weather is mild, for as most of them will now be shooting freely, they must not be kept too close. The plants must now be looked over, to see when water is wanted, and let all the plants be properly supplied therewith, as

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this is now a very necessary article, particularly when they are in the house; be careful of the succulent kinds. Let no decayed leaves or shoots be allowed to remain, but let such be taken off as soon as perceived; and all shoots that are of a weak straggling growth must be pruned more or less, as appears necessary. Let no weeds, moss, or litter, ba seen on the tops of the pots and tubs; and if any foulness be contracted on the plants, let it be instantly removed. Inarch shrubby exotics of any particular kinds—sow seeds in pots, placing them in a hot-bed; sow seeds of orange, lemon, &c., for stocks; also propagate by cuttings, layers, or otherwise, and if placed in a bark bed in the pine-stove or hot-bed, they will be greatly facilitated in their rooting.

Pelargoniums, culture of, &c., see vol. i. page 86. Ericas, see vol. i. page 48. Triveranias, see January and February Numbers of this year.

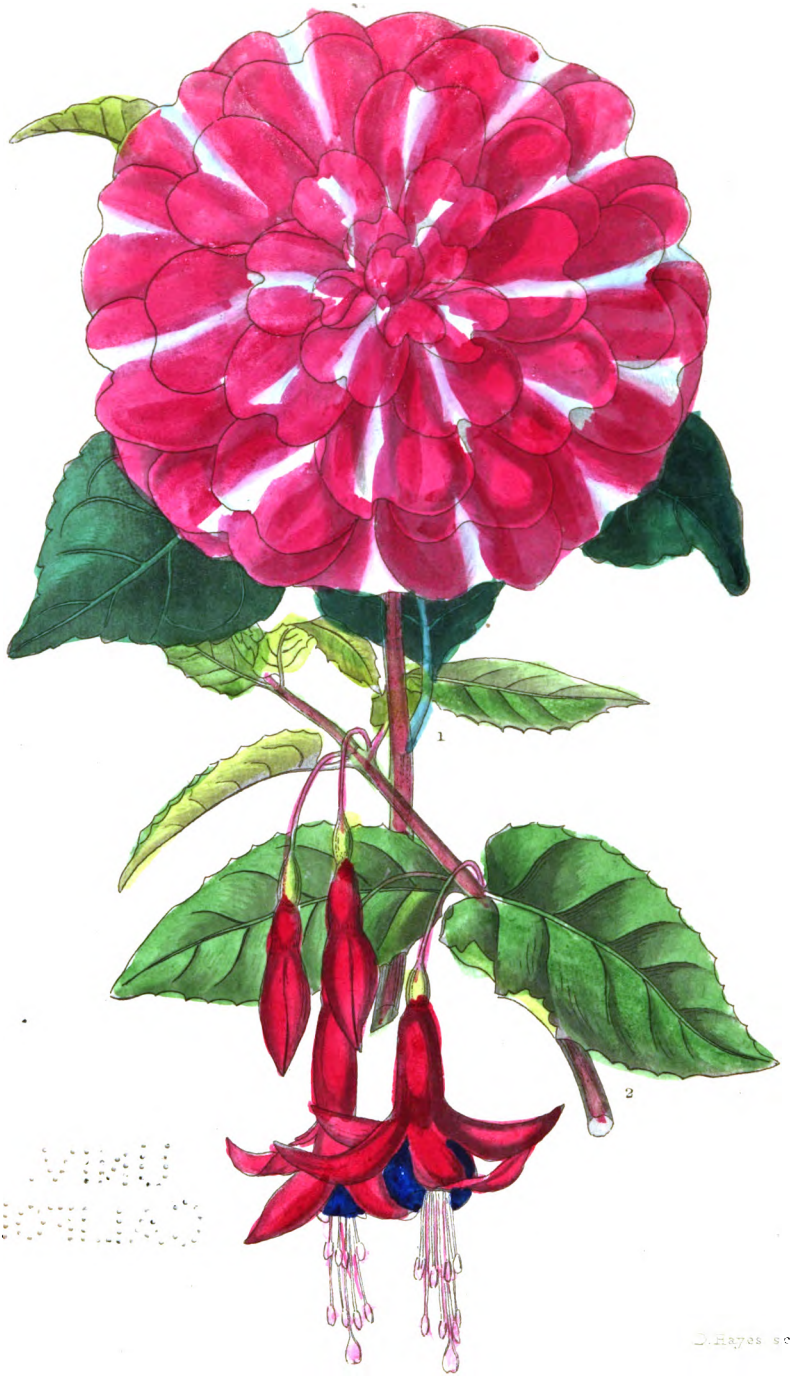
Pleasure Ground, Flower Garden, &c.—Plant out in a gentle hot-bed, all kinds of tender and half-hardy annuals, raised from seed the two last months; also sow more seed to succeed them; a little air should regularly be given to prevent the plants from being weakly. Hardy annuals may still be sown in the borders or other parts of the garden, where they are to remain. Sow Ten-week Stocks and Mignonette in pots for rooms, and borders for nosegays. The more curious and valuable varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, Ranunculuses, and Anemones, which are planted together in beds, require particular attention, or heavy rains, cutting winds, and sharp frosts, will do them much harm; and the sun, if permitted to shine on them fully, will bring on the decay of their blossoms in a short time. The best Carnations in pots should have a good share of attention, and their growth encouraged as much as possible; as their flower-stalks advance in growth, they should be carefully tied up to neat sticks; keep the pots perfectly free from weeds, and the plants from decayed leaves; those not yet planted out in pots, beds, or borders, where they are to remain, should now be done. Sow seeds of both Carnations and Pinks. Polyanthuses may still be planted, also increased by sowing the seeds and by rooted slips. Vol. i., pages 23 and 132. Give fresh earth to such pots of perennial plants as may require it. Many kinds of perennial and biennial plants may still be planted, and also increased by seeds, offsets, &c. Auriculas will now begin to blow; care must therefore be taken to protect the more valuable sorts in pots from rain, wind, and too much sun, and thin out the smaller pips. Evergreen trees, and flowering shrubs, may yet be planted, and the sooner the better. Grass walks, lawns, and other compartments of grass in the garden, should be rolled. Box, Thrift, and other edgings may still be planted; they will root readily if in dry weather they receive a supply of water occasionally. Where any edgings have become disordered through age, &c., let them be taken up, slipped, and replanted. All flowering plants should be attended to, and all straggling, broken and decayed shoots should be taken away at all times. Tigridia pavonia should now be planted in pots or borders; the soil should be a rich loam. Hepaticas should now be divided; Lobelias should be planted out in pots and borders; Pansies should now be propagated by young shoots or slips, which should be pricked out under hand-glasses, and well watered; they will soon strike root, when they should be planted out into beds where they are intended to flower.—In watering tender annuals, care should be taken to give it in a tepid state, and if possible, in pots, to flood them over the surface of the soil, and not over the tops of the plants, or they will be liable to rot, particularly Ten-week Stocks, &c. &c.—Some of the early-sown tender annuals will now require to be potted off, using rich soil.—Roses to bloom late, see vol. i., pages 23 and 206; bud Chinese kinds now, see vol. i., page 80.—Self-sown annuals should be thinned where numerous, to have them vigorous, and transplant the surplus.

Hydrangeas.—Plants that have plump end buds may have the shoots cut off a few inches long, and one inserted in a small sixty pot struck in heat, and afterwards re-potted; such will bloom singularly fine and unique. One-twentieth of steel filings in the soil will cause them to flower blue.—Companula pyramidalis, vol. i., page 48.

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1. Camellia Japonica var. 2. Fuchsia Radicans.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MAY 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, Var. (*Mr. Lumby's.*)

Seedling.—This very beautiful variety has been raised, along with numerous others not yet bloomed, by Mr. Lumby, Nurseryman, Guernsey, who has plants of it now on sale. It is a very pretty addition to this justly admired tribe of plants, and well deserves to be in every select collection. A correspondent having forwarded us an article on the Camellia, which is inserted in our present Number, we deem it unnecessary, at present, to make any further remarks on the treatment, &c., but in a future Number we shall give a descriptive list and mode of treatment.

FUCHSIA RADICANS. (*Rooting Fuchsia.*)

This very singular and pretty species was discovered on the Organ Mountains, and introduced into this country by John Miers, Esq. That gentleman gives the following account of it, viz., that he met with it, in 1829, clinging in long festoons from a tall tree, and having a profusion of brilliant flowers. On a subsequent visit, a cutting was taken and brought home; it struck root, and four years elapsed before it bloomed. The principal stem is now eighteen feet high, with many others nearly as long. In its native situation it grew at an elevation of 3000 feet, where at night the temperature is frequently as low as 35° to 45° Fahrenheit.

Although Mr. Miers's plant did not bloom till it had attained the

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size above named, plants raised from cuttings in this country are found to bloom when quite small. It is a trailing, perennial shrub, branching numerously. It strikes very freely from cuttings, and grows rapidly. It is a very interesting plant, whether allowed to trail or secured upright to a stake or trellis. It deserves a place wherever it can be grown.

ARTICLE II.

A FEW WORDS TO THE AMATEUR TULIP-GROWERS WHO READ THE CABINET.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

As our Tulip beds are again fast approaching their gay perfection, and as the old established grower will soon again have another opportunity of inspecting his old favourites, and the younger growers the pleasure of inspecting and criticising their newly-imported varieties, perhaps you will excuse me if I again remind you of the great importance of taking correct notes of the properties of your best varieties, and of the great benefits you would confer upon the cause of Floriculture by furnishing accurate "Descriptive Catalogues" of the principal varieties grown in your respective neighbourhoods. This seems to me to be a subject of so much importance to the Tulip-grower, that I trust you will excuse me for again bringing the subject before your notice. I cannot help thinking that every one who wishes well to his brother florists will, without any hesitation, come forward and furnish his mite of information on so interesting a subject; and I take this opportunity of saying, that I think the thanks of all Tulip fanciers are especially due to Mr. John Slater of Manchester, and "A Warrington Correspondent," for the readiness with which they adopted my suggestion last summer and came forward to furnish the catalogues which appeared at pages 206 and 272 of last year's CABINET. These catalogues throw more light on the properties of the Tulips mentioned in them than all the articles put together that I have seen in former volumes of the CABINET and other periodicals; and it now remains entirely with yourselves to elucidate the subject yet further, for Mr. Slater truly observes that "the cataloguing of Tulips will take more than one season to accomplish it."

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It is truly surprising that the cataloguing of Tulips has never been agitated by any of the former writers in so widely-circulated a work as the FLORICULTURAL CABINET. In this floricultural age, when the rage for flowers and floral exhibitions is spreading far and wide over the whole length and breadth of our native land, from Land's End to John o'Groat's, from the German Ocean to the Atlantic, we are scarcely without complete information on the colours and properties of almost all florists' flowers that are brought into competition, with the exception of the Tulip. Look at the Dahlia catalogues, for instance. How minutely are the different candidates for public favour described, so that the purchaser may know all about them, whether they are low or tall, constant or inconstant, hollow-eyed or hard-eyed, cupped, pointed, large or small, &c. &c., before he makes his selection. So far from complaining of this, I think it is just as it should be. Again, with respect to the Pansy, we have the excellent "descriptive catalogue" of Mr. James May, in the February Number, which cannot but be a luminous and satisfactory guide for the intending purchaser of that favourite flower. And then, what can the amateur who is in want of Ranunculuses desire better than the excellent "descriptive catalogue" of Messrs. Tyso, of Wallingford? In it they may see the colours, &c., noted with every care, so that they have no difficulty in selecting the varieties possessing the colours that they may happen to be deficient in, which is, indeed, a decided boon to the purchaser. So far it is all *plain sailing* with the florist, and the catalogues which render it so deserve every commendation.

But when we come to that favourite flower *the Tulip*, where shall "the Young Beginner" apply for information to guide him in his purchases? Echo may answer, *where?* for here, Gentlemen, we are left to stumble on in primeval and chaotic darkness. The amateur who may be anxious to import a few new-feathered varieties into his neighbourhood may very probably, in the present state of the catalogues, stumble upon flamed ones, and *vice versâ;* and thus the uncertainty and confusion go on, and merely because there is no standard to refer to as a guide for the enterprising florist.

Shall this state of things continue Gentlemen? or will you not rather *unite*, and, by taking notes of your flowers when in bloom, confer that benefit on your brother florists at a distance, which you

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would expect them to confer upon you? If, as Lord Bacon says, "union is strength," then surely the amateur readers of the CABINET have it in their power, in a short time, to render the CABINET for 1842 the most interesting work of the day to the Tulip-grower; for they might, I think, in the season which is before them, render the cataloguing of Tulips no longer a thing to be desired, but a thing *actually accomplished.* This would, perhaps, be one of the most satisfactory and likely ways to ascertain the synonymous names of many varieties, although it could never be completely accomplished without actually growing several beds side by side—a thing almost impossible to accomplish.

I think it would be decidedly advisable to adopt the suggestion of one of my kind correspondents, that is, "to go more into detail" with the descriptions than I did last year with my list; for I think the plan of Mr. Slater very good, to devote a few lines to a description of each variety that is likely to be a standard. This would be very satisfactory, and would not occupy much space. At any rate, the *value* of such catalogues would well deserve the space they would occupy.

I trust, Gentlemen, that you will excuse me for obtruding these few very hasty, but well-timed remarks upon you, but the importance of the subject must be my apology; and I am not willing to allow another season to glide over me without trying to obtain a few more "descriptive catalogues of Tulips" from different parts of "merry England." But I feel sure that you will excuse the trespass on your time, and appreciate my motives, for no class of men know so well as devoted florists, that

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Felton Bridge End, April 7th, 1842.

[We have no doubt that that portion of our readers more particularly addressed by our respected correspondent will, with us, feel much obliged for the appropriate hints given. We hope the requests solicited will be complied with; and on the descriptive lists being sent us, we will so arrange them as to give them in the CABINET in a way calculated to answer the purpose most fully. We thank our friend for his former excellent descriptive lists of Carnations, &c. &c., inserted in the CABINET; and having had many letters of commenda-

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tion on the very useful contributions communicated by him from readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, we feel confident that those who have derived pleasure and profit thereby will, in return, additionally testify their sense of obligation by a diligent compliance with his commendable request. We further solicit attention to each class of florists' flowers, so that a really useful list of each may be compiled, and be forwarded to us at the earliest convenience after the notes are taken. —CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE III.

ON THE HEARTSEASE.

BY PHILO-DAHLIA, DURHAM.

(*Continued from p.* 29.)

Crossing for New Sorts.—This is a branch of culture which, if properly attended to, amply repays the gardener for any extra trouble, by his obtaining from the seed so acted upon a set of splendid seedlings. To perform this operation most effectually, a number of *the best varieties* should be grown in pots on purpose to save seed from; for, by having them so, the cultivator is enabled to hinder the interruptions of bees, which, if permitted to have access to the flowers, materially injure the cross. Impregnation should be performed in the morning of a fine clear day, before the sun has reached the meridian, as then the pollen is to be found in the greatest abundance. And in order to obtain a fine collection of seedlings, a flower of *good colours* should be crossed with one of *surpassing form*, and *vice versâ*, taking care that both be nearly the same age. The flower to be crossed should have its anthers taken out by means of a pair of tweezers, lest they burst and discharge the pollen, and so destroy the operation; but in doing so, particular care should be taken not to injure the pistil or its summit. The pollen from another flower should then be placed on the pistil from a camel's hair pencil. This may be repeated several times in order to ensure success. The plants should be carefully looked over every day to see if any pods are ripe, for if not taken at the proper time, the vessels quickly open and scatter the seed.

Management of Seedlings.—If the seed be saved early in the season, it may be sown immediately, but if later than the middle of

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August, it is better to keep it till the following February, when it should be reared on a gentle heat. After the plants have made two or three sets of leaves, they may be pricked out into a shady border, where they will bloom freely in May or June. When they are in flower, the best should be transplanted and propagated as soon as the weather permits.

Properties.—The petals should be large, broad, and stiff, lying upon each other so as to form a circle, nor present anything like angles. The flower should be perfectly flat, and about two inches in diameter; the colours clear, brilliant, and stedfast; the eye bold and distinct, forming an angular spot.

In the propagation of the Pansy it will often be found that some sorts are more difficult to strike than others; for this there are various reasons assigned, but I think the best one is that one of the distant progenitors has been an annual variety. If yourself or any of your subscribers can give me a more satisfactory reason, I should feel edified by it, as I think it is not generally known.

Here, Mr. Editor, I close my discourse on the Pansy, which I hope will obtain the approbation of some, at least, of your numerous readers, and, if so, I shall be most happy to send you, at a future period, other articles which I have in hand.

Durham, March 7th.

ARTICLE IV.

REMARKS ON PRESERVING CARNATIONS DURING WINTER, &c.

BY J. F. I.

As a reader of your valuable publication, the CABINET, my attention has been drawn to several articles on the Carnation, which have been interesting to me; yet, after all that has been said by your Felton correspondent and the "Journeyman Gardener," the "Young Beginner" has not been made sufficiently acquainted with the culture of that delightful flower (unless possessed of a previous knowledge) to procure him a prize at any of the large exhibitions.

Perhaps you may consider that there has been enough said upon that subject, and therefore anything more would be superfluous; but, with your permission, I will make a few remarks, which are to you *ad libitum* for insertion. The following treatment I have found to

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answer better than any other for wintering Carnations, that is, to keep them in *troughs* fastened to a south wall, with a shelter-board placed over them. The troughs are filled with sawdust or ashes, into which the pots of Carnations are plunged. I find they need no other protection in the severest weather than a mat hung before them. As Carnations require an *airy situation*, I find this to answer much better than keeping them in a frame, nor do they require half the attention. The "Journeyman Gardener" says *gritty sand* should be mixed with the soil, but does not tell us where the *gritty sand* is to be procured. I answer, not from the pit, nor the road side, but the river. I should recommend to a "Young Beginner" the use of wire to fasten the Carnations to the sticks; it should be about the size of whipcord, and cut in lengths of about three inches; one end of each should be twisted round the stick, and the other formed into a small hook, which is to hold the flower stem. When the stem is placed in the hook, let the wire be gently pressed into an oval form, which will hold the flower so strongly that no fear need be entertained that the wind will destroy any of the Carnation KINGS, QUEENS, DOCTORS, or GRACE DARLINGS.

ARTICLE V.

ON THE TREATMENT OF THE GLADIOLUS.

BY A FOREMAN OF A LONDON NURSERY.

HAVING been honoured and favoured to have several former communications on flowers inserted in the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, I am induced to hope that some observations on the culture of a lovely tribe of flowers, of which little is said by writers on floral matters, will be both interesting and instructive, and lead to a more extended cultivation of the Gladioli in the open flower border, &c. In the establishment where I am employed, and where I have been for twelve years, the following mode of treatment has been pursued with great success.

RAISING SEEDLINGS.—By impregnation of the various sorts we have obtained several fine and very distinct kinds, but at present there is not a stock to offer for sale. These were obtained from plants grown in pots, and kept in a cool pit or the greenhouse. The seeds were sown in spring in pots, in light rich sandy loam, about a quarter

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of an inch deep, and placed in a frame where the heat was temperate; they soon came up, and were removed into a greenhouse, on the shelf of which, near the glass, they were retained undisturbed, as soon as the foliage changed at the end of summer; water was withheld gradually, so as not to give too sudden a change to the small bulbs. During winter the pots were placed at the back of the greenhouse, free from danger by frost, and covered by a saucer to keep them from wet. Early in February water was given, and the pots put in gentle heat; as soon as the shoots protruded through the skin, the pots were carefully emptied and the bulbs planted singly in small pots, and kept in a cool frame through the summer; afterwards they were treated as done to strong flowering bulbs. The process of impregnation, saving the seed, &c., is amusing, and the result most amply repays for attention.

Culture of Flowering Bulbs.—The situation selected is one open to the south, protected on every other aspect, so that the delicate petals are not injured by strong winds. We prefer growing them in masses, thus they make a very showy appearance. When grown in borders with other flowers, we usually plant ten or a dozen in a clump together. About the middle of March the soil is thrown out of the space for the bed, about nine inches deep, a layer of well-rotted dung is spread over the bottom, and pointed in with the under soil; this is covered with about four inches of soil, a sandy loam, and then made even; upon this surface the bulbs are placed singly, in rows about eight inches apart every way; a little sand is laid around each bulb, and then the bed is filled in, covering the bulbs about four inches deep. In dry weather, watering the bed freely in the evening is attended to, for if once allowed to shrivel, the flowers soon fade. Care is taken to tie up each plant as it progresses, and nothing can exceed the beauty and interest when in full bloom. The tallest kinds are planted along the centre of the bed, and are so arranged that the blending of the colours may give the most striking contrast, but so that no taller kinds shall conceal the spikes of the dwarfer. Water given over the flowers damages them, and to prevent this a roofed canvas screen is stretched over the bed. These plants bloom from the beginning of June to the end of August. Another bed is planted at the end of April, which comes into bloom about the middle of August, and continues to the end of summer.

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The bulbs of the first planted bed are taken up early in October, and the others as soon as the foliage is damaged by frost, taking care the roots do not get injured. After taken up, they are kept in the greenhouse or seed shop, kept dry and from frost till the planting season, then all the lateral bulbs are taken off, and planted singly as before.

The following are the kinds which have been so successfully grown :—

Gladiolus psittacinus, 4 feet, orange, red, and scarlet.
——— ramosissimus, 4 feet, fine rosy pink.
——— pudibundus, 2½ feet, fine rosy blush.
——— cardinalis, 2 feet, bright red.
——— ——— Spofforthiana, 2 feet, various colours.
——— ——— Colvilli, 2 feet, scarlet and yellow.
——— blandus, 1½ foot, flesh colour.
——— Byzantinus, 1½ foot, deep red.
——— communis, 1½ foot, bright red.
——— ——— carneus, 1½ foot, flesh colour.
——— ——— alba, 1½ foot, white.

Bulbs of all the above can be procured at from 6*d.* to 1*s.* each of the principal seedsmen or nurserymen.

ARTICLE VI.

REMARKS ON THE CAMELLIA.

BY A. C. R., LONDON.

I HAVE recently been highly gratified with several opportunities of viewing the splendid shows of Camellias in the collections of Messrs. Chandlers of Vauxhall, and Loddiges of Hackney, and no language I might employ could fully describe their beauty; they must be seen to form a just estimate. I have taken some notes of the mode of culture practised, which I give below, as well as some of the best kinds in bloom, which I hope will be interesting and useful to the readers of the CABINET.

SOIL.—A mixture of strongish turfy loam and peat, about equal parts, not sifted fine, if at all, but best chopped, so as to be convenient to fill up with. The compost should be mixed together a few weeks before using; where it admits, some lumps of turfy loam should be

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placed in the bottom of the pot, a few inches deep, to act as drainage, having previously placed two or three pieces of broken pot over the hole at the bottom, so that the water may readily pass away.

Repotting.—This should be done every year if healthy plants are desired. The best time is when the young shoots have just completed their growth, which is indicated by the lower part of them turning brown, and the embryo blossom buds just seen at the extremities. At this time as much of the old ball as can be done without damaging the roots must be taken away. The compost must not be in a soddened, wet condition when used for potting, as in that state it is liable to be pressed so as to become hard. In filling in the compost, it is advisable to put in indiscriminately a few lumps of chopped turfy loam; this tends to prevent the matting of the roots in any particular part, but allows them more regularly to push forward, by each portion of the soil being kept in an equal degree of moisture, which is an essential in successful culture. After repotting and watering, the plants require to be shaded for a few days during the middle of the day when there is hot sun. Those plants intended to bloom as early as the end of October or November should at once be placed in an airy greenhouse, and have the foliage syringed every morning, and at the evening about five o'clock. Where the greenhouse can be closed at that time for a few weeks it would very materially contribute to the setting of the flower-buds to do so. Such plants as are required for a later blooming season must be kept in the open air and in a sheltered situation; but if open to mid-day sun, a canvas covering is found to be serviceable, and the foliage retains its vigorous green hue.

A principal feature in management is a proper attention to watering at the root, not only to obtain vigorous growing plants, but to retain the flower-buds when formed; if this be neglected, or done carelessly, the consequence is, they will certainly drop off. For a few weeks after repotting, as much water at the roots is not required as when they have pushed afresh, but to promote an early establishment, the syringing over the tops, as before mentioned, is indispensable. When the new roots begin to push freely, then the supply must be freely given, taking care that the *entire ball* of soil is alike moistened, to effect which the surface must be kept even. If this is not done, the soil at the sides will filter down lower than the old portion of the ball

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of roots, and whilst the latter is kept dry, the exterior tender roots will be soddened, become unhealthy, and decay. Soft water is essentially necessary for use, and occasionally a good watering with liquid manure; this latter is far preferable to mixing manure with the compost at the time of potting. As the plants approach the period of bloom, a gradual increase of water is found necessary, but in every stage avoid *excess*, and *regularity* realizes every desired success; and by bringing plants into heat at successive periods, a blooming season can be extended from the end of October to April. The temperature of a house for early blooming plants is regulated so as to be during the growing of the shoots about 50 degrees at night, and a little above 60 by day. The after period of forming the buds till they expand is about 60 by night, and near 70 by day; by this attention in culture and temperature I had a fine bloom of plants last November, and which has been kept up in a conservatory adjoining my drawing-room, heated with hot water, up to the present period.

The following sorts, ten in each class, are what I noted down as the neatest and most beautiful, well worth a place in every collection:—

Rose-coloured.—Woodsii, Fordii, concinna, florida, coronata, Le Blanc's rosea, Palmerii, elegans, Triumphans, Marchioness of Exeter.

White.—Old Double White, Semi-double White, Candidissima, imbricata alba, Myrtifolia alba, Anemone flora alba, Hoylocki, nobillissima, compacta, candor.

Red, or Crimson Red.—Rossii, reticulata, concinna, Bealii, imbricata, regalis, speciosa, Chandlerii, decora, corallina.

White Ground, Spotted and Striped.—Press's Eclipse, Sweeti, tricolor, Albertus, punctata major, Colvillii striata, King, Moutan, Spofforthiana delicatissima.

Sundry-striped and Spotted with Rose, White, Red, or Crimson.—Pressley's Queen Victoria, Donkelaerii, Dorsettii, variegata superba, Hookerii, Cliveana, Duchess of Orleans, Gilesiana, serratifolia, Parksii.

The above kinds may be relied on as the best that are in cultivation of each class.

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ARTICLE VII.

ON FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

BY DAHL, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

I AM obliged by the notice you have taken, and the observations you have made on the few hasty remarks by me on Floricultural exhibitions, which I had almost forgotten till your publication came to hand; and on second thought, the subject seems of more importance than when it first suggested itself to my mind, and I sincerely hope that at the coming meetings of the different committees to arrange their proceedings for the forthcoming season, it will be taken into consideration and universally adopted.

I am quite aware that on the mornings of exhibitions secretaries have more than they can well do; perhaps a hint in this place will not do any harm. There are generally persons at Floral Exhibitions who could be of considerable service to the secretary on such occcasions, who never give it a thought, and thus valuable aid is lost.

All fresh regulations in societies, more or less, cause trouble, but still this ought not to be a bar to improvements; and the Editor I agree with, that exhibitors ought not to write the names on their productions. Yet I think all this might be avoided, and the thing brought to bear well, and quite easy, provided a rule was made and strictly adhered to, that each exhibitors hould, three clear days before the day of show, send a list of everything it was his intention to exhibit, to the secretary; and I am sure there are many persons who form these committees, or some of his confidential friends, that would feel pleased to help him on an evening. A sheet of paper might be taken by each person, and thus the whole of the lists would soon be written, and on the day of show might easily be attached to each plant. Or societies might, at a small expense, get sheets of the leading things that are shown printed, and the rest might be written.

While on the subject of exhibitions, I think that a "Young Florist," in a late Number, does not pay the respect to the opinions of visitors that they deserve; and if he does not know it, he ought to be told, that many persons who visit Floral Exhibitions know the properties of a flower perhaps as well as himself. They feel an enjoyment in visiting these places, and, perhaps, have no other means of keeping alive the flame kindled in their breasts for floral productions; and as

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the principal proceeds of Floricultural Societies arise from the influx of visitors, we ought in return for their shillings to show them considerable respect.*

And now a word or two upon the subject of awards; and I beg to say that what I write is entirely disinterested, as I grow solely for the enjoyment and instruction it affords me, and not for exhibition. It would add much to the respectability of Floricultural Societies if judges were more impartial in their decisions; and all committees should avoid as much as possible inviting persons as censors who have a previous knowledge of the things placed for award. Indeed, I think in no case should a judge know to whom the things belong, that his judgment may be unbiased and guided solely by the merit of the production before him. I have known first prizes given to productions of inferior merit, solely because known to the judges, and the other stands, far superior, happened to belong to persons who were rival growers of the same plants; these things ought not to be, these things *must not be* allowed, or Floricultural Committees may soon give up the days of exhibition.

ARTICLE VIII.

ON THE TREATMENT OF THE SALVIA PATENS.

BY A SOUTH BRITON, ISLE OF WIGHT.

As the Salvia patens has now become a universal favourite both in the greenhouse and for flowering in the beds and borders of the flower-garden, perhaps a few observations on the preservation of the plants during winter, and propagation the following spring, may be both interesting aud useful.

Although the Salvia patens is perfectly hardy, yet it is greatly preferable to treat it as a greenhouse plant, for I find that plants which are left out during the winter are about six weeks later in coming into bloom than those which are raised in the spring and turned out.

At the end of October, or early in November, the roots should be carefully taken up and left in a shed a few days to dry them a little, after which they must be placed in a dry situation where they are

* The above remarks were penned before I had read the paper in one of the late Numbers by Florista, and I am happy to find there are some of your readers that entertain the same opinion as myself on the subject.

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protected from frost, and covered with dry sand or other light material of the kind, and be so preserved till the following February or March. At this period the roots must be placed in a moist heat, slightly covered with light soil: the young shoots will soon be observed pushing through it, and when they are two or three inches high the roots must be taken up separately and be split, so as to have, with every portion of the old root, a shoot. These must be potted singly into small pots, and placed in heat for a short period till they have taken fresh root, and afterwards they should be gradually hardened to the open air if intended for growing in beds or borders. They may be safely planted out at the end of April or early in May, and having a edging of Salvia chœmedrifolia round, with a few plants of S. fulgens and S. coccinea interspersed in the bed, the entire gives a very interesting appearance, more especially so when the middle of the bed is raised so as to give the surface of bloom a gradual rise from the side to the centre.

Salvias can be very readily pegged down to the ground, and if done so when turned out, the spikes of flowers are produced much more uniform than when the plants are grown erect; and they will only rise to about a foot high, giving quite a dwarf show of brilliant bloom, amply repaying for any attention paid.

ARTICLE IX.

TO OBTAIN LARGE HEADS ON STANDARD ROSES IN A SHORT SPACE OF TIME BY INARCHING.

BY ROSA.

THE rapid improvement which has taken place in all branches of useful and ornamental gardening within the last few years is perhaps in no case more conspicuous than in the delightful family *Rosa*, which, for beauty and fragrance, is not only admired but stands unrivalled.

Having myself practised a method by which standard Roses with large heads may be obtained in one season, I venture to submit it for insertion in the CABINET, hoping it may convey a useful hint to some reader. I do not regard the matter as an important improvement in rose culture, since no permanent advantages can be derived from it beyond the pleasure of obtaining with certainty a larger

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headed standard Rose in a shorter time than by any other method. I am aware that grafts frequently succeed and flower, but as they often fail to grow, and do not always flower, or make a good head the same season, I consider my method preferable. It may also prove a novelty to some of your readers, for I do not recollect seeing it recommended by any author.

So soon as the plants indicate the circulation of sap, I begin to take off the head of the stock at the proposed height, bending it so that the plant designed to form the head is brought close to the top of the stock. I pare from the stem two or three inches of the bark, with a portion of the wood, at the most convenient part for forming the junction, after which the stock is neatly made to correspond, and in such a manner that the part where the union is intended to take place is very little increased in size. Tonguing should be avoided since it offers no advantage, and often serves to weaken the union. They should be bound together with tape or good matting, and covered with a little moss, which should be kept damp. Should the stock be very tall, or weakly, the union of the parts would be strengthened and accelerated by making a small slit in the stock, and causing it to dip in the ground, or in a pot of earth placed for the purpose. The slit will heal, and throw out roots, which will support the head considerably; and after the head and stock are united, they may be pared off without the place being seen or the least injury being done. By this mode a good head is obtained at once.

ARTICLE X.

DAHLIA ECONOMY.

BY J. C., OF SHEFFIELD.

As we have reason to fear, from the peculiar character of the times, that there is a certain class of the multitudinous readers of your periodical whose pecuniary exigencies at present will not admit of their adopting into their collection the many beautiful and new varieties of Dahlias which have of late, and are still making their debût into the floricultural world, and whose garden limits also will not afford their occupying a large portion of valuable soil in their culture; as such probably are the restrictions of many in cultivating the Dahlia,

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with your permission I shall narrate, as concisely as possible, an economical method which I have pursued for the last several years with considerable success and advantage. I shall also enumerate a few of those staunch, old sorts which abound plentifully, and may be had for a mere trifle, that when properly grown will never fail to please the eye, and recompense the labour bestowed on them, and which will still bear competition with many of the newer kinds.

In the first place, then, I dig over the ground where I intend setting my plants, after well manuring it, and plant it with early potatoes in furrows, about a foot from each other. When planting time for the Dahlia comes on, the potatoes having grown up, I set a row of Dahlias, planting one in every other furrow between the potatoes; about a yard from that I set another row, placing them in different furrows from the first lot, to form a triangle with them; and so on to the end. When the potatoes are ready, I get them up with care, and the process lightens the soil about the roots of the Dahlias, and essentially benefits them, and thus I enjoy the pleasure of a bed of Dahlias without loss of ground. The following is a list of old varieties which I have grown for a number of years, and know to be good, constant, and recommendable:—

Essex Rival, dark, constant.
Springfield Rival, crimson, superb.
Unique, yellow tipped, constant.
Rival Sussex, dark, very compact.
Eva, cream-coloured, pretty.
Knight's Victory, crimson, good.
Hope, best Rose out.
Frances, beautiful, edged.
Ne Plus Ultra, shaded, very fine.
Harwood's Defiance, sometimes grand, always decent.
Dodd's Mary, edged, pretty.
Marquis of Lothian, shaded purple.

All these may be had at a very trifling cost, and the amateur cannot grow too many of them, though he might increase his variety by many more kinds which I could name.

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PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

GLOXINIA SPECIOSA, VAR. MACROPHYLLA, VARIEGATA.—Large variegated leaved var. (Bot. Mag. 3,934.) Gesneriaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. Sent from the Organ Mountains, Brazil, by the collector of Messrs. Veitch's, of Mount Radford Nursery, Exeter, with whom it has bloomed, and was exhibited at the London Horticultural Society Meeting in October last. The foliage is very large, and has very distinct pale greenish white veins, which have an interesting appearance. The flowers are numerously produced, very large, of a rich purple, dark inside, with a broad light streak down the middle of the lower part of the tube. It is a very desirable variety of the justly esteemed Gloxinia Speciosa, and deserves to be in every collection.

HIBISCUS CAMERONI. Mr. Cameron's Hibiscus.—(Bot. Mag. 3,936.) Malvaceæ. Monadelphia Polyandria. From Madagascar, sent to Mr. Cameron, Curator of the Birmingham Botanic Garden. It blooms freely in the greenhouse during the greater part of summer. Each flower is about five inches across, of cream-colour tinged with deep rose, and each petal having a rich purple spot near the base.

OXALIS MARTIANA. Dr. Martius's Wood Sorrel.—(Bot. Mag. 3,938.) Oxalideæ. Decandria Pentagynia. From South Brazil. It has bloomed in the Glasnevin Botanic Garden. It is an herbaceous perennial plant, each scape bearing numerous rose-coloured flowers, about three quarters of an inch across.

ACACIA DIPTERA, VAR. ERIOPTERA. Two winged Acacia.—(Bot. Mag. 3,939.) Leguminosæ. Polygamia Monœcia. A native of Swan River Colony, sent by Mr. Drummond to the Glasgow Botanic Garden. It is similar in habit to A. platyptera. The flowers are numerously produced, of a pale yellow colour, each being about half an inch in diameter. It is a neat and pretty variety.

THUJA FILIFORMIS. Weeping Arbor Vitæ.—(Bot. Reg. 20.) A beautiful hardy tree with long slender weeping branches. The finest plant perhaps in Europe is in the Arboretum at Kew. It is about three yards high.

TRICHOSMA SUAVIS. Sweet-scented Hair Orchis.—(Bot. Reg. 21.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. From the East Indies to Chatsworth, where it has bloomed. Sepals and petals white with a tinge of yellow; the Labellum is white streaked with red, having a yellow tip. Each flower is about two inches across, and has a strong perfume. The wood cutting natives are fond of adorning their hair with its blossoms.

ECHEVERIA ROSEA. Rosy Echeveria.—(Bot. Reg. 22.) Crassulaceæ. Decandria Pentagynia. A native of Mexico, a pretty herbaceous greenhouse species. The spikes of rosy coloured flowers are about five inches long.

CLETHRA QUERCIFOLIA. Oak-leaved.—(Bot. Reg. 23.) A native of Jalapa, in Mexico. About as hardy as Clethra arborea, and flourishes with the same kind of treatment. The flowers are white, produced in panicled racemes. It is a very handsome plant and well deserves a place wherever it can be admitted.

MINA LOBATA. Lobe-leaved.—(Bot. Reg. 24.) Convolvulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. From Mexico, an annual plant: when without flowers it has every resemblance to some of the common Ipomæas, but when the leaves are taken off and nothing but bloom left, it loses all appearance of the Convolvulaceæ, and the flowers are arranged in racemes in the scorpioid manner of a Borage. The corolla is campanulate-ventricose, near an inch long. When the flowers first appear they are of a rich crimson, but gradually change to orange and eventually to yellow.

HOULLETIA BROCKLEHURSTIANA. Mr. Brocklehurst's Houlletia.—(Pax. Mag. Bot.) From Brazil, introduced into this country by J. H. Wanklyn, Esq., of Crumpsall House, near Manchester. It first bloomed in the collection of T. Brocklehurst, Esq., the Fence, near Macclesfield. In general appearance of the

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plant it comes near to Maxillaria Warreana. The flower scape is very stout, erect, bearing seven or eight flowers, each being from three to four inches across. Petals and sepals of a rich chocolate-brown, darker up the centre and spotted with a crimson-brown. The labellum is yellow with some partial streaks of white. It is easy of cultivation and well deserves attention.

Passiflora Middletoniana. Mr. Middleton's Passion Flower.—(Pax. Mag. Bot.) H. Middleton, Esq., collected seeds of this plant either in South America or the West Indies, and presented them to his relative Mrs. Beckford, late of the Firs, Mitcham, in Surrey, where it bloomed in the stove. It is a luxuriant growing plant, having a dark green shining foliage, and produces numerous fragrant blossoms. Sepals green profusely spotted with pinkish-purple. Petals of a pinkish-white spotted similar to the sepals. Segments of the crown pale purple mottled with white. Filaments and styles spotted with purple. Plants may be had cheap. It grows rapidly and is easily propagated.

Gesnera discolor. Discoloured flowered.—(Pax. Mag. Bot.) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. From Rio Janeiro, and has bloomed in the collection of Mr. Young, of Epsom, from April to October of 1841. It is a decided shrubby plant, which loses its foliage for about two months during winter. The stems rise to about a foot high, when they diverge into short downy branches, which are terminated by long and spreading leafless panicles of numerous rich scarlet flowers having a yellow inside. Each blossom is near two inches long. The foliage is dark green above, smooth, of a pinkish-purple beneath. Each leaf is laced, or fringed round the edges in a very delicate and elegant manner. It is a most desirable species and deserves to be in every hot-house. Mr. Young has saved a quantity of seed from the plant, so that plants may soon be obtained. It grows freely in rich loam and heath-mould, plunged in a bark-bed till June or July, it is then placed in a cooler house.

NEW PLANTS, &c., SEEN IN NURSERIES.

Epacris Craegii. In bloom at Messrs. Hendersons, Pine Apple Place. It is an hybrid, much like E. ceræflora or E. microphylla. The flowers are small, of a pretty lively white, round the inside of which the dark stamens are arranged, increasing its beautiful appearance.

Brachysema hybrida, a seedling raised between B. latifolia and B. undulata. The flowers are in colour of a mixture of cream and deep red. It is an ornamental greenhouse plant, blooming in the collection of Mr. Low of the Clapton Nursery.

Cineraria, var. King of Prussia. This handsome variety is in bloom at Messrs. Hendersons. The flowers are of a very rich purple-crimson, about three quarters of an inch across.

Cineraria splendida, raised by Mr. Green at Sir E. Antrobus's, and is in bloom at Mr. Young's, of the Epsom Nursery. It has the habit of C. Waterhousiana; the flowers are of a deep purple crimson.

Dendrobium Cambridgeanum. Is in bloom at Messrs. Loddiges; the flowers are large, of a fine deep orange, having a lip whose centre is of a dark velvet-brown.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

When is the best time, and how may I best succeed in raising Calceolarias from seed?—Philo.

[Sow it as early as possible now, in a pot, using a very fine surface soil of sandy peat and loam, equal parts—as the seed is very small, it is best, in order to distribute it equally, to mix it with a little sand: after sowing it, just cover it with soil, gently press the surface, and place the pot into a cucumber-frame, where it must be kept shaded. When the plants appear to justify a removal

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without risk of losing them, remove the pot to a cooler place, as a cool frame near the glass, or the shelf of a greenhouse near the glass. Transplant as soon as the plants are strong enough. Before the plants are up, or during their early infant state, if watering be required, let it be applied by means of a very fine syringe.—Conductor.]

Do China Roses require manure in a loamy soil to grow them successfully? —A Subscriber.

[Give them a free supply of well-rotted cow-dung, this suiting them much better than horse-dung, of course we mean such as has been employed as a hot-bed. A fresh supply should annually be given to grow them vigorously.—Conductor.]

A young florist is desirous of commencing with the season drying floral specimens for an Herbarium, and will be glad of a hint how to succeed in the process.

Lancaster, April 13th, 1842.

[In drying the specimens, care must be taken not to press them so much as to crush them; succulents, and kinds that drop their leaves, such as Heaths, should be dipped in hot water before they are pressed. Each specimen should be placed between a sheet of brown or blotting paper, and between each filled sheet several empty ones should be placed; for the first day or two the pressure should be only just sufficient to prevent the leaves and flowers from shrivelling. When the papers are damp, the plants should be placed in dry ones, increasing the pressure after every shift till the specimens are perfectly dry.—Conductor.]

On Blooming the Tuberose.—Last year I tried to bloom the Tuberose in the open ground, but, though planted under a south wall, they did not arrive at a blooming state before frost came. How am I to proceed so as to succeed?

I do not possess a greenhouse, but have a hot-bed frame. Should they be promoted a little in pots, in the frame, and then turned out? An early reply will oblige Louisa B——rs.

Southwell, Feb. 5, 1842.

[Plant the bulbs immediately in smallish-sized pots, put them in a hot-bed frame, and when the flower spike has pushed about six inches, they may be turned out of the pots, under a south wall, in a situation protected from strong wind, where they will come into bloom in July, and continue for a long period. Where there is the advantage of being grown successfully near a sitting-room window, the delightful perfume is most agreeable. To grow them vigorously they should be planted out in a compost of equal parts of well-rotted manure and loam, to the depth of a foot or more, and on a dry substratum. When growing they require a good supply of water.—Conductor.]

REMARKS.

On Cinerarias, as ornamental Plants for the Greenhouse during Winter and the Spring Months.—In the last volume of the Cabinet, at page 36, there is a very interesting paper on the Cineraria, with a descriptive list of many kinds. On reading it, I resolved on procuring the entire assortment, and have bloomed them all during the past season. In October I divided the plants, re-potted them in a rich loam and peat, and placed about one-half under a moderate hot-bed frame for about six weeks; in that time a number of flowering shoots pushed, and I removed the plants to a warm greenhouse, into which I have a view from a sitting-room, and they have been in profuse bloom for the last five weeks, and appear likely to continue so for some months. I strongly recommend their growth wherever practicable. Their variety and beauty at such a season strongly enhance their merit.

Clericus.

On Growing the Spanish and English Irises.—In a former number of the Cabinet I observed some strong recommendations to grow the Spanish and

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English Irises. I procured of Messrs. Lockhart an entire set, and grew them in an open bed the last summer. Their beauty in colour and variety was quite charming. I got the roots when I had my Hyacinths, in October. I planted one each when in a forty-eight sized pot, well drained in a compost of rich loam and peat, about equal parts. I placed them in a dry cool frame, protected from frost, through winter. Early in March I turned them out of the pots, with entire balls, and planted them in a raised circular bed. At the end of April they began to bloom, and continued till the close of July. The first week in September I took up the bulbs and preserved them as done to tulips, till the first week of last November, when I potted half of them as before. I have just now potted the other half, hoping, as they will be later, to prolong the blooming season. They well merit every attention.

Notts, Feb. 2, 1842. AN ARDENT AMATEUR GARDENER.

The following are the kinds I grew:—

Agathon, pure white
Aglaurus, slate colour, red spots
Alida, pure white, pink mottle
Anaxo, black blue
Automedon, dove colour, red spots
Atlas, porcelain, red spots
Atropurpurea, very dark blue, black indigo spots
Aurora, light blue spotted
Brutus, white, rose spots
Chio, milk white, light blue shade
Clito, light grey, pink spots
Commodore Napier, white, red purple spots
Constantia, azure blue
Coronax, porcelain
Diogenes, rosy ground, red carmine spots
Duc d'Anjou, grisdelin
Duchess of Kent, white, beautifully pencilled with light blue
Elizabeth, grey, blue spots
Elphinstone, purple
Enchantress, mulberry
Fingal, bright light blue
Flora, extra carmine flake, white ground
Grand Protector, rose ground, distinctly margined and spotted with crimson
Grand Sultan, very dark indigo
Homerus, light blue spotted
Hyperides, white, red spots
Intendant, red maroon
La Bauté, white, red spots
La Comtesse, rich red purple
——— mulberry
La Mignonne, rose
Lord Brougham, navy blue, dark spots
Lord Derby, Berlin blue
Manteau Grisdelin, white penciled with light blue
Manteau Pourpre, red purple
Menander, dark rich mulberry
Minerva, French white
Minos, rich blue, indigo spots
Moritz, dark blue, indigo mottle
Mrs. John Gott, white ground, extra pink mottle
Naiad, pale blue, dark spots
Passe Blue Camelot
Peau de Tigre, white ground, blue mottle
Pluto, dark blue, spotted
Pourpre Superbe
Psyche, white and red
Quintinus, grey, red purple spots
Sappho, white, light rosy mulberry spots
Seraphina, light mulberry
Simia, dark flake on indigo
Sir Mulberry Hawk, rich spotted mulberry
Sophocles, white, red spots
Terpsichore, porcelain, blue spots
Theron, lilac, red mottle
Ultra Marine
Ulysses, light blue
Waterwitch, blue and white, indigo spots

ON THUNBERGIAS.—By the following mode of treatment I last year grew plants of Thunbergia alata, alata alba, aurea, and aurantiaca, each entirely covering a wire trellis, eight feet high, of a hexagonal form, each angle being one foot broad. At each angle I had one strong upright support, and the cross wires at five inches apart. Early in February I sowed two seeds, each in a sixty sized pot, and placed them in a hot-bed frame. As soon as they filled the pot with roots, I repotted them into thirty-two's, in a compost of equal parts of loam, rotten dung, and peat, with a good drainage. In these pots I kept them in the frame till they were well filled with roots, and when about eight inches high I pinched off the leading shoots, to induce laterals. I finally shifted them into pots fourteen inches in diameter, having four inches of rough turfy soil as a drainage. When the laterals extended I placed a trellis in each pot, and trained a shoot to each upright at the angles. I kept topping them, for a supply of

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laterals to train on each side, by which means I had the entire trellis covered with a rich foliage and profusion of bloom.

Hants, Feb. 8, 1842. A FLOWER GARDENER.

ACHIMENES LONGIFLORA.—We gave a figure of this most beautiful and showy flowering plant in our Number for January last. We there gave all the particulars of it, as well as of the *A. rosea*. The country is highly indebted to the London Horticultural Society for the introduction of these very ornamental plants, as well as for many others now spread through the country. The following particulars are given in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society :—

" Mr. Hartweg found it growing wild in the ravines of Guatemala, and sent its roots home last spring along with several other new Gesneraceous and Orchidaceous plants. The roots arrived in very good order, owing to their having been packed in dry loam, and sent home at that period of the year when the plant is naturally in a resting state. In packing and sending home plants of this kind, much of the success depends upon having them gathered and transmitted at the proper season. In this case the roots being gathered after the growing season was past, and at the same time surrounded with dry loam, were as nearly as possible in natural circumstances, during the voyage to England, were only enjoying that period of rest which they would have had in their native country, and, as the event proved, were as ready to start into leaf, and to grow with vigour after their arrival as if they had remained in Guatemala.

" The stems of Achimenes longiflora are of two kinds, some creeping along the ground and amongst the soil, and forming fibrous roots and numerous imbricated buds resembling scaly bulbs; others growing in an upright position from a foot to two feet in height, branching and covered with short spreading hairs. The leaves are hairy, generally opposite and in pairs, but on young shoots are frequently in whorls of three and sometimes alternate; they are oblong, pointed, and serrated, green above, but tinged with red on the under side when fully grown. The flowers grow singly from the axils of the leaves; the peduncles are about half an inch in length; the lobes of the calyx are green, oblong, pointed, and persistent. The tube of the corolla is about two inches long and the border nearly two inches and a half in diameter, five-lobed and nearly round, having much the outline of a good Heartsease. The tube is of a dark cream colour, the border purple or deep blue changing into lilac. The style and stamens are about the length of the tube, but the latter are apparently much shorter, owing to their being spirally curved at their base.

" It proves to be a plant of the easiest cultivation, flowering in August and continuing *covered with large violet flowers* for three or four months. It seems to flourish in any free soil, and is more easily propagated than any plant with which I am acquainted. In the spring when it begins to grow, this can be done by separating and potting the scaly bulbs described above; afterwards its creeping stems will strike their roots into the soil and can be taken off perfect plants; and at all times, while the plant is growing, cuttings may be struck in a few days.

" Every one who has a warm greenhouse or cucumber or melon frame to start it in, and enable it to form its flower-buds in summer, may have it in full bloom in the common greenhouse or sitting-room in autumn. The lovers of drawing-room plants may introduce it there and grow it as easily as they now do the Achimenes coccinea. Those who have sufficient accommodation may produce a fine effect by planting a quantity of the roots in a large flat box, and so forming a bed of flowers, which will contrast beautifully with the green foliage of the surrounding plants.

" After the flowering season is past, the stems die off, and the roots require no more care than keeping perfectly dry and free from frost during the winter. When spring comes round and the plant shows signs of growth, it must be repotted, at the same time removing some of the old soil and dividing the roots, where they seem to be sending up too many young stems for the size of the pot. To the successful cultivators of Achimenes coccinea it will be enough to say, that A. longiflora requires very nearly the same treatment; and those who are not acquainted with that plant may easily manage this by attending to the directions already given."

[It is a most valuable gift to all who have a warm greenhouse and cultivate it, and no one ought to be without it,—CONDUCTOR.]

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LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. *April* 19.—Sir O. Mosley, Bart., in the chair. Alex. Allen Francklyn, Esq., and Gen. Brotherton, were elected Fellows. From Messrs. Rollisson there was a fine specimen of Dendróbium macrophyllum, which, although not in such good condition as it had been a few days previously, was still very beautiful; with it were Combretum macrophyllum, a climbing plant with clusters of bright crimson flowers, which it produces freely, and Dombeya cannabina. A Knightian medal was awarded for the Dendróbium. Messrs. Lucombe and Pince exhibited a new white Azálea, called A. leucomegista, certainly a fine variety, possessing much the habit of a Rhododendron; the leaves are much broader than those of the old A. indica, the flowers larger, and produced in dense clusters. There was also an early bloom of Rosa devoniensis, from the same nursery. A Knightian medal was awarded for the Azálea. Messrs. Veitch sent Manéttia bícolor, a new greenhouse climber from the south of Brazil, with beautiful scarlet tubular flowers, tipped with yellow; and a species of Epidendrum. A Banksian medal was given for the Manéttia. From Messrs. Young were a handsome species of Gesnera; a seedling Azálea, with large light purple flowers; a very rare plant called Bládhia japonica, and Illícium religiosum—the foliage of this plant has some resemblance to that of the orange, the flowers are gathered by the Japanese to perfume their temples, and the fruit is also used in many of their ceremonies. A certificate was awarded to Messrs. Young for this plant. Messrs. Chandler brought two plants of Camélia nítida, with small flowers and striped and cupped petals; it was introduced from China by John Reeves, Esq., and is likely to prove a good variety, although it does not differ materially from some of the kinds now cultivated. A certificate was given for these. From Mr. Rivers was a splendid collection of forced Roses, chiefly perpetuals, which are found to force admirably and to retain their fragrance; the following is a list of those exhibited:—

Perpetuals.

Torrida, brilliant crimson.
Bernard, pink, beautiful form.
Grand, or Fabert's, very large, bright rose.
Lodoiska, also very large, blush.
Antinöus, deep purplish crimson.
Ferox, very large, lilac rose.
Clementine Seringe, pale blush; this has the peculiar odour of the Cabbage Rose.
Triomphante, deep rose.
Requiem, pale blush, very large.
Billiard, brilliant rose.
Rose du Roi, or Crimson, light crimson, large.
Comte de Paris.

Tea-scented.

Bougère, pale rose, very large.
Pactolus, bright straw colour.
Duchesse de Mecklenberg, straw colour, large.
Mansais, fawn colour & rose, very large.
Lyonnais, bright rose.

Moss.

Celina, brilliant crimson.

Bourbon.

Hebe's Cup, brilliant rose, very large, perfect shape.
Emile Courtier, rose, large and very double.
Deagaches, pink, very double, and finely shaped.
Bizarrine, light crimson.
Bouquet de Flore, bright rose.

Noisette.

Ne plus Ultra, creamy white, very fragrant.
Miss Glegg, white tinted with rose.

Hybrid China.

Madame Plantier, pure white, very double, and perfect-shaped.
Hippocrate, bright rose.
Kleber, brilliant crimson purple.
Beauté vive, bright rose, perfect-shaped.

A certificate was awarded to Mr. Rivers for this collection. Mr. Low exhibited a Conánthera, from Chili, with dull blue flowers. Mr. Brown sent a collection of Heartsease, amongst which were some excellent varieties, and a stand of his seedling, called the Countess of Orkney. From Mr. Silvercock was a seedling Heartsease, called Prince Albert. From the garden of the Society there was a large collection of plants, containing Cyrtopódium punctatum, having yellow flowers spotted with brown, which, although it has been known for some time, has seldom been seen in blossom; but from want of light the colours of that exhibited were not so bright as they ought to have been: Broughtónia sanguínea, with a slender branch of beautiful crimson flowers; a new variety of Oncídium

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leucóchilum, the colours of which are darker and brighter contrasting better with the delicate whiteness of the lip; Epidéndrum sellígerum, with violet-scented flowers; Pentlandia miniata, a pretty bulbous plant, with red wax-like flowers; and a dwarf variety of Chorozema várium, covered with a profusion of blossom.

Gladiolus Cardinalis.—I observe it recommended that the roots of the Gladiolus cardinalis "should, when the leaves have died away, be taken up and separated;" but I adopt a different system of cultivating this splendid flower. This season I have growing, in a square space of about 12 feet by 7 feet, 500 clumps of Gladiolus cardinalis, which are the admiration of all visitors. About the beginning of October, when I wish to propagate them, I take from well-established plants a cluster of corms about one and a half or two feet in circumference, and plant them one foot apart, and two or three inches deep, in beds two feet wide, with a little sand at the bottom of the bulbs. In 1839 I planted a bed in this manner, with as little care as I would exert in planting any common herbaceous plant; they have had no protection since that time; and in 1840–41 the bed was a mass of strong flowering stems. They will grow here without protection during winter, in any part of the garden, even although the soil is naturally cold and wet; and I believe the reason that they grow and flower so freely is that their roots are not divided. I recommend single bulbs to be grown in pots, and protected during winter, especially from damp, until they form a cluster of bulbs; when these have attained sufficient size, they may be planted out with safety. When forced, this plant forms a brilliant ornament for the greenhouse in the beginning of summer. In the month of October I take eight or twelve sized pots, and fill them with as large a mass of the strongest corms as the pots will admit, and protect them till they are required for forcing; this I do every year, and obtain from six to twelve spikes of flower in each pot.—*A. Mackenzie, Gardener's Chronicle.*

On the Cultivation of the Neapolitan Violet.—About the beginning of April I collect a quantity of stones one inch in circumference, and look carefully over my frame, laying one stone about an inch from the end of each runner; after which I mix a barrowful of loam and leaf-mould, equal parts, and with a coarse sieve shake it lightly over them an inch thick; afterwards giving them a gentle watering. The lights are put on every night, only exposing them in fine days and during mild showers. The last week in May I take the runners up with a ball, and prepare a piece of ground on a north border, with the same soil as I used in the frame, namely, equal parts of yellow loam, leaf-mould, well-decayed cow-dung, river or road sand, and old lime-rubbish. I plant them in rows 8 inches apart each way, watering them in dry weather; about the beginning of September I prepare my frame, in which my Primulas have grown during the summer months, by placing at the bottom a layer of bricks, on which coal-ashes are spread within 18 inches of the top. It is then filled up within 5 or 6 inches of the glass, with a fresh supply of the above compost, slightly pressed with a rake. After taking up my plants carefully (but not with too large a ball), I plant them in rows as above, giving them a good watering, and shading them from the hot sun for about a fortnight with garden mats; putting the lights on at night. A good thickness of short dung is applied round the outside of the frame, to keep out the frost, which must never be allowed to get to the plants. I generally take up a few with good balls (when in full flower), large enough to fill a 32-sized pot, to stand in the drawing-room. By acting on the above plan, I have a continual supply from November till March.—A. D. M. *Gardener's Chronicle.*

Constituent Properties of an Auricula Flower.—The *Tube* should be round, of a yellowish colour, and well filled with anthers.

The *Paste* should form a circle of dense, smooth, and pure white.

The dark or *Ground Colour*, whatever it may be, should be rich and bright, circular round the paste, and of a proportionate breadth.

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The *Edging* should be a good permanent green, grey, or white.

The *Pips* should be of an average size, flat, round, and smooth on the edges; the divisions which form the segments of the corolla being but slightly indented.

The *Truss* should consist of not less than five pips, full blown, without overlaying each other.

The *Stem* should be strong, and long enough to carry the truss well above the foliage.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR MAY.

PLANT STOVES.—It is a good time for propagating by cuttings, suckers, seeds, &c., placing them in moist heat.

TENDER OR STOVE ANNUALS.—When it is desired to have some plants to bloom late in autumn, as Balsams, Cockscombs, Browallias, &c., seeds should now be sown, and the plants be potted off into small sized pots as soon as they are large enough, using a rich soil.

GREENHOUSE.—During the early part of May, a few frosty nights generally occur, in consequence of which, it is advisable not to take out the general stock of plants before the middle of the month, or even, in cold situations, before the 25th. Whilst the plants, however, remain in the greenhouse, let them have all the air that can be given during the day, and at nights, if no appearance of frost. Particular attention will now be required to afford an ample supply of water to free-growing kinds of plants. Frequently syringe them over the tops at evening, just before sun-set. If any of the plants be attacked with the green fly or any other similar insects, apply a sprinkling of tobacco-water, diluted with water, by adding to one quart of the liquid five of water; in applying which to the plants, syringe them under, as well as on the upper surface of the leaves; a repetition will rarely be required. This mode of destroying the insects is far preferable to fumigation, no injury being sustained by it, even if applied in a pure state. The liquid can be obtained of tobacconists at 10*d.* or 1*s.* per gallon. Inarching Orange or Lemon trees may still be performed. It is a good time for increasing plants by cuttings, striking in moist heat. Greenhouse annuals—as Salpiglossises, Globe Amaranthuses, Balsams, &c.—should be encouraged by a little warmth, and shifted into larger pots early in the month; so that the plants may make a show to succeed the removal of the general collection of greenhouse plants.

Cuttings or suckers of Chrysanthemums should now be taken off, if not done before.—See vol. i. pages 73 and 121; and vol. ii. page 83.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to protect beds of Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. Carnations in pots should be encouraged by manure water, &c., in order to grow them vigorously; care in striking will be required. By the middle of the month, half hardy annuals, as China Asters, Marigolds, &c., may be planted out in the open borders. Some of the best kinds may be potted, as done to the more tender sorts. Many kinds of greenhouse plants, as Petunia, Salpiglossises, Salvias, Fuchsias, Heliotropes, &c., should now be planted out in the open border. Dahlias, that have been forwarded in pots, frames, &c., may be planted out towards the end of the month. Seedlings may be pricked out in a warm situation, having a deep, fresh, rich soil. When Stocks, Mignonette, China Asters, &c., are wished to bloom late in the year, seeds may now be sown, either under frame, or on a warm border. Slips of Double Wallflowers should now be put in under a hand-glass. Seeds of biennials, as Sweet Williams, Scabious, Campions, &c., should now be sown. Tuberoses, for late flowering, should now be planted, either in pots or warm borders.

AURICULAS.—(See vol. i. p. 47.) CARNATIONS.—(See vol. i. p. 23.) CHINA ROSE Cuttings.—(See vol. i. p. 48.) RANUNCULUSES.—(See vol. i. p. 25.) ROSE TREES.—(See vol. i. p. 23.) TULIPS.—(See vol. i. p. 24.) VIOLETS.—(See vol. i. pp. 48 and 72.)

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D Hayes sc.

1. Fuchsia rosea-alba. 2. Martynia Fragrans.

FLORICULTURAL CABINET VOL. I. 1833.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JUNE 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

FUCHSIA, Var. (*Rosea Alba.*)

This very neat and pretty variety came into our possession last autumn, and this spring has bloomed very freely. We do not know by whom it was raised, but it was, we were informed, raised last season in Norfolk. The plant is a free grower and vigorous. When the flowers first expand, they are white, but gradually take a beautiful flesh-coloured tinge. It is an interesting addition to this lovely family of plants. Having paid considerable attention to impregnating the best kinds we previously possessed with F. Corymbiflora, Cordifolia, Fulgens, &c., we have raised from the seed obtained a considerable number of plants. Those we raised last year are now in profuse bloom, and the great and beautifully distinct varieties produce a very delightful contrast. It is an additional interest to them that they will continue to bloom, either grown in the greenhouse or open border, till November, embracing a floral season of eight months.

MARTYNIA FRAGRANS. (*Fragrant Martynia.*)

PEDALIACEÆ. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

A very beautiful and fragrant plant, received from Mexico in 1840. It is an annual, growing from two to three feet high, and as much in diameter. It produces its lovely flowers in spikes of eight or ten in each. When the terminal flower spike appears, then numerous lateral ones from the branches are produced, altogether

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forming a beautiful object, and rendering it deserving a place in every department where it can be cultivated. It requires, if grown in the open border, to be raised as China Asters, Marigolds, &c., early in spring, and be forwarded so as to be strong by May, when, if planted out in a warm and sheltered situation, in a rich soil, it will bloom freely, and the colours of the flowers be deeper than when grown in pots in the conservatory or greenhouse. When grown in the latter situations, however, the plants become larger and bloom more profusely. When cultivated in pots it requires *a similar treatment to the Balsam*, rich soil and frequent repotting amply repaying for every attention, being one of the most ornamental and showy flowering annual plants, and deserves to be in every flower garden, cool frame, greenhouse, or conservatory. It blooms from May to November, when properly cultivated.

ARTICLE II.

ON THE MIMULUS.

By Philos.

Thinking that perhaps an article on the less admired, but not less handsome kinds of plants, would not be unacceptable to your Cabinet, I here send you a few remarks on the origin and culture of the Mimulus, as being a flower worthy of much more attention than it now obtains.

Origin.—The Mimulus, or Monkey Plant, is a native of North America. The first species was introduced into England in 1759, and from that time cultivated with great care, until lately, when other sorts of flowers have taken the precedence.

Culture.—Although it may be thought by some that any hints on the culture of this plant are superfluous, yet I must say that to bring it to its best state many things must be attended to which are generally overlooked. As the Mimulus is seen to the greatest advantage when treated as a greenhouse plant, I shall confine myself to this method of cultivation. Soil with this, as with every other kind of flower, is the first thing to be considered, for if this be unsuited to the nature of the plant, all labour in every other respect must be unfruitful. The mixture which I have found best adapted is composed as follows:—To one peck of fresh loam I add one peck

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of leaf mould, well rotted, and half a peck of cows' dung, two years old. These ingredients are well mixed together, and frequently turned over, sprinkling them with lime water, so that no insects remain in the soil, for if even they do not entirely destroy the plants, yet they materially impoverish the compost, by their feeding on many particles which would otherwise have sustained the flower. Drainage of the pots is a requisite which I certainly think ought in the second place to be looked after. This precaution to take away all superfluous water seems not to be generally appreciated, for how many plants do we see in various quarters without any drainage, except one potsherd to fill up the hole at the bottom of each pot, just as if it would have done quite as well had there been no aperture at all. Now, although this is a common practice, yet I can safely say that no plant can live in perfect health without a proper portion of drainage, and in this respect I must agree with Mr. Forsyth * when he asserts that plants would grow much more luxuriantly if the pots were made with a small rim under them, to allow more drainage; but I must certainly disagree with him in his recommendations of glazed pots, as I myself have tried them, and have found, as I expected, that if used for a time all my plants must inevitably perish. But to return to the subject: after having attended to drainage, about the middle of March I take off a quantity of cuttings, which soon make good roots, after which I plant them separately, in small pots at first, and move them gradually into larger ones until May, when they generally begin to show buds, and about June they are in most beautiful flower. All the blooming season I roll canvass over the greenhouse, so as to keep off the intense rays of the sun, which take away the colours and dry the soil, so as to make the flowers small, for the Mimulus delights in a damp earth, yet cannot be seen in perfection when over-watered. Placing water in saucers, under the pots, I know to be a common practice, yet it is founded on a gross error, for if we inquire why water is placed under them, we are told, "The Mimulus thrives on the banks of rivers, therefore it is natural for it to have water constantly by it." This is true, yet are we not to consider that the Mimulus, in a pot, has not the same freedom of air and soil as it has on the banks of streams, for in the latter position the water runs away after the plant has satisfied itself, but in a pot it

* See Gardeners' Chronicle for September, 1841.

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stays long after all nourishment is gone, and poisons the soil, and both together eventually destroy the plant. The only method to keep the Mimulus healthy, with regard to water, is to keep it in as shaded a position as possible, and to supply water moderately whenever it is required, yet always to allow the superfluous moisture to drain away.

Raising new Varieties.—When the plants are all in bloom, select the best coloured ones, and cross them upon the largest, and *vice versâ*, for the two principal features in a good Mimulus are colour and size. If the operation be properly performed, the pods of seeds will begin to swell in a few days, and soon after they will turn brown and be ready for gathering. After sufficient good seed is collected, it should be sown in pots or boxes, sprinkling it on the surface of the soil, for if covered, the seeds will decay and never vegetate. When the young plants have acquired two or three sets of leaves, they should be transplanted into larger boxes, where they will bloom, or, if it be summer, into the open ground, where they make the most healthy plants. When they are in bloom, the best may be selected from the rest, and increased by cuttings, which easily strike. The principal properties, as I have said before, are size and colour, with the two lips forming a good circle. The plants raised from these cuttings should be preserved during winter in a cold frame, as they are more tender than the varieties of old standing. When the following spring arrives, they must be treated as directed above for old varieties; and if these new ones be crossed by each other, and so continued for a few seasons, in a little time as fine a progeny will arise as can possibly be expected.

Durham, May 16th, 1842.

ARTICLE III.

ON THE PINK.

By J., of Sheffield.

There is no class of flowers which, in this neighbourhood, is so ardently admired and cultivated, by the amateur and working-class of florists, as that which forms our present subject,—the Pink. And, indeed, when we consider the comparative facility which attends its growth, and its real merit and beauty when properly cultivated, we are not surprised at its being thus noticed in the working-man's garden,

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but rather that it should not have received the more particular attention also of florists and amateurs of a higher standing and place.

Such is the enthusiasm that prevails amongst these pink-growers, that almost every town in the district has clubs and societies exclusively for promoting its culture amongst them and the exhibition of its specimens. And the order with which these shows are conducted, and the fair play and justice that is afforded all parties, sets an example worthy of imitation by all our Floral and Horticultural Societies throughout England; and which would, if adopted, probably counteract the rapid fall and declension of many of them.

My neighbour gardener is a pink-grower of considerable extent; he is an old practitioner and the regular prize-champion at all the shows. As but one fence separates us, I have ample opportunity all the year round of learning and observing the entire process of his mode of culture. Having availed myself of this opportunity, a short account of it will not perhaps be altogether void of interest and instruction. The system he pursues is very simple: he generally sets his plants about the latter end of September or the beginning of October; he first digs and prepares his bed, which is of light sandy soil, to which he adds a little loam or decayed vegetable mould, if able to procure it. He then strews the bed over an inch and a half thick of fresh horsedung or manure-litter, such as he has, and sets his plants. He does not disturb them afterwards till spring, when he lightens up the surface and refastens with his finger those plants whose roots have been forced up by the frost. I here must not forget to mention the great diligence he uses in seeking and destroying the slugs and other vermin that prey about the beds. These are the greatest foes a pink-grower has to contend against, and he must carefully look after them at all seasons, or all his hopes will be blighted and frustrated. In the blooming season also he manifests great care in securing the pods, and sheltering them from rain and weather. This he usually accomplishes by means of boards six or eight inches square, or pieces of glass, fastened to a stick by any mechanical contrivance that may suggest itself. The latter mode is however far the best, as it gives the flower the full advantage of the sun without exposing it to rain, except the flower requires keeping back for show, when boards are best. He supports the petals behind with a round pasteboard cap, in the same manner as the Carnation.

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All is then ready but the dressing department, which he finishes with a skilful and successful hand.

As soon as the blooming season is over, the piping process begins: this he performs by taking off slips three or four inches in length, and having stripped off their foliage, cutting them horizontally with a sharp penknife at the third or fourth joint, he then sets them under a small hand-glass in a shady place and waters them as the weather requires; never taking the glass off till he sees signs of growth, which is generally in three weeks or a month. He thus propagates thousands every year.

The following are a few of our regular winning sorts, and stand first on the list for this and our neighbouring counties.

Purple laced.	Red laced.	Black and White.
Suwarrow.	Criterion.	Parry's Union.
True Blue.	Comet.	Snow-ball.
Duke of St. Alban's.	Admiral Codrington.	White Rock.
Robin Hood.	Red Rover.	Master Overall.

These are indeed of matchless superiority and ought to be possessed by every true admirer of floral beauty and perfection: their neat and compact form, their bright and distinct colour, and their fine lace-work, makes them vie even with the Carnation and Picotee.

ARTICLE IV.

ON TRELLIS AND TRAILING PLANTS.

BY A FOREMAN OF A LONDON NURSERY.

THE late improvements in the style of parlour plants may be considered a happy prognostic of the success and continuance of this branch of floriculture. Much has been said in praise of the Verbenas, and certainly there is no group so well entitled to praise. Their comparatively diminutive size and facility of flowering, their elegance of growth and delicacy of foliage, the varied tints and even distinctive colours, render them an especial attraction to even the most careless and incurious observer of flowers. Two or three varieties, at this moment blooming in my windows, have elicited universal admiration; and, though blossoming like the flower of Gray, in a region where

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,"

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and where a taste for such silent monitors of duty as these stars of the earth are, is greatly to be wished for; yet my little proteges, despite the supposed uselessness of house-plants, claim and obtain something more than a passing notice.

But it is not my intention to dwell on these elegant and new plants, as much has been already written; but a few words on another, and that a small family of pretty flowers, admirably adapted to grace the windows of dwellings with their perpetual bloom, and to become the subjects of the careful and tasteful management of the trellis. I allude to the Maurandyas. I well remember, some few years since, the pleasure I enjoyed in seeing the little M. antirrhiniflora, whose profuse flowering covers the luxuriant and twining stems; and when afterwards were introduced to its more delicate corolled sister, M. semperflorens, whose roseate bloom is true to its trivial name, I considered it no mean addition to greenhouse or flower border; but when the superb seedling of Barclay came into notice, whose large deep blue personate blossoms and fair green foliage, and more luxuriant growth, points it out as the most desirable, I only thought that my predilection to the Maurandyas was most happily strengthened by the manner through which we became acquainted.

As trellis plants, the Maurandyas are peculiarly appropriate. The three species would ornament any one's collection, and amply repay all his efforts to train them into a fanciful form. They are a good companion to the Verbenas, by way of contrast; and their adaptation to pot culture,—very soon producing flowers, and continuing for weeks and months in beauty, and bearing the scissors or the knife with great chance of improvement to their appearance,—are all concomitant in producing a good effect. Nor do they suffer from occasional neglect, as do many of our most beautiful plants; for Nature has taught the flexible petiole or leaf-stalk to firmly embrace any object with which it comes in contact; and the deprivation of water for a period exceeding its usual time of imbibition is not attended with those fatal effects so apparent in many flowers.

For out-door cultivation, the Maurandyas are admirably adapted to training on pyramidal trellis work, in the centre of a bed composed of the dazzling and prostrate Verbenas. Growing with a rapidity second only to them, the flexible shoots of Maurandya may be made to climb a considerable structure in a few weeks; and, like its more brilliant

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companions, too, a considerable frost is requisite to overcome its propensity to flower. Winter, even in the first days of December, has been known to overtake M. Barclayana, so unwilling was it to yield to that gloomy monarch a triumph of the seasons which Flora assumes.

I presume that some reader may smile at my enthusiastic suggestion to pay some regard to that little weed which daringly and fearlessly hangs its tiny corollas of purple from many a high battlement and mouldering church-tower in Old England,—the thread-like stemmed Linaria cymbalaria; but, despite of expected ridicule, I venture to declare that, properly grown in the form of a trained or trailing plant, it would find many admirers. I never see it in a greenhouse, during the winter months, without a passing admiration; and, for my own part, candidly confess my preference of it to many a new and rare tropical exotic, extolled and valued because new and rare. Like the other species of the genus Antirrhinum, to which it formerly belonged, the present is peculiarly a plant for scanty nourishment and drought. In the upright fissure of a wall I have noticed an elegant mass of its small leaves and smaller flowers where scarcely a moss would find subsistence. Time was when the thread-like stolones of Saxifraga sarmentosa, commonly known under the false appellation of Otaheite plant, might be seen pendent from almost every casement, and no mean appearance did it afford; but it falls to the lot of vegetables, as of humanity, that fashion reigns among their ranks; and, in consequence, the natural pendent development of many is banished, to give place to the more constrained style of training. With many plants this is a decided improvement; for example, with the Verbenas and Petunias; but I think that a happy combination of both should prevail.

Who, for instance, has not admired the almost perennial beauty of Lobelia bicolor, or the careless manner of Aster tenella, or the pretty mode of Lantana Selowii? Russelia juncea, though beautiful when trained, is not inelegant when in a trailing state; and even the minute Linaria cymbalaria, or ivy-leaved snap-dragon, is not an unworthy though humble companion, and deserving a quiet corner of the shelf appropriated to creeping plants. The free, unrestrained, natural elegance of plants is, to the eye of refined taste, always the most attractive. Who would think of tying into a constrained position the

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grotesque Cactus flabelliformis? And, although it is against the rules of good gardening to permit the weak-growing plants to suffer for want of artificial support, yet, to obviate the appearance of stiffness, an artificial style is adopted, and the picturesque is employed to amuse the eye and render nature subservient to art.

There are many other plants of easy culture, which, like the above, trained, &c., would be continuous ornaments to the parlour, if only tried, and I am confident would amply repay attention.

ARTICLE V.

ON PRESERVING SPECIMENS OF PLANTS.

BY CLERICUS.

Observing, in a recent Number, that information is requested by a correspondent on a successful mode of drying specimens, the following was given me by a friend, which for two years I have adopted with very satisfactory results. "In selecting specimens for drying, care must be taken that they exhibit the usual character of the species; no imperfect or monstrous shoot should be made use of. If the leaves of different parts of the species vary, as is often the case in herbaceous plants, examples of both should be preserved. The twig should not be more woody than is unavoidable, because of its not lying compactly in the herbarium. If the flower grow from a very large woody part of the trunk, as is often the case, as in some Malpighias, Cynometra, &c., then they should be preserved with a piece of the bark only adhering to them. It is also very important that ripe fruit should accompany the specimen. When the fruit is small, or thin, or capable of compression without injury, a second dried specimen may be added to that exhibiting the flowers; but when it is large and woody, it must be preserved separately. Next to a judicious selection of specimens, it is important to dry them in the best manner. For this purpose various methods have been proposed: some of the simplest and most practicable may be mentioned. If you are in a country where there is much sun heat, it is an excellent plan to place the specimen between the leaves of a sheet of paper, and pour as much dry sand or earth over it as will press every part flat; leave it in the full sunshine, and it will generally dry in a few hours. But in travelling, when conveniences of this kind cannot be

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had, and in wild uninhabited regions, it is better to have two or more pasteboards of the size of the paper in which your specimens are dried, and some stout cord or leather straps. Having gathered specimens until you are apprehensive of their shrivelling, fill each sheet of paper with as many as it will contain; and having thus formed a good stout bundle, place it between the pasteboards, and compress it with your cord or straps. In the evening, or at the first convenient opportunity, unstrap the package, take a fresh sheet of paper, and make it very dry and hot before the fire: into this sheet so heated, transfer the specimens in the first of the papers in your package; then dry that sheet, and shift into it the specimens lying in the second sheet, and so go on till all your specimens are shifted; then strap up the package anew, and repeat the operation at every convenient opportunity till the plants are dry. They should then be transferred to fresh paper, tied up rather loosely, and laid by. Should the botanist be stationary, he may dry his paper in the sun; if the number of specimens for preparation is inconsiderable, put them between cushions, in a press resembling a napkin press, laying it in the sun, or before a hot fire. It is extremely important that specimens should be dried quickly, otherwise they are apt to become mouldy and rotten, or black, and to fall in pieces. Notwithstanding all the precautions that can be taken, some plants, such as Orchideæ, will fall in pieces in drying: when this is the case, the fragments are to be carefully preserved, in order to be put together when the specimen is finally glued down. In many cases, particularly those of Coniferæ, Ericæ, &c., the leaves may be prevented falling off by plunging the specimen, when newly gathered, for a minute into *boiling* water. The great object in drying a specimen is to preserve its colour, if possible, which is not often the case, and not to press it so flat as to crush any of the parts, because that renders it impossible subsequently to analyse them. When specimens have been thoroughly dried, they should be fastened by strong glue, not gum, nor paste, to half a sheet of good stout white paper: the place where they were found, or the person from whom they were obtained, should be written at the foot of each specimen, and the name at the lowest right hand corner. If any of the flowers or fruits, or seeds, be loose, they should be put into small paper cases, which may be glued in some convenient place to the paper. These cases are extremely useful; and

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fragments so preserved, being well adapted for subsequent analysis, will often prevent the specimen itself from being pulled in pieces. The best size for the paper appears, by experience, to be 10¾ inches by 16½. Linnæus used a size resembling our foolscap, but it is much too small; and a few employ paper 11¼ inches by 18½, but that is larger than is necessary, and much too expensive. In analysing dried specimens, the flowers or fruits should always be softened in boiling water; this renders all the parts pliable, and often restores them to their original position. In arranging specimens when thus prepared, every species of the same genus should be put into a wrapper, formed of a whole sheet of paper, and marked at the lower left corner with the name of the genus. The genera should then be put together, according to their natural orders. To preserve plants against the depredations of insects, by which, especially the little Anobium castaneum, they are apt to be much infested, it has been recommended to wash each specimen with a solution of corrosive sublimate, in camphorated spirits of wine; but, independently of this being a doubtful mode of preservation, it is expensive, and in large collections extremely troublesome. I have found that suspending little open paper bags filled with camphor, in the inside of the doors of my cabinets, is a far more simple and a most effectual protection. It is true that camphor will not drive away the larvæ that may be carried into the herbarium in fresh specimens; but the moment they become perfect insects, they quit the cases without leaving any eggs behind them."

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE IRIS BICOLOR.

BY FLORA.

BEING anxious to assist in spreading information, and observing that recently some notice has been made of Spanish and Persian Irises, I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks on the culture of the Iris bicolor. I have been repeatedly asked how I manage my plants; even during this spring three eminent amateurs have inquired concerning the treatment of this and other plants. Not having time to answer every separate question of this sort, I take this opportunity of stating how your readers may certainly succeed as respects this

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singular and beautiful species of Iris (Hermodactylus), introduced to our gardens so long ago as the year 1597. I do this the more readily because it deserves a place in every garden where a choice collection of plants is kept; and besides, it forms a necessary link in the large and beautiful family of Irideæ. But first as to the identity of the species; and on this point it may be remarked, that in "Sweet's British Flower Garden," vol. v. page 146, there is the figure of a species of snake's head; yet that is not the plant in question. On the contrary, I believe the Iris bicolor to be identical with the Iris tuberosa, in the Bot. Mag., page 531, though the figure of it there given is very poor. I got the plant from Pontefract eleven years ago, and this is the fifth intervening season it has bloomed under my care. I have about one hundred roots, and forty of them are now blooming. The soil consists of two parts of turfy peat, one of white sand, and one of completely rotted stable manure, all rubbed well together. It is not sifted, but a little of the finest is placed about the tubers when planted. They should be planted six inches deep, and there should be placed below the tubers a compost to the depth of at least nine inches. The plant is hardy, and should be placed in an open situation; it will require no protection except when in bloom, the flowers being often destroyed by spring frosts. I had twenty blossoms completely cut off in the year 1838. The best, and indeed the only time to remove the roots with safety, is when they are in a quiescent state. The foliage will be dying down from about the end of May to the middle of June, when they should be taken up and kept in sand, in a moderately dry place for about a month, and afterwards planted in compost as above mentioned. If the plants be in pots, they may of course be removed any time, but I have found that the species cannot be kept in health long together in pots. Care should be taken not to break off the digitals of the root, in taking up and planting, for if that happen, the root will certainly not bloom. Something of this sort occurs, when the roots are left undisturbed the whole summer; for being fleshy, the worms and various insects are attracted to them, which gnaw and separate the digitals, if they do not destroy the roots. But there would be no chance of the plant living for a long time in a cool adhesive soil, where worms, &c. would not be likely to abound.

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PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

EPIDENDRUM CINNABARINUM.—Cinnabar Epidendrum. (Bot. Reg. 25.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Pernambuco, to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed. Sepals and petals of a bright rosy-red. Labellum yellow, dull orange and red. Each blossom is about two inches across. When cultivated, should have the pot well drained; it is simply done by inverting a small pot in a larger one, which also allows the heat to rise readily to the roots. It grows freely in brown turfy peat.

JASMINIUM CAUDATUM.—Tail-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 26.) Jasminaceæ. Diandria Monogynia. A native of the warm valleys of the Syllet Mountains, in the East Indies. The leaves are of a deep green, tapering into long narrow points. It is a very graceful plant. The flowers are produced very numerously, in large terminal cymes, of a pure white, scentless. Each blossom is about an inch and a half across. It is well suited for training up a trellis or pillar in a cool stove, warm conservatory, or greenhouse, or twining round a frame, as is done with Tropæolums, Thunbergias, &c.

ONCIDIUM SPHACELATUM.—Scorched. (Bot. Reg. 30.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Guatemala and Mexico. It has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Its habit much resembles O. reflexum. The flowers are produced on a raceme, numerously, each flower being about an inch across, of a pale yellow, streaked with crimson. There are two varieties in this country, one with larger and much handsomer flowers than the present species.

LANTANA SELLOVIANA, VAR. LANCEOLATA.—Mr. Sellow's Lantana. (Bot. Mag. 3941.) Verbenaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. A variety with longer and narrower leaves than the L. Selloviana; in all other respects they agree. Both deserve cultivating, either in the greenhouse or conservatory. They will flourish in the open border during summer.

CATASETUM GLOBIFERUM.—Globe-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3942.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Brazil, and has bloomed in the Glasnevin Botanic Garden. The flowers are very globular in form, about an inch in diameter, of a pale green, spotted with brown, and deep purple. They are produced in a spike from a foot to half a yard high, having from ten to fifteen flowers.

ALSTRŒMERIA PSITTACINA, VAR. EREMBOULDTII.—Mr. Erembouldt's. (Bot. Mag. 3944.) Amarillideæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Raised in Germany, and is a hybrid between A. psittacina and pulchra, or Hookeriana. The flowers are white, marked and streaked with red, having a broad portion of yellow down the middle of each division of the corolla. Each blossom is about two inches across, and are handsome.

ZIERIA LÆVIGATA.—Smooth-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Synonym Z. lanceolata. A greenhouse plant, from New Holland, which has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting. It is a delicate looking plant, somewhat of a trailing habit, growing about half a yard high. It has a resemblance to a slender plant of Boronia pinnata. The flowers are produced in small heads of ten or a dozen in each, of a pinkish-blush colour. A single blossom is about a quarter of an inch across. It blooms for several months in spring and summer.

RHODODENDRON SMITHII AURUM.—Mr. Smith's Yellow Rose Bay. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Raised by Mr. Smith, Nurseryman, Norbiton, near Kingston, in Surrey; from seed saved from a seedling Rhododendron, which had been fertilized with the yellow flowered Azalea. It is perfectly hardy, blooming profusely in large heads of beautiful yellow flowers. Each blossom is about three inches and a half across. It deserves a place wherever it can be grown.

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New Plants bloomed in Nurseries, &c.

COMBRETUM MACROPHYLLUM. We saw this plant last year at Messrs. Rollissons, soon after they obtained it. It has a noble foliage, is an evergreen climber, blooming very freely. The flowers are produced in denser heads than C. coccineum, and are of a brilliant carmine colour.

BEGONIA CRASSICAULIS. Sent from Guatemala to the garden of the London Horticultural Society, where it is in bloom. The flowers are white, and have a very lively appearance, blooming so freely in the spring months. The leaves are very thick and succulent.

BEGONIA VITIFOLIA. Also from Guatemala, and bloomed in the London Horticultural Society's garden. The flowers are white, very interesting and pretty. Both kinds deserve to be grown for spring ornaments for the stove.

EUPHORBIA BRYONII. In bloom at Messrs. Rollissons, of Tooting. It has a strong resemblance to E. splendens, but the flowers are of a much superior intense hue. It blooms nearly all the year, is a beautiful flowering plant, and deserves a place in every stove.

ACACIA UROPHYLLA. An erect growing greenhouse plant, from the Swan River, blooming with Messrs. Young, of Epsom. The flowers are produced in erect racemes, globular, of a deep orange colour. It is a very neat and handsome species, well deserving a situation wherever practicable.

HABRANTHUS PRATENSIS. We saw this pretty bulbous plant in bloom last year, at Mr. Low's; we merely now refer to it to observe that it has recently bloomed in the greenhouse there. The flowers, being of the liliaceous character, are of a bright red, with a light green centre and stripes. They are produced on a stem about half a yard high.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON PLANTS SUITABLE FOR GROWING IN A VASE.—I should be obliged if some of your numerous correspondents would inform me what plants would answer the best to grow in two large vases in a pleasure garden, in a situation somewhat exposed to the wind. I have lately had two large Yuccas placed in them, but a windy night has blown nearly all the leaves away, and left the plants in a sad forlorn condition. E. W.

Richmond, Yorkshire, March 23, 1842.

[The following we have found answer admirably in similar windy situations, viz.,—

Fuchsias, blooming profusely and gracefully, as well as of long continuance.

Hydrangea hortensis, with its noble heads of blue or rose coloured flowers.

Clematis Sieboldii, blooms most profusely, and its striking contrast in colours, white with dark centre, produces a pretty effect. It blooms through the summer season. This requires a frame to secure it to, and its shoots, hanging with pendulous loads of flowers, secured to a wire reaching down the sides of the vase, or tub, &c., gives a pretty effect. Other Clematises, as azurea, flammula, &c., answer well, so treated, as do the evergreen scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, the common evergreen Honeysuckle, the Sollya heterophylla, and many of the Climbing Roses that bloom during the summer and autumn months; of these there are evergreen as well as deciduous, fine coloured kinds, which answer well. Our plan with the Fuchsias, Hydrangeas, Sollyas, and Clematis Sieboldii, and Azurea, was to grow them in the greenhouse, &c., till coming into bloom, and then place them where desired. If planted in pots, which could be placed

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inside a vase, &c., this was easily done. The *Deutzia scabra*, with its pretty pearl white flowers, looks well when used for the purpose, and blooms long, as does the *Tropæolum pentaphyllum* when trained to a frame, blooming profusely and for a long period. All the above are of easy culture.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CLIMBING ROSES.—I want a dozen good kinds of Climbing Roses that will grow rapidly when trained to a south-west wall. I shall be glad if some rose connoisseur will give me a list of such in an early number.

INQUIRER.

[*Aimee Vibert*, white; blooms in large clusters, in autumn.
Bougainville, lilac-purple, very double, rather small, but blooms profusely.
Blairii, very large, rosy lilac; blooms early.
Boursault, red; blooms early and profusely.
Charles the Tenth, fine red; blooms early and very profusely.
Champneyana, white; blooms late in the season, in fine clusters.
De Lisle, blush, with deeper coloured centre; blooms early and very double, in profusion.
Maria Leonida, white, large flower; blooms profusely in the autumn.
Madame d'Arblay, flesh coloured; blooms late; beautifully double.
Noisette Lamarque, white; blooms early; very double.
Ruga, pink-blush; blooms early and profuse; double, and rapid grower.
Jaune Desprez, buff; blooms late, in profuse clusters.
The above will answer the purpose.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON PLANTS SUITABLE FOR GROWING IN A SMALL SHALLOW BASIN OF WATER IN A FLOWER GARDEN.—Will you, or any correspondent acquainted with a list of a few of the best water-plants for a shallow basin of water, situated in a sheltered flower garden, give me the names of a few in an early number of the CABINET?

Northampton, March 27, 1842. CLERICUS.

[The above was received too late for our April number. The following list was given for insertion in Mrs. Loudon's late Lady's Magazine of Gardening, and furnished by Captain James Mangles, a gentleman every way qualified to assist our correspondent.—CONDUCTOR.]

"Two of the handsomest aquatics I know are Aponogeton angustifolia and A. distachyon; they have both white flowers, tinged with pink, and black anthers, which give them a very lively appearance. A. distachyon is much the larger plant of the two. They are both tolerably hardy, but require protection during winter. Pontederia cordata has arrow-shaped, erect leaves, and an upright spike of dark purple flowers. It is a native of North America, and is quite hardy in England. Butomus umbellatus, the flowering rush, with its heads of pink flowers, and Acorus Calamus, the sweet-scented water-reed, are tall, showy plants, as is Cyperus longus, which last bears some resemblance to the Papyrus of the Nile. For smaller plants may be mentioned the little Frog-bit, Hydrocharis morsusrana, with its pure white flowers; Hootonia palustris, the water violet, with its pretty pink flowers; Calla palustris, the water dragoon; Caltha palustris, the marsh marigold; Nymphea alba, the common water-lily; Stratiodes aloides, the fresh water soldier; Sagittaria sagittæfolia, the Chinese arrowhead, with its white and green flowers; Pinguicula Lusitanica, Samolus valerandi, Villarsia nymphæoides, the yellow fringed buck-bean; Comarum palustre, and Nuphar advena. The beautiful little Polygonum amphibium, the rose-coloured water-pepper, with its dark pink flowers, of which there is so much in the large piece of water opposite the palace in Kensington Gardens, is quite hardy, as is Menyanthes trifoliata, the common buck-bean. These are all common, but Thalia dealbata, a curious black and white plant, and Trapa natans, also curious, are more rare.

"For the plants not aquatics, but which will thrive from having their pots plunged in water, are Calla ethiopica, the tall scarlet Lobelias, and all the kinds of Mimulus. As a companion to the little musk-plant, I may recommend the Myosotis palustris, the true Forget-me-not, and Houstonia cærulea, a pretty little plant, with very pale, star-like flowers.

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"The following bulbs will also grow and flower splendidly with their pots half plunged in water. Crinum Capense, the white, striped, and purple Cape Crinums; Amaryllis speciosa, sometimes called Hippeastrum purpureum, and sometimes Vallota purpurea, with dark crimson, lily-like flowers; Pancratium Mexicanum; and Calostemma purpurea, C. lutea, and C. Alba. All these are half-hardy bulbs, and require protection during winter.

"For plants not plunged in water, which require but little sun, the best perhaps are the Camellias and Fuchsias, particularly the splendid new Fuchsia Standishii, and F. fulgens, and F. corymbiflora. All these Fuchsias like a very rich soil and a shaded situation, but to these must not be added the well-known Fuchsia globosa, as that species will not flourish without plenty of light and air."

REMARKS.

Proceedings of Societies.

Horticultural Society. *May* 2.—Anniversary. At this meeting the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Edgar, and Dr. Henderson, were severally re-elected President, Treasurer, and Secretary for the ensuing year; and the Earl of Ilchester, Sir W. J. Hooker, and Mr. Barchard, were added to the council. In the report of the auditors the income of the Society was stated to be 1119*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* more than the expenditure; and a reduction of the Society's debt, to the extent of 1047*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, within the year was announced.

May 3.—Sir O. Mosley, Bart., in the chair. R. Boyd, J. C. M'Mullan, J. Villebois, and B. N. Williams, Esqrs., were elected fellows. A splendid collection of plants was exhibited by Mrs. Lawrence, amongst which were handsome specimens of Epiphyllum hybridum, Erica aristata major, E. pinifolia, well-grown plants of Chorozema Dicksoni and Cytisus Phillipensis, with a bright crimson seedling Cineraria. A Knightian medal was awarded for the four latter. From Mr. Dean, gardener to J. Bateman, Esq., F. H. S., some cut flowers of Orchidaceous plants, including Epidendrum Stamfordianum, whose delicious fragrance and graceful habit ought to obtain it a place in every collection; Lælia Cinnabarina, from Brazil, of a bright vermilion colour; Cattleya Skinneri, a rare and beautiful species; and a very fine spike of Cyrtochilum maculatum, the flowers of which were of a deeper colour, and nearly twice the size of those generally exhibited. For the three former a Knightian medal was given. From W. H. Story, Esq., a collection of seedling Ericas, raised from E. echiiflora, with exceedingly well-flowered plants of Erica aristata major, E. mundula, and E. campanulata; the last a rare and beautiful variety, with yellow flowers and a peculiarly slender habit. For the three last-named a Knightian medal was also awarded. From Mr. Atlee, gardener to H. Beaufoy, Esq., a collection of greenhouse plants, containing a good specimen of the delicate Erica mundula, and remarkably fine ones of Boronia pinnata and B. serrulata, for which a Banksian medal was given. From F. Coventry, Esq., of Jersey, a seedling Calceolaria, and a perfectly new species of Tropæolum, with larger flowers than the greenhouse kinds now cultivated; these are of a dark yellow colour, and fimbriated. This plant unites a peculiarly delicate habit of its own with the excellent one of Tropæolum tricolorum. A Banksian medal was awarded for it. From C. B. Warner, Esq., a collection of Orchidaceous plants, containing fine specimens of the rare Broughtonia sanguinea, Zygopetalum rostratum, with its singular long-beaked flowers, and Epidendrum variegatum, a beautiful species, and rarely seen in such perfection as the plant now exhibited. For the latter a certificate was awarded. From Mr. Standish, a seedling Calceolaria, named C. Standishii, of a beautiful deep yellow, spotted and streaked with reddish brown, and a new Salvia, from the North of India; the blossoms when first expanded are of a delicate lavender colour, but afterwards change to a dark blue; it possesses much the habit of a Lupine, and is likely to prove a valuable addition to our herbaceous plants. A certificate was given for it. From Mr. Stanley, gardener to H. Berens, Esq., some excellent seedling Calceolarias, and

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a fine plant of Goodia lotifolia, for which a certificate was awarded. From Messrs. Lucombe and Pince a new and handsome Leptospermum, from Swan River, with pink flowers, which it produces very freely. A certificate was awarded for it. From Mr. Graves, plants of Epidendrum inversum and Oncidium flexuosum, a beautiful species, producing a large drooping panicle of bright yellow flowers. For this also a certificate was awarded. From Mr. Beck three well-grown Calceolarias, in his newly-invented slate-boxes: the luxuriant growth of these plants was sufficient proof that this kind of material suits them as well as the porous burnt pots in general use. From Mr. Veitch a collection of plants; those most worthy of notice were—the rare Oncidium ramosum, and cut flowers of a greenhouse plant called Stigmatophyllon aristatum. From Mr. J. A. Henderson, an excellent collection of Cinerarias, chiefly seedlings; the colours of some were extremely brilliant, and entirely different from those generally known. A certificate was awarded for them. From Mr. Ivery were also a collection of Cinerarias, and a finely spotted variety of Mimulus. From Mr. Henderson, gardener to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart., some seedling Pelargoniums. From Messrs. Lane and Sons, an excellent collection of forced Roses, amongst which we particularly noticed the following:—*Bourbons:* Theresita, Bouquet de Flore, Coquette de Montmorency, Clementine Duval, De Neuilly, Emilie Courtier, Armosa, Cerise; *Teas:* Theoboldine, Niphites (yellow), Moyra, Fulgorie, fine dark red; *Perpetuals:* Calliope, William Jesse, Madame Laffay; *Chinas:* Triomphante, Capitaine Parry, Paris, Belle de St. Cyr, and Marjolin. With these was a pretty box of Heartsease, containing some excellent flowers. For the Roses a certificate was awarded. From Mr. Henchman there was also a collection of Heartsease. From Mr. Alexander Scott, gardener to Sir G. Staunton, a fine cluster of the fruit of Musa Cavendishi, weighing upwards of 40 lbs.; for this a Banksian medal was awarded. From Mr. C. M'Gregor, gardener to H. Villebois, Esq., a handsome Melon, weighing 1 lb. 15 oz. From Lord Beerhaven were some fine Shaddocks and Oranges. From the garden of the Society a large collection of Orchidaceous and other plants; amongst them were an exceedingly pretty new species of Barkeria, from Guatemala, with delicate lilac and purple flowers, called by the Spanish Americans Flor d'Isabel, and used by the Guatemalese to decorate their altars and temples; a fine specimen of Oncidium luridum guttatum; Odontoglossum lævе, a new but not particularly handsome species; Bossiæa disticha, and Indigofera sylvatica, two very good greenhouse plants, and a pretty collection of Cinerarias.

May 5.—Mr. Solly's second lecture was delivered to-day. On this occasion he entered into a consideration of the composition of vegetable matter, and stated that it consists almost wholly of the four elements, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, and Nitrogen. These were successively considered, together with their properties and the compounds they form. *Oxygen* was shown to be a most important part of the air we breathe, and to be the element by means of which objects are enabled to burn. *Carbon*, which exists in so many different forms, comprising the diamond on the one hand and charcoal on the other, was the next subject of examination. Its preparation by charring wood, and its strong affinity for oxygen, were pointed out, but it was shown that it cannot combine with oxygen till it is heated; it then forms carbonic acid gas, the great material upon which plants depend for their food. It is found experimentally that carbonic acid is formed when vegetable matter is burnt in a close vessel; hence oxygen and carbon must have been present in the vegetable matter. *Hydrogen* is a gas forming one of the constituents of water, oxygen being the other. Experiments were adduced in proof of this. Water was formed and decomposed. It was shown that, when dry vegetable matter is burnt, water is formed; therefore, hydrogen and oxygen must be present in the vegetable matter. The subject of *Nitrogen* was deferred till the next lecture. Nothing could be better than the manner in which these matters were treated. The experiments in illustration were well selected, and conducted with great skill; and the increasing number of visitors shows the deep interest they take in the lectures.

New Tropæolum.—Having observed in one of the late numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* a notice of a new Tropæolum, which is stated to have been

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grown by Mr. Kelland, of Jersey, I beg to say that it was grown and bloomed by me, from whom Mr. Kelland procured it. The plants taken over to England by him have been, I understand, so much injured in the carriage as to be quite unfit for exhibition; and I propose, therefore, having still two plants in my possession, to exhibit one at the May Show of the Horticultural Society. I have been informed, since the insertion of the notice before mentioned, that the tubers in Mr. Low's possession (having since shown bloom) turn out to be different from mine, and an inferior variety. I obtained the tubers from Mr. Bridges as stated, but they were found among the mountains near Curico, in Chili.—*Fred. Coventry.* [This is probably the plant alluded to by Mr. Bridges in the last No. of the "London Journal of Botany."] "Among the species from the province of Colchagua, you will find a most beautiful Tropæolum with yellow flowers, which I consider new. Tubers of it are among my bulbs and seeds. I have called it T. edule, because the roots are eaten either roasted or boiled, in times of scarcity, by the poor natives of the province of Colchagua, who call it 'Papas Cudas.' I shall endeavour, next year, to transmit home tubers of Tropæolum azureum of Miers; a most charming plant, which few persons have ever seen. I once found it producing its lovely blue flowers on the summit of a mountain called 'La Campana de Quillota,' nearly 4000 feet above the level of the sea, and nowhere, save on this mountain, did I see it, during my rambles in Chili."

West London Gardeners' Association.—Mr. Parker read a paper on Pelargoniums. He stated that where strong plants are required to flower the following season, the cuttings should be taken off in March, and at a time when the plants need thinning. The soil used for them should consist of equal portions of turfy loam and leaf mould, with a small quantity of sand; inserting the cuttings simply in small 60-sized pots, and placing them in a frame, with a gentle heat. In about four weeks' time, when the cuttings are rooted, they may be removed into a cold frame, admitting plenty of air as the weather permits, and as they grow, topping them at the fourth joint, to produce lateral shoots. In the beginning of May they may be taken from the frame, and placed in an open situation on boards or slates, re-potting them into 48-sized pots, and some of the stronger into 32's. Place an oyster-shell at the bottom of each pot, and put some rough pieces of turfy loam upon it; thus the plant is shifted more readily with the ball of earth entire. The compost, at this stage of their growth, should be two barrowfuls of turfy loam, half ditto of peat earth, half ditto two years' old cow-dung, and half a peck of silver sand, the whole chopped up with the spade, and by no means sifted. When the lateral shoots have grown three or four joints, they should be again stopped, and while pliable tied down, so as to form the plants. When these are expected to flower in May, they should not be stopped later than the second week in November; the leaves should then be thinned out, so that the air may circulate freely amongst the shoots. Several sorts, which do not require stopping, will not flower before those which were stopped in November; of this kind are Nymph, Sylph, Foster's Matilda, and Alicia superba. When plants are required to flower in June or July, they should be stopped in January, and repotted into a larger sized pot in February, in the following compost:—three barrowfuls of well-enriched turfy loam, half ditto of peat earth, half ditto of two years' old cow-dung, and one peck of silver sand. The temperature of the house should be kept at 45°, so as to induce them to root freely, for they will not flower well unless the pots are well filled with roots. A fortnight after they have been repotted, the temperature may be allowed to fall to 42°, and the flues should be damped two or three times during the night, to keep a moist atmosphere, taking care that plenty of air be admitted whenever the weather will permit. As the plants progress, it will be requisite to tie each shoot to a separate stake. In March they should again be examined, and all weak lateral shoots taken off. In April the fires may be discontinued, and the plants may be syringed overhead twice a-week during fine weather, when the house is closed for the night. After continuing this treatment for a month, if the green fly should make its appearance, it will be necessary to fumigate them with tobacco; this should be done when the plants are dry, and

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the following day they should be well syringed. When the flowers are beginning to expand, a thin shading of canvass should be put on the outside of the house, taking care that the plants never flag for want of water. The blooming season over, the plants should be placed in an open situation for a fortnight, until the wood is hard; they may then be headed down, and when the young shoots have grown about an inch, nearly all the soil should be shaken from the roots. In repotting them, the size of the pots must be regulated by that of the plants, and must be as small as they can conveniently be put into. The winter treatment must be as before directed. Mr. Shearer was of opinion that currents of air materially conduced to the health of the Pelargonium; probably by causing motion in the leaves, which accelerated the flow of sap, and also had a tendency to harden the tissue, as is seen in trees in exposed situations; and he thought also that the admission of fresh air as often as possible would prevent a lodgment of moisture on the leaves, which is so particularly injurious to these plants during the cloudy days of winter. Mr. Caie said that Mr. Parker had noticed two important facts connected with the growth of the Pelargonium; first, the confinement of the roots whilst flowering; secondly, that currents of air have a capacity for moisture at a season of the year when the sun's rays are comparatively powerless; and he thought that, without a knowledge of these facts, neither such flowers nor fruit could be procured from plants not indigenous to our island as might be obtained if these facts were fully understood. Hence the necessity of draining and planting near the surface in certain situations, and likewise the admission of cold air into greenhouses, which, upon entering the house, became heated, and, its capacity for moisture increasing, it naturally extracted that from the leaves of the plants.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The first exhibition for the present season took place at the Chiswick Gardens on Saturday May 14th, and for the beauty and number of specimens shown far exceeded any previous spring show. The day was exceedingly fine, and the gardens in high order; one of the most splendid of out-door trees, the Glycine (Wistaria) Chinensis being in full bloom, and covering about 150 feet of wall with its clusters of lilac flowers. At an early hour her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, president of the Society, entered the grounds, and inspected various tents of fruit and flowers, with which they appeared highly gratified, and then retired to his Grace's villa adjoining the gardens. The number of visitors during the day was 5500. The quantity of specimens exhibited were so numerous, that we could only take particulars of the most rare, interesting, or of superior growth.

Pelargoniums. Twelve (not for competition). *Mr. Cock*, of Chiswick, exhibited the most superior; they were magnificent specimens, of admirable form and large size, also in profuse bloom, exhibiting the climax of culture with this lovely tribe of plants. The sorts were Garth's Victory, Eliza superba, Bridesmaid, Rienzi, Garth's Queen of the Beauties, Florence, Clarissa, Jewess, Vulcan, Coronation, Annette, Orange Boven.

Mr. Catleugh. Nurseryman's Class. 1st Twelve. A very judicious selection of colours, well grown both in size and form, being of lowish growth, spread out so as to make the greatest flat surface of profuse bloom, which gave them a fine advantage for inspection. The sorts were—Coronation, Comte de Paris, Lady Mayoress's Orange Boven, Magna Charta, Sylph, Erectum, Una, Garth's Victory, Climax, Eliza superba, and Ovid. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Gaines, 2nd Twelve. They were very fine grown specimens, some of the plants of extraordinary growth, but perhaps as a matter of necessity, not having another specimen advanced enough to exhibit, one of the kinds was not considered on an equality of merit with the others he exhibited; namely, Diademetum rubescens. The sorts were Grand Duke, Raffaelle, Grace Darling, Emperor, Climax, Matilda, Mabel, Diademetum rubescens, Alicia, Juba, Eliza superba, seedling. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Beck, Isleworth. Amateur's Class, 1st Twelve. The plants were a few days short of perfection in bloom, but they were well-grown specimens, and the

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selection was judicious. The sorts were, Sylph, Sultan, Vulcan, Gipsy, Erectum, Nymph, Matilda, Hebe, Rienzi, James, Vivid, and Deborah. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Bromley, gardener to Miss Anderson, of Fairlee Park, near Reading, 2nd Twelve. Lady Denbigh, Diademetum rubescens, Climax, Discount, Louis Quartorze, Garth's Perfection, Jewess, Dennis's Perfection, Vandyke, Victory, Lady Murray, and Miss Anderson. The selection of kinds was not on an equality; some of them of first-rate excellence, and a few of mediocrity. The plants were in fine bloom, and well grown, but the distance brought had affected them a little in appearance.

Mr. Catleugh, Nurseryman's Class, 1st Six. The sorts were—Jewess, Climax, Coronation, Garth's Victory, Eliza superba, and a magnificent specimen of Discount. The prize was large Silver Gilt Medal.

Mr. Gaines, 2nd Six. Climax, Lady Bulteel, Grand Duke, Louis Quatorze, Emperor, and Eliza superba.

Mr. Cock, as usual, exhibited a single specimen of extraordinary growth, placing it as heretofore at the entrance to the tent. The kind thus shown was Florence. It attracted much attention, being densely covered with fine bloom. Mr. Gaines's Emperor was very conspicuous; its brilliancy of colour producing a striking appearance, rendering it very attractive. Mr. Catleugh had Sylph in far better condition than we ever previously saw it; it was in profuse bloom, and better expanded than usual.

A seedling plant raised by *Rev. R. Garth*, and named Symmetry, was exhibited and universally admired. The upper petal of the flower is of a deep rich maroon crimson, shading off to the side, and there terminating in a broad edging of pink. The lower petals are nearly white at the centre, and the other portion of a beautiful delicate pink. Prize, Certificate of Merit.

A seedling of *Mr. Gaines's*, named Amulet, was exhibited, and greatly admired. The upper petals have a large dark rich blotch, finishing to the side with a broad band of a fine rose colour. The lower petals beautiful rose. Prize, Certificate of Merit.

There were other seedlings exhibited, but some having been brought a considerable distance, had got damaged, so that they appeared to disadvantage. Mr. Poutey's Duke of Cornwall is a very attractive flower, being peculiarly brilliant in colour. Mr. Gaines's Orange Perfection is of a beautiful chaste colour, and no doubt will be much sought after when seen in his numerous collection at Battersea; its distinctness in colour is very conspicuous. Mr. Rendle had some fine kinds, also Mr. Beck, of Isleworth.

Roses.—*Messrs. Lane and Son* exhibited a large and beautiful collection of Roses, which at this early period was much admired; the collection consisted of the following kinds:—

Hybrid China: Coup d'Hebe, Lady Montmorency, Charles Louis, Belle de St. Cyr, Earl Talbot, Belle Heloise, Emperor Probus.

Perpetual: Torrida, Angelina.

Bourbon: Emilie Courtier, Bouquet de Flore, De Neuilly, Breon, Clementine Duval, Coquette de Montmorency, Boulogne, Roblin, Ceres, General Merlin, Celimene, Augustine Marget, Grand Capitaine, Armosa, Cardinal Fische, Thimoclé, Madame Marget, Theresita, Madame Nerard, Queen of Bourbons, Triomphe de Montmorency.

Hybrid Perpetuals: Duchess de Nemours, Duc d'Aumale, Miss Elliott, Madame Laffey, Edward Jesse, Aubernon, Fulgorie, Sisley, Gloire de Rosermene, Count de Paris, Gloire de Guerin, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, William Jesse.

China: Nouvelle Héloise, Gabrielle, Victoire d'Aumay, Rubens, Eugenie Hardie, Cramoisie eblouissante, Eugene Beauharnais, Abbé Moiland, Cramoisie superieure, Belle de Florence, Nemesis, Louis Philippe, Sulphurea superba, Triomphant, Miellez, Assereus, Carmin Desprez, Augustine Hersent, La Camoens, Joseph Deschiens, Madame Fries-Morel, Caroline de Berri, Majorlim du Luxemburg, Laurestine.

Teas: Comte d'Osmont, Bougere, Charles Reyband, Belle Allemande, Abricote, William Wallace, Hardy, Eliza Sauvage, Devoniensis, Multiflora,

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Taglioni, Princess de Mecklenburg, Goubalt, La Renommée, Triomphe de Flore, Yellow, Comte de Paris, Besnor, Princesse Helene, Eugenie Jovin, D'Yebles, Marshal Vallée, Hamon, Nestor, Solomon, Leveson Gower, Mac Carthy, Strombio. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Calceolarias. Nurseryman's Class. *Mr. Catleugh*, Herbaceous Calceolarias. Prize, large Silver Medal. Shrubby Calceolarias. Prize, large Silver Medal. *Mr. Gaines*, Shrubby Calceolarias, namely, Asparagia, Golden Sovereign, Rienzi, Sanguinea, Bride, and Fairy Queen. Prize, Silver Knightian Medal.

Gentlemen's Gardeners' Class. Mr. Conach, gardener to E. Vines, Esq., Herbaceous Calceolarias. Prize, large Silver Medal. Shrubby Calceolarias. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Standish exhibited a seedling half shrubby Calceolaria, which was much admired; the ground colour is a deep yellow, with numerous brown spots. Prize, Certificate of Merit.

Mr. Green, as usual, exhibited some beautiful seedlings. One, *Ne plus Ultra*, is a pale yellow at the middle, spotted, shading off to a deep yellow at the edge. The flower is of a large size. A prize, the Certificate of Merit, was awarded for it. Sulphurea grandiflora, slightly spotted, flower of very large size. Regina, middle dark rich crimson, and light at the edge; the flower is very large. Eliza, rich crimson middle, with a light coloured edge, large flower. Pallida, deep sulphur, spotted, large flower. Georgiana, brownish crimson middle, with a white edge, large and beautiful.

Mr. Barnes, of Bromley, who has raised many most beautiful kinds, exhibited one called Queen of Sheba, a large flower, light crimson middle, spotted with dark, and a pale edge. It was much admired.

Mr. Kinghorn, of Twickenham, exhibited one named Maculata; yellow, profusely spotted.

Azaleas. This charming tribe of spring flowering plants was very attractive, the display being of the most brilliant character, and far exceeded any former exhibition. The plants had been treated so as to form four different classes; 1st, Dwarf and bushy, from a foot to half a yard high, with pendant shoots hanging down the sides of the pots, being cut in to induce such growth: 2nd, Dwarf and bushy, but spreading widely, being three or four feet across: 3rd, The plants had been treated naturally, only securing the upright centre stem, and a few of the main branches secured so as to make the bush compact: 4th, Dwarfs that had been treated so as to produce a flat surface, and thus bringing all the flowers to the front, as is sometimes done with the Tropæolums. *Mr. Green*, three beautiful specimens so trained of Azalea laterita and Indica variegata; two were about five feet high, and the other about a foot. We saw Mr. Green's plants at Cheam, and found his endeavours in training the plants for exhibition were to bring all the flowers to a front view, and induce as great a splendour of blossom, and the result most amply repaid for the attention. One was exhibited called A. Greenii, a fine crimson, which was brilliant. Two fine plants of the double red flowered, about seven feet high, were most profuse and beautiful. A. splendens, with its deep crimson flowers, seven feet high; A. Smithii, with its bright beautiful blossoms about the same size; also, A. Gledstanesii, a pretty plant in profuse bloom, all combining to make the collection unrivalled for splendour. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., of Bromley, exhibited some very superb blooming plants, A. Gledstanesii, about two feet high, covered with its lovely blossoms, which are white, with an occasional stripe of rosy pink. A. Semi-double Scarlet, with its large brilliant flowers, was very attractive. A. Double Crimson was very elegant. A. Smithii, about four feet high, with its bright red blossoms, was handsome. A. Sinensis, a large well grown plant, in profuse bloom, with its yellow blossoms, gave a very distinctive and pretty contrast. Prize, Silver Knightian Medal.

Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, exhibited a fine specimen of A. Danielsiana, with pale red flowers, near five feet high, in profuse bloom.

Mr. Smith, nurseryman of Norbiton, who has been eminently successful in raising hybrids, exhibited some very handsome new ones; there was a semi-double crimson Phœnicea alba, a deep crimson with black spots, and one of a

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salmon colour. These were very distinct and beautiful. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park, exhibited some vigorous and splendid blooming specimens. A white one was so profuse as to appear like a waved mountain of snow. A. splendens phœnicea, with beautiful red blossoms, was very superb. A dwarf plant of the double pink, a yard across, was very beautifully distinct.

Mr. Flogan, gardener to Henry Pownall, Esq., of Spring Grove, exhibited a handsome plant of the A. Indica alba, near four feet high, and as much in diameter; it was delicately beautiful.

Mr. Falconer, gardener to R. Palmer, Esq., exhibited a well-grown specimen about seven feet high, of the A. Indica alba. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Crowcher, gardener to J. Allcard, Esq., exhibited a fine specimen of one of the crimson flowered kinds; and a large, and a dwarf, of the A. Indica variegata, both of them beautifully in bloom.

Mr. Donald, nurseryman of Woking, in Surrey, exhibited some hardy kinds, which beautifully contrasted with the others.

Ericas. The collections of Heaths were very select, the plants very healthy, and in profuse bloom. Mr. Barnes had a fine specimen of E. Linnæoides, among his excellent collection. Prize, Gold Knightian Medal. Mr. Green, one of E. Hartnellii, and Mr. May, of Longley Park, E. Aristata major. Mr. Goode had E. Willmoreana and Boweiana, very large specimens about six feet high, in profuse bloom. Mr. Jackson, nurseryman of Kingston, exhibited a fine collection, consisting of E. elegans, depressa, perspicua nana, tortulaflora, vestita coccinea, epistomia, grandinosa, princeps, mundula, tubiflora, odora-rosea, Hartnellii, echiflora, sulphurea, Linnæoides superba, Viscovier, and physioides. Prize, large Silver Medal. Mr. Kyle exhibited E. Barclayana, about two yards high, and with its pretty pink flowers profusely in bloom. W. H. Storey, Esq., of Isleworth, exhibited E. campanulata, profuse in its lovely golden yellow flowers. E. odorata alba, a lovely plant with its sweet white blossoms, and a large plant of E. hybrida, appeared very conspicuous. Mr. Hunt exhibited two fine specimens of E. suaveolens, with its profusion of lilac pink flowers, and Hartnellii, with its large rosy-purple blossoms, both admirable specimens. The growth and beauty of the collections reflected much credit on the cultivators.

Miscellaneous Collection of Plants. In this class there were many truly magnificent specimens; they can only be estimated but by being viewed. The collection from Mrs. Lawrence, under the skilful management of Mr. Goode, stood pre-eminent. Each plant of the sixty exhibited was a splendid specimen, among which Boronia, Hovea, Euphorbia, Ixora, Cytisus, Acacia, Melastoma, Gloxinia, Elichrysum, Cactus, &c. The specified kinds we hope to give in our next Number; in the crowded state of the tent we could not get to see all the kinds distinctly, but Mr. Goode will supply the names. Prize, Gold Knightian Medal.

Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, Hayes Place, Bromley, in Kent, exhibited a fine collection of miscellaneous plants, among which were noble specimens of Azalea variabilis, Ixora coccinea, Euphorbia splendens, Pimelea decussata, Erica aristata major, and Erica suaveolens. Boronia serrulata, a yard high and a yard across, Boronia crenulata, a similar size, Pimelea spectabile, with numerous fine heads of flowers, Dillwynia speciosa, trained to a trellis. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, of Wimbledon, exhibited Azalea speciosa-rosea. Tropæolum tricolorum, Coleonema tenuifolia, Hovea Celsii, Rosa Devoniensis, Euphorbia splendens, Azalea indica-alba, Azalea Smithii-coccinea, Casuarina campanulata, Amaryllis aulica, Maxillaria Harrisonia, Epacris grandiflora, Cytisus intermedia, and a fine seedling Cineraria. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Smaller Collections of Miscellaneous Plants.—*Mr. Green*, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., exhibited Helichrysum pumilum, a fine specimen, Leschenaultia biloba, densely covered with its beautiful blue flowers; Leschenaultia formosa; Chorozema Henchmannia, a yard high, and about same in breadth, in vigour and profuse in bloom; Platylobium trilobatum, in splendid

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bloom; Eutaxia myrtifolia, five feet high, numerously branched, and flowering profusely. Chorozema Dicksoni, in full bloom, a bush about a foot high; Hovea Celsii, a fine bush about two yards high, and several handsome Azaleas. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., Bromley, exhibited, among other fine plants, a Correa speciosa, beautifully in bloom; Chorozema varium, magnificently fine. A new splendid species of Podolobium was very ornamental, &c. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, Kingston, exhibited, among other fine plants, Tropæolum tricolorum, Boronia Serrulata, Oncidium Phelpsiana, Kennedya longiracemosa, Kennedya glabrata, Hardenbergia macrophylla, Azalea Indica-alba, Hovea Celsii, &c. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Bruce, gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq., exhibited Helichrysum pumilum, very fine; Boronia serrulata, Polygala oppositifolia, six feet high, &c. Prize, large Silver Medal.

The following were beautifully interesting specimens of trained and other plants, and were peculiarly attractive:—

Zichya coccinea was shown by J. Allnutt, Esq., of Clapham, trained to a trellis nearly five feet high, and was in splendid bloom. Prize, Silver Banksian Medal.

Zichya glabrata, shown by Mr. Clarke, gardener at Shirley Park, trained to a flat trellis about four feet high, and the same breadth, was one blaze of beauty. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited splendid specimens of climbing plants, &c., among which was Manettia cordifolia, against a circular trellis, in great vigour, and splendid, with its fine scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers.

Ipomœa Hardingii, though a very vigorous grower, was neatly trained to a low trellis, and with its large and fine blue flowers was very showy.

Zichya coccinea, a peculiarly healthy plant trained to a trellis two yards high, most profuse in bloom, was very attractive.

Stephanotus floribundus was neatly trained, and though it had but few flowers expanded, was beautiful; its large snowy white chaste flowers always please. Thunbergia Hawtayneana, trained to a trellis, exhibited some of its intense blue flowers, and indicated what ere long it would be, there being a great quantity not expanded. Aristolochia trilobata, trained to a trellis, and was profuse in its singular-shaped flowers, being altogether a curiosity. Gompholobium polymorphum, was trained to a trellis four feet high, and about the same in breadth, was in great vigour, and beautifully in bloom. Zichya pannosa, about six feet high, very healthy, and blooming freely trained to a trellis. Kennedya longracemosa, and K. monophylla, each trained to a trellis about four feet high, were beautifully in bloom. Poirrea coccinea, trained round a barrel-shaped trellis, was in profuse bloom, and its fine scarlet flowers rendered it very showy. Prize for collection of climbers, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Clarke exhibited Kennedya monophylla, trained to a trellis five feet high and the same in breadth; most profusely in bloom, so as to appear one mass of its lovely racemes of purplish-blue flowers. Tweedia cœrulea, trained to a trellis five feet high, was brilliantly in bloom. Maurandya pulchella, trained to a pyramidal-formed trellis near two yards high, with its profusion of pretty lilac-coloured blossoms, was very pretty. Philibertia grandiflora, similarly trained, and in profuse bloom.

Mr. Redding exhibited a fine trained specimen of Clematis cœrulea, blooming most beautifully; also a fine trained specimen of Tropæolum tricolorum grandiflorum, in profuse bloom.

Mr. Hunt exhibited Tropæolum tricolorum grandiflorum, trained to a trellis, so as to conceal the pot, and was five feet high, in very great beauty.

Mr. Wilson, gardener to J. Labouchere, Esq., of Streatham, exhibited Zichya coccinea, trained to a broad trellis, seven feet high, in most profuse bloom, forming a blaze of beauty.

Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., exhibited Tropæolum polyphyllum, trained to a trellis; its numerously segmented leaves and fine yellow flowers, similar in size to T. tuberosum, was very much noticed.

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F. Coventry, Esq., of Jersey, exhibited Tropæolum edule, with somewhat similar leaves to the T. Polyphyllum, and dark orange-coloured blossoms, in size and form like the T. tuberosum.

Mr. Barnes exhibited the new Columnea Schiediana, beautifully in flower, and its striped yellow flowers produced a pleasing appearance.

Mr. Goode exhibited a plant of Pleroma heteromalla, about five feet high, in great vigour and beauty, its bluish-purple flowers giving a fine appearance. Epacris ceræflora, with its snowy white flowers, clothed a plant about two feet high, and was much admired. Chorozema cordata spreading two yards broad, and was most charmingly in bloom. Rhododendron arboreum was magnificently in bloom. Telopea speciosissima, with its fine scarlet blossoms, was six feet high and very showy; also Anthocercis viscosa, about the same height, and in great vigour and beauty.

Mr. Paxton exhibited Rhododendron Gibsoni, an Indian species, having the habit of an Azalea, with large fragrant pinkish-white flowers; a beautiful species.

Mr. Conway, of Brompton, exhibited Fuchsia Moneypenni, which was very much admired, its long and rich red flowers producing a splendid effect.

Mr. Davis, gardener to Lord Boston, exhibited a seedling Fuchsia, in the way of Standishii, but had shorter and redder blossoms.

Mr. Green exhibited an hybrid, somewhat like Standishii, the specimen was six feet high, in profuse bloom.

Mr. Frost, gardener to Lady Grenville, exhibited a seedling Verbena, of dazzling hue, the flowers being of a rich crimson-scarlet; they are of a large size, and the plant is of a dwarf habit. It is a pretty addition to this lovely tribe.

Orchideous Plants.—There were not near so many specimens exhibited as on former occasions; a few were, however, very beautiful.

Mr. Brewster, gardener to Mrs. Wray, of Oakfield, near Cheltenham, exhibited Cattleya Skinnerii, which with its very large brilliantly crimson tinted sepals and petals, and handsome labellum, produce a most striking appearance. Oncidium luridum guttatum, exhibited by Mr. Barnes, was a fine and beautiful specimen.

Mr. Paxton exhibited Cattleya Mossiæ, in fine bloom. Dendrobium Devonianum, Maxillaria tenuifolia, Brassia maculata, and Oncidium puchellum.

Mr. Wilmer exhibited a stand of fine Tulips; the varieties were very distinct as well as of good quality. In *Byblœmens*, he had Ely's Queen Victoria, David, Princess Charlotte, Cenotaph, and Holmes's King. In *Roses*, Catalina, Triumph, Royal, and Aglai. In *Bizarres*, Bolivar, Polyphemus, Sultan, Platoff, and Captain White. A seedling Rose-Tulip, just broke into flower, a fine bright vermilion, was exhibited and much admired. It is named Prince of Wales.

There were numerous fine specimens of the Cactus tribe, magnificently in bloom, some trained very neatly, but we did not observe anything new.

The next exhibition, to be held in June, will be the time for the display of Pelargoniums, Pansies, Fuchsias, Calceolarias, as well as a more general assortment of other plants, that it would amply compensate for a visit, even to travel from the most remote parts of the kingdom.

Agapanthus umbellatus.—The blue and white flowered kinds, when grown in large ornamental pots, vases, or ornamental tubs, in a fresh rich loamy soil with a free drainage, is, when in bloom, one of the most interesting plants to place on a pedestal in a large vase, or on a terrace wall, &c. The graceful falling of the foliage, and large panicles of flowers, give it a pretty appearance. Plants for these purposes should be grown in the greenhouse from November to May. They should be repotted every spring, allowing plenty of root-room, and have a free supply of water in the growing season; in winter water should be nearly withheld in toto. When properly treated, it becomes an object of great beauty, and amply repays for the attention bestowed. I have seen specimens with heads of flowers more than double the size of those generally seen, by reason of a proper mode of treatment.—Flora.

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UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

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1. Achimenes pulunculata. 2. Clerodendron splendens.

PUBLISHED BY LOUIS VAN HOUTTE, GHENT. JULY 1842.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JULY 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

CLERODENDRUM SPLENDENS. *(Splendid Flowered.)*

VERBENACEÆ. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

An evergreen hot-house climbing plant, discovered in the woods of Sierra Leone, and sent to Mr. Knight, Nurseryman, King's Road, Chelsea. It is certainly one of the best stove climbers yet introduced. It has a handsome large *evergreen* foliage. The plant is not of a *rambling* habit, but, growing rapidly, is readily kept in order, and is a most abundant bloomer. The flowers are produced in large terminal corymbose clusters at the ends of the shoots. With Mr. Knight it appears to be a perpetual bloomer. It thrives best when it is grown in somewhat of shade, and requires a rich loamy soil and a free drainage. It appears, from information sent by the discoverer, Mr. Whitfield, that there are other kinds, probably varieties, growing in Sierra Leone, having flowers of the following colours, viz., crimson, orange, brick-red, and crimson and white, all alike handsome with the kind introduced and possessed by Mr. Knight. No doubt the others will soon be introduced too, and will then form a class of the most beautiful hot-house ornaments. Mr. Knight has increased the stock of his plant, and will soon be able to offer them for sale.

The figure we give only represents a part of a head of its bloom; they generally produce from thirty to fifty on each.

Achimenes pedunculata.—(Long-stalked.)—When we saw the beautiful Achimenes's we have already figured, viz. a longiflora and

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rosea, in the collection of the London Horticultural Society's garden last autumn, the present species was in bloom, but we understood it was a species of Gesnera; the bare appearance of the plant fully justified such conclusion. On examination it is found to be an *Achimenes*. The plant is far more vigorous than even a longiflora, growing to two or more feet high; the plants now growing are half a yard high. It appears to require the same treatment as the other mentioned species growing side by side with them, in a temperature somewhat described by the terms a warm greenhouse, and will bloom from June to October or November. Like the other kinds, it increases rapidly either by cuttings or division of the scaly bulbs in spring, at the time of repotting. The floral public are greatly indebted to the London Horticultural Society for the introduction of these lovely flowering plants, in addition to the numerous previous importations of fine flowering plants, and places the Society in that position to demand the support, in every possible way, of every lover of flowers, and that support, so justly entitled to, we doubt not will be increasingly afforded.

ARTICLE II.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, OF PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

(Preliminary Remarks.)

In attempting a descriptive catalogue of Tulips, I am aware I have imposed upon myself no easy task, and I should have shrunk from it had I not been encouraged by some kind friends; therefore taking for my motto the words of the poet,—

"Be just and fear not"—

I shall proceed to make a few preliminary remarks.

The form of a Tulip must take the precedence of all, and as much difference of opinion exists upon this point, it will be necessary to discuss what is a good form or cup as it is termed.

Mr. Groom, being an authority on this point, I shall quote his words, to which all must agree, "that it should consist of six petals, three outer and three inner, which should be placed alternately and close to each other; they should be broad and round on the top, and

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smooth on the edge, and sufficiently broad to allow of the edges lying on each other when fully expanded, by which all quartering or opening between the petals will be avoided, this being a great fault. They should also possess considerable firmness, (or rather thick and fleshy,) with a little swell toward the lower part of the petals, which will give the flower a good shoulder, as it is termed, and prevent its losing its form. The bottom of the cup should be without stain or tinge; in a Bizarre, a good yellow, and a Rose or Byblomen white, the filaments and anthers should be bold. Next comes the shape of the cup, on which so much difference of opinion exists." Mr. Groom says, the shape of the cup, when fully expanded, should be a semi-oblate spheroid, the stalk being inserted in the pole, which pole should be a little depressed; this he considers the best form to retain the beauty of the flower during all its stages. In form, I must beg leave to differ from Mr. Groom and Mr. Glenny, as not one Tulip in 200 come up to their standard even of the new varieties raised. If a circle were drawn and divided into eight parts, and taking full five-eighths of the diameter for the cup will give the most perfect form. In support of this opinion, I have scaled several drawings, as well as tulips, which appear to me to be the most unique in their proportions, and I find the greater part exceed six-eighths of the diameter: Mr. Groom's Prince Albert, Bizarre, is six-eighths; his Byblomen Victoria Regina and Polyphemus also are six-eighths. This appears to be the true standard, for it is allowed by all that Polyphemus cannot be excelled as respects form. Having laid down a standard as respects form, I next proceed to describe a feather flower; and as Mr. Groom's remarks on this point are in unison with my own, I shall use his words: "I consider a fine rich sharp feather, as it is termed, commencing on the edge of the lower part of the petals, a short distance from the stamina, and continuing round the top where it should be deepest to the other side, with each petal alike, and leaving the remainder of the flower of the clear ground colour, without any spots or specks, as the most perfect and beautiful character. It is to be regretted that this is not particularly insisted upon in the south; were it so, there would not be so many complaints as to the flowers introduced by them.

A flamed flower should have, in addition to the feather, a rich solid beam up the pit of each petal, branching or rather pencilling

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off in beautiful strokes to the feather, and displaying a sufficient proportion of the ground colour between the flaming, so as to display it to the greatest advantage.

Such are the properties of the Tulip when in a state for the stage or exhibition.

I cannot conclude these preliminary remarks, without making a few observations upon an article written by the editor of the Florist's and Amateur's Annual. I have no doubt the readers of the article in question will easily guess the party by the scurrilous language lavished upon the northern florists; no doubt intended for selfish purposes. Why cannot a northern florist raise as good seedlings and also have as correct judgment and taste as a southern one? Does the southern atmosphere produce in them a knowledge superior to the rest of mankind? The varieties called Everard and Strong's King are puffed off as equal to Charbonnier Noir and Polyphemus, whilst to any one possessing any taste would say it was a disgrace to place them on the same tray and in company with them. Strong's King, with all the puffing as to its merits, has a slight tinge at the bottom of three of its petals, which, though very small, may be observed; the yellow ground colour is also weak, the feathering is red, the form not first rate, for it does not shoulder well, a point so much insisted upon by the southern growers. Everard is another flower of the same class, a bloom of which was sent me this year, and the price asked was 10*l*., 9*l*. 10*s*. too much. We are very fastidious here, and a many that are called fine there are not considered so here. Goldham's Earl of Liverpool at one time sold at a high price, and what is it? A long cupp'd flower, the petals narrow, and the only thing in its favour is its marking. There are others also which will be described in their proper place.

The arrangement of the description will be alphabetical, and the flower classed under the name originally given to it, or that by which it is most commonly known amongst florists. I must also state, that every flower described is from actual observations made from blooms this season and noted down at the time, and that any flower not inserted is because I have not seen it in bloom this season; but to make the catalogue a complete reference, I purpose writing an appendix to it next year.

ABERCROMBY (see San Joe).

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AGLAIA

Is a third row flamed Rose, cup rather long, bottom pure, the beam up the petals outside a pale colour, the colours inside strong and beautiful; it is an excellent marker, steady, and a good stage flower.

ADMIRAL KINGSBERGEN.

A third row flamed Rose, very showy and brilliant in colour, resembling Lord Hill very much, form good, bottom tinged.

AMELIA

Is a second row feathered Rose, the colour a scarlet, the form good, the bottom pure, and will, when a little more plentiful, make a first rate stage flower. The breeder sells high. It is much superior to Queen Boadicea or Lady Crewe. Was introduced into Lancashire about three years ago.

ABDALONIMUS

Is one of the tallest Tulips cultivated; is a feathered and flamed Byblomen, a coarse flower, long cup, creamy when opening, and a stained bottom and black filaments.

ACAPULCO, (see Roi de Siam).

ALEXANDER MAGNUS, (alias Alcon or Grand Marvel)

Is a late Byblomen, a fourth row flower, a long cup, pure bottom, and is often well feathered and flamed as to take a first prize at an exhibition; rather unsteady. Introduced in 1720.

ALBANO

Is a second row feathered Byblomen, good cup, as yellow as a Primrose when opening, and does not bleach out entirely. The feathering dark.

ALEXANDRE DU ROI

Is a second row feathered and flamed Rose, the cup rather long but good, the bottom pure and is an excellent stage flower.

ALBION, (called also Lord Fortescue)

Is a fourth row Bizarre, and was first broken from the breeder at Manchester in 1820, from a breeder supposed to have been procured from Holland. The cup a fine form, the petals thick, glossy, and a rich yellow beautifully feathered and flamed with a dark brown,

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almost black. This variety is a first rate stage flower, although for some years it has not bloomed equal to what it did formerly, and the only instance I know of a Tulip not doing so.

Ambassador van Hollande

Was first bloomed in this country in 1808; is a fourth row feathered Byblomen, the cup good, the bottom rather cloudy, the white of the ground colour beautiful, is rather thin petalled, is a first rate stage flower. This Tulip is subject to a disease in the stem, which first makes its appearance like a small iron coloured speck, which when seen should be immediately scraped out with a sharp penknife. In damp weather it is liable to snap off, unless secured about every three or four inches up the stem. This variety, to be bloomed fine, must be grown where the air is pure and clear.

Anacreon

Is a first row feathered Byblomen, broken by myself last year from a seedling breeder, purchased in Holland in 1840. The cup good, the bottom pure, and is a steady marker. The stock consists of two or three breeders and one root and offset of the broken one.

Angelina.

This is a second row feathered Byblomen, raised in the neighbourhood of Manchester by a weaver named Barlow, from seed taken from Rose Unique; is a steady stage flower, marks well, and similar in colour to that old variety Washington. The cup is rather longer than it. The bottom very pure at opening.

Bacchus.

This is a second row feathered and flamed Byblomen classed in catalogues as a rose, but is one of that class of flowers which may be shown in either class. When young, it is a rosy colour; but when old, it is a rosy violet colour. This is an early variety, has few equals as a stage flower, possessing every good property both as respects form, bottom, and marking. This variety is called Atlas in the north and has often been sent for to London under that name, which when bloomed has been found to be a different variety altogether. It is supposed to have been called "Atlas" by a celebrated dealer in the north, who was selling it under that name at double the price it might have been purchased for in its original name. Bacchus No. 1

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is the same flower, as well as Bacchus No. 2: this distinction is made by the Dutch growers, they considering the No. 1 the finest strain, whilst it rarely or ever comes otherwise than flamed and charged by them almost double to the No. 2.

BAILLEN VAN MERWEDE.

This is a second row feathered Byblomen of a reddish colour, the cup and bottom good, is a steady marker.

BRULANTE ECLATANTE.

This is a second row feathered and flamed Rose, the colours brilliant, the form good, and the bottom pure.

ARTICLE III.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE MIMULUS.

BY DAHL, LIMEHOUSE, NEAR LONDON.

MUCH credit is due to your correspondent Philos for his paper in your present number on the management of the Mimulus; and I hope that every person who has a greenhouse, and has a liking for this pretty and beautiful flower, will give his directions a trial; and I know from experience they will meet with success and satisfaction.

But I presume, and indeed I know, that there are many readers of the CABINET who have not a greenhouse, and I never recollect showing this flower to a single person who did not admire it. But if they have not a greenhouse, what are they to do? The grand desideratum with them is to know if they can get it to perfection in the open ground; that it is to be done is certain. I have at this time several varieties full of splendid blooms in the open ground, (where they have stood all the winter,) quite as fine and much stronger than those in my greenhouse. The plan I pursue is very simple: I plant in light rich soil, give plenty of soft water (these are essential to their well being), to shade from the *mid-day hot sun:* to do which, I place a board in front of the plant with a piece of lath nailed at each end which bears it up from the plant: when the sun is off, it is taken away.

I leave the plants in the ground all the winter; and to preserve them from the frost I cover them with coal ashes to the depth of five

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or six inches. In the spring the ashes are taken away, and the plants break forth with all the luxuriance that can be wished. If pegged down at the joints, they will take root and spread overa lurge surface of ground, and continue blooming till the hard weather stops them.

ARTICLE IV.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS.—No. 7.

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS ON A FEW POLYANTHUSES.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

THE Polyanthus is one of the earliest of our spring visitors, and one of the loveliest gems in all the wide kingdom of Flora. It is more prized than many other flowers that claim the particular attention of the competing florist, for it visits us soon after the rigid storms of winter have disappeared; and the contrast between the severe blasts of Boreas with all the privation and desolation that accompany them, and the delightful return of the season of flowers with the genial warmth of spring, the music of the gladsome birds, and the humming of the early bees, is so great, so cheering, and so delightful, that when we have those lovely visitors in full bloom in our collections they induce us to raise the hymn of devout thankfulness to the great and omniscient "Father of all" for his goodness in protecting us through the inclemencies of the past season, and for the promise of another year of varied enjoyment, which these beautiful but silent monitors hold out to the contemplative mind in the calm hours of peaceful retirement.

I have, during the past season, paid considerable attention to the Polyanthus, and have this last spring been rewarded with a few as fine blooms as any competing florist would wish for. The opportunity afforded me, also, by the first exhibition of the Felton Society this spring has enabled me to obtain the following notes, which perhaps may be of some use to those who wish to purchase a few varieties of this lovely flower. They were all taken down when the plants were in bloom, and therefore I think their *correctness* may be relied on. I believe that nothing of the kind has been seen so good in the North before; at least we have never had so many good varieties brought into competition here before; nor have I ever read of many

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of them making their appearance at any of our neighbouring north country exhibitions; I therefore conclude that the following impartial remarks may be of some utility to many of your north-country readers, and perhaps not devoid of interest to some who read the CABINET in the southern counties.

I shall preface my remarks with the following quotation from the *Gardener's Chronicle* on the properties of the Polyanthus; and, coming from the pen of Dr. Lindley, I think few of your captious correspondents will feel inclined to dispute their correctness.

"The pip of the Polyanthus should be large, and the nearer the outline approaches a circle the better; it should be free from any unevenness, and lie perfectly flat; the edge must be smooth, and the divisions in the corolla, which form it into heart-shaped segments, should reach the eye, but not cut into it. The segments should be well rounded, making the divisions between them small and shallow. The tube must be of a fine yellow, round and clearly defined, well filled with anthers, and terminating in a narrow ridge, raised slightly above the surface of the eye. The eye should be of a bright rich yellow colour, of a uniform width round the tube. The ground colour must be entire, free from specks or blemishes, of a dark or rich crimson, not paler at the edges, and uniform in every division. The edge should form a narrow and well-defined rim of yellow, perfectly regular, bordering each segment, and passing down the centre of each division to the eye. It is essential that the edge and the eye be of a uniform yellow. These qualities in the pips, and the flower forming a compact truss, standing well above the foliage, on a firm upright stem, will constitute perfection in the Polyanthus."

Having given the properties from so eminent a pen, I shall proceed with my remarks, and commence with

CLEGG'S LORD CREWE,

which is one of the finest Polyanthuses that I have as yet had the pleasure of seeing. While writing, a truss of eight fine full blown pips stands before me, and I think such a flower will very rarely be surpassed by the most experienced cultivator. The pips are very large and regular, the tube beautifully elevated above the eye, which is perhaps rather large in proportion, but of a clear stainless yellow, the ground colour very dark, and contrasting well with the purity of the eye, and the lacing neat and uncommonly regular. It is indeed

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a noble flower; its only fault, that I can see, being the appearance of the pips when they first come out being rather of a pentangular shape, each side of the pentagon being made up of two of the "heart-shaped segments" of the corolla, but this appearance gradually goes off after the pips stand for some time, and they then assume a more circular appearance. This variety ought to be in the collection of every competing amateur.

Fletcher's Defiance.

This is another very excellent Polyanthus, and is all but a stranger in the north of England. It will, however, in future, I think, obtain a place among the very best in cultivation here. The pips are beautifully circular, the divisions in the corolla between the segments being not so deep as in many other varieties, and for perfect flatness of the pips I think it superior to any variety that I have as yet met with. The tube is very beautifully elevated above the level of the eye; the eye itself is perfectly free from all tinge of orange, and the ground colour a dark brown, but a little inclined to bronze next the eye; the lace is quite regular and meets the eye perfectly in the middle of each division of the corolla. On comparing it with the far-famed Pearson's Alexander, (of which I shall speak presently,) I think it is not such a showy and taking flower for the eye of a judge, but it is certainly a much better one, and possessing far finer properties.

Pearson's Alexander.

This has long been the leading favourite in the north of England, but I think it will now have great difficulty in always carrying off the first prize as it has hitherto done. It is certainly a beautiful flower, but far from faultless. I have just now a truss of five fine large pips standing before me, and I must say that it is difficult to conceive that anything can be produced more beautiful by the magic wand of nature. The eye is a beautiful yellow, the ground colour exceedingly dark, and the lacing perfectly regular and correct, which, from the fine contrast in the colours, produce a very showy and attractive appearance. On looking at it closely, however, its warmest admirers must admit that the divisions in the corolla extend half way down through the eye, which makes the outsides of the heart-shaped segments very apt to droop, and thus spoil the flatness of the pips; and that pretty elevation of the mouth of the tube, which is so great a de-

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coration to the pips of Lord Crewe, Fletcher's Defiance, and others, is also wanting in this variety, the mouth of the tube being quite plain and flattened with the eye. These are all the faults I can see in Pearson's Alexander. I cannot agree with Alexander of Newcastle-on-Tyne, when he says that "the yellow colour is in a very preponderating disproportion to the other parts of the corolla," for I really think the colours are as well distributed as in any other variety that I have seen, and therefore I shall still cultivate Pearson with pleasure; and on looking at it I feel quite disposed to parody Byron, and exclaim

"Pearson, with all thy faults, I love thee still."

Collier's Princess Royal.

This is another excellent variety, the eye being of a beautiful stainless yellow, the ground colour heavy, and of a very dark colour, the lace pretty heavy and very regular, and the tube neatly elevated above the level of the eye. It seems a very good trusser, the pips very large and flat, and is a very desirable variety.

Buck's George the Fourth.

This is another good variety, possessing a fine yellow eye, with the ground colour of a fine rich crimson. The lacing is very regular, and the pips uncommonly circular and well flattened. It is a good trusser, but it has this defect, that it is difficult to get five pips of a uniform size, the first two or three being generally so much larger than the succeeding ones; notwithstanding which objection it is a very desirable flower, and no collection should be without it.

Clegg's Prince of Orange.

This is another correct and neat Polyanthus, the eye being a very fine yellow, the tube neatly elevated, the ground colour very dark, the lacing regular, and the pips very circular, and apparently all in bloom together, which is a great recommendation to the florist. It is indeed a very desirable variety.

Buckley's Captain Starkie.

This is a very beautiful variety. The eye is a most beautiful yellow, the tube neatly elevated, the ground colour very dark at first, but turns red, like many other varieties, by exposure or age, and the lacing very regular and correct; but the indentations between the segments are very deep, thus giving the corolla a very angular appear-

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ance. With this solitary exception it is still a lovely and desirable variety.

Sir Sidney Smith.

This, in my opinion, is a very pretty variety, although it is no great favourite in this neighbourhood, where I think there is rather an unfair prejudice in favour of dark grounds. It possesses a tolerably good eye, and the ground colour of a rich darkish scarlet, the lacing very regular and correct, and the tube neatly elevated. Owing to the lightness of the ground colour the eye does not look so pure as some of those with dark grounds, but it is still a very correct flower, and well worthy of cultivation by the florist who is fond of red grounds. I must add, however, that I grew the very same variety this last season under the name of "Youell's Independent," and which is the correct name I will not pretend to say, as both were procured from distant and respectable markets.

Nicholson's King.

Nicholson's King is another excellent Polyanthus. The tube is neatly elevated, the eye a fine yellow, the lacing very fine and regular, and the pips remarkably circular. It is a strong and vigorous grower, a good trusser, and altogether a very desirable variety.

Nicholson's Gold Lace.

This is comparatively worthless as a show flower, and is not fit for a place in a collection consisting of the foregoing varieties. The tub is neatly elevated, but the eye is exceedingly large in proportion to the ground colour, which is very deficient; and this being surrounded with a broad gold lace, gives the corolla altogether such a glaring preponderance of the yellow colour that I am sure it will never be esteemed by the Northumbrian florists. To those who wish for distinct varieties it may give satisfaction, but it will never, in my opinion, aid the florist at an exhibition.

Wilson's Bucephalus.

This is a seedling raised by that esteemed and veteran florist, Mr. John Wilson, of Newcastle, one of the fathers of "the fancy" on the banks of "coaly Tyne." It is a very good Polyanthus, but has this great defect, that it is rather a shy trusser, it being very difficult to get five good pips expanded at one time. For my part I have grown it for three seasons, and have never succeeded in accomplishing this till

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this season, and a truss of five full blown pips now stands before me. The eye and markings are somewhat similar to those of Pearson's Alexander, already described, the lacing much about the same, and the divisions in the corolla rather deep. I think the pips are slightly cupped, but yet it is a beautiful and distinct addition to our collections, and does great credit to the fortunate raiser. This variety was raised from seed gathered from Alexander, and was in consequence named after the favourite warhorse of that mighty monarch.

STEAD'S TELEGRAPH.

This is another very pretty Polyanthus. The eye is a very fine yellow, the ground colour a fine rich darkish scarlet, the lace very regular, and the tube neatly elevated. The truss which I saw consisted of five pips, and was only on a small plant, but they were of a large size and good form. It is a very pretty and desirable variety of the class to which it belongs.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord John Russell is a very beautiful variety. The eye is of the purest yellow, the ground colour a dark velvet, the lacing extremely regular and neat, but the pips are only small compared with many of the foregoing varieties. This may have been owing to the mode of cultivation perhaps; but having seen it so for the last two seasons, I am inclined to think that they will never be very large. It is, however, a beautiful variety, and ought to be in every collection.

ECKERSLEY'S BLACK AND GOLD.

This is another very excellent variety. The tube is neatly elevated, the eye is a very fine yellow, although it comes occasionally tinged with orange, or "foxy," as the florists term it, the ground colour a fine dark velvet, almost black, and the lacing very correct and neat. It is a good trusser, and well worthy of cultivation by the competing florist. I do not find it in any of the south country catalogues, but it is plentiful here, and I think should be in every collection.

MAUDE'S BEAUTY OF ENGLAND.

This is another very beautiful Polyanthus, but it seems to me so similar to Pearson's Alexander, that it would require very critical judges to distinguish the difference. I have placed them side by side, and must say that the same description will apply to both; but I think the tube of Maude's Beauty is a little elevated, and the truss,

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perhaps, larger and more regular; and, like Clegg's Prince of Orange, the pips all of one height, and nearly all in bloom together. This, I hope, will give it the advantage over Pearson, for I have only bought it this spring, and therefore can only boast of a slight acquaintance with it.

Cox's Prince Regent.

The Prince Regent is another excellent variety, though perhaps not quite so attractive as many of the foregoing. It possesses a pretty good eye, the ground colour a darkish brown, and the lace very regular. The pipes are very circular, the divisions in the corolla being shallow, but the contrast between the colours of the eye and ground is not striking, and the flower has generally rather a dull appearance. It is, however, a very good trusser, with well flattened pips.

Turner's Emperor Buonaparte.

This is another good Polyanthus, the eye being a good yellow, the ground colour dark, and the lace light and neat. Having only been lately brought into this neighbourhood, I cannot say more than that it seems a very good and desirable variety.

The Princess.

This is another excellent variety when well grown, which, however, is rather difficult to accomplish, it being so very difficult to get the pips to expand. When well grown, however, it is excellent, the pips being large and very circular, the eye a pure yellow, the ground a dark brown, and the tube neatly elevated. For flatness of the pips I think it equal to Fletcher's Defiance. I cannot say whose Princess it is, as it is grown here under the name of The Princess.

Eckersley's Jolly Dragoon.

This is another good Polyanthus, of the red ground class. The pips are of a good size, the eye a fine yellow, the ground colour a reddish scarlet, and the lace neat. It is well worthy of cultivation by the competing amateur.

Barkess's Bonny Bess.

This is an old variety here, and has perhaps been one of the most successful competitors ever exhibited, and will long be grown by the Northumbrian florists as "The Queen of the days that are gone." For largeness of truss I never heard of a variety that could equal "Bonny Bess," it being no unusual thing for a fine circular truss of

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fifteen or twenty pips to be shown, and these, forming quite a ball of flowers, have really a handsome and striking appearance. The pips are generally of a good size, with the exception of a few central ones, the mouth of the tube plain, the eye often tinged with orange, the groun d colour dark, and the lace light and beautifully regular. Indeed if this variety had been free from the trifling " foxiness " in the eye, it would not have been surpassed by any variety in existence, the trusses are so large, and the lace so regular. For my part, although she may now be cast into the shade here by the newer varieties with purer eyes, I shall still grow " Bonny Bess " with pleasure for the sake of her victories in the days of " Auld sang syne."

Hall's Eliza.

This is an old variety too, but even yet she surprises the florist sometimes by taking her place among the winning flowers. The mouth of the tube is plain, the eye often very good, the ground colour dark brown, and the lacing very correct. Occasionally the eye is a little " foxy," but more generally pure and good. This variety is still well worthy of cultivation.

Prince of Beadle.

The Prince of Beadle used to claim his share of prizes in the north, but he is now fairly laid on the shelf. The eye is not good, being often " foxy," the ground a fine brown, the lacing very correct, and the pips slightly cupped. He is not, therefore, able to maintain his ground now.

Mitchell's Rover's Bride.

This is one of the many varieties raised by that enterprising florist Captain Mitchell, of Mitford, near Morpeth. It is a beautiful Polyanthus in every respect but one, and that is the eye, which is often " foxy." The ground is a fine dark brown, and the lace bold and broad, giving the flower a very showy appearance, but the defect abovementioned will no doubt always keep it in the back ground.

Mitchell's Lord Nelson.

This is another of Mitchell's seedlings, and took the premier prize at the first exhibition of the Felton Society this spring. Part of this success may have been owing to very superior cultivation, but it may be

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considered one of the very best in the north, and will, I think, continue a decided favourite. The flower is somewhat similar to Pearson's Alexander, but a much stronger and more vigorous grower. The eye is very fine, the ground colour very dark, and the lacing extremely regular. It is a credit to the banks of the Wansbeck.

I had intended to notice a few seedlings that have been raised in the north this season, but at present I must stop, as I am afraid I am trespassing on your space. At some future time I may resume the subject. I beg to say, however, that many of the above varieties of the Polyanthus change their colours a good deal by age or exposure; but as most of the above notes were taken down when the flowers were young and in fine condition, I believe them to be very correct. I have not hazarded an opinion as to which are the best; the purchaser will find them all very fine that are described as having the eye of a pure yellow, and after obtaining them, every thing depends upon skilful cultivation, and the care taken of them when in bloom, by the competing amateur; and if the intending purchaser should find himself aided in making his selection, by a perusal of the foregoing remarks, the utmost wishes of the writer will be fully gratified, as nothing would give me more pleasure than to assist the cause of Floriculture through the medium of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET.

Felton Bridge End, June 13, 1842.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

MIMOSA URUGUENSIS.—The Uruguay Mimosa. (Bot. Reg. 33.) Mimosæ. Polygamia Monœcia. A native of Buenos Ayres, and has bloomed in the collection at the Chiswick Garden. It is found to be nearly hardy, similar to Verbenas, &c.; but in the greenhouse it flourishes and blooms profusely. The branches are spiny. The flowers are in globose heads, about an inch in diameter, of a beautiful rose colour; it is a very pretty flowering shrubby plant, well deserving cultivation.

HABRANTHUS PRATENSIS.—Meadow Habranthus. (Bot. Reg. 35.) Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. From South Chile, growing in the meadows near Antuco. The flowers have a very brilliant appearance, the bright crimson limb of the petals contrasting strikingly with the rich yellow bottoms. Each flower is about four inches across. It merits a place in every collection of bulbous plants.

RHODODENDRON ANTHOPOGON.—Bearded. (Bot. Mag. 3947.) Ericeæ. Decandria Monogynia. A native of the Himalaya mountains, growing at the elevation of from 9,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Countess of Dysart procured a plant of it from Messrs. Loddiges five years ago; it now

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forms a dense bush, half a yard high, and blooms annually. The flowers are of a yellowish white, salver shaped. Each blossom is about an inch across. The leaves are about an inch and a-half long and half an inch broad; evergreen.

FUCHSIA INTEGRIFOLIA.—Entire-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3948.) Synonyms. F. affinis; F. pyrifolia; F. radicans. Having recently noticed and figured this new and interesting species of Fuchsia, we should not again have noticed it, but from the circumstance of there existing such confusion relative to its correct name, for we have found it in collections under the various names above given. Sir William J. Hooker states, in the Botanical Magazine, that its proper name is F. integrifolia, and gives the following interesting particulars relative to it:—"It is very common in the Organ mountains of Brazil, growing at an altitude of from 3000 to 6000 feet above the level of the sea. In the virgin forests it is most common by the sides of streams, climbing up the stems of the large trees, and flowering among the branches. I have seen it, says the discoverer, Mr. Gardner, reach to the height of 40 or 50 feet, giving the trees to which it has attached itself the appearance of being Fuchsias themselves. At an elevation of from 5000 to 6000 feet it loses its climbing habit, and becomes a bush, varying from two to four feet high. In this country we observe that, in situations where it is allowed, it assumes the climbing habit; this is the case where it is grown in a hot and moist atmosphere; but when grown in cooler places it forms a bush, as F. macrostemma, and others."

PIMELEA SPECTABILIS.—Showy. (Bot. Mag. 3950.) Thymeleæ. Diandria Monogynia. A shrubby plant, with long narrow leaves. The heads of flowers terminal, more than two inches across. They are of a reddish tinge before expansion; but when expanded, nearly white, very hairy. We have recently seen some fine specimens exhibited at the various shows in and around London. It is an interesting species, though not so showy as P. rosea or decussata.

LUCULIA GRATISSIMA.—Fragrant Luculia. (Bot. Mag. 3946.) We have before noticed and figured this fine plant; and, in order to bring it into that notice and extent of culture it so deservedly merits, we introduce it again to our readers, and insert Sir W. J. Hooker's remarks upon it, as given in the Botanical Magazine for June, where there is a most splendid figure of it given, a head of bloom being 11 inches in diameter, each expanded blossom being more than an inch and a-half across, of a rosy-pink colour:—

"It is impossible, says Dr. Wallich, to conceive anything more beautiful than this tree when covered with its numerous rounded panicles of pink-coloured, very fragrant, large blossoms. It is a native of Nepal and Silhet, in the former country growing in great abundance on Nag-Urjooro and some of the other smaller hills in the valley; also at Bechiako and Koolakan; it delights in exposed, rather naked, situations, flowering, according to the locality in which it is found, nearly the whole year through.

"I can well conceive that the plant deserves this praise from what I saw of it, in a comparatively small specimen, in the greenhouse of Mrs. Marryatt, at Wimbledon; and still more so from the account with which Mrs. Wray has favoured me of the individual from which the specimen here figured was taken:—

"'The plant of Luculia from which the drawing was made had been cultivated by us in a pot for two years, and with tolerable success; but observing it to look very sickly, I determined to try the experiment of putting it into a large box, of which there are several, fitted at the back of a house, intermediate between the greenhouse and stove, and designed for climbers. This was done in March, and the plant soon began to show, by its vigorous shoots, how well this change of treatment suited its nature. By the month of October it had attained a height of six feet and a-half, each shoot being terminated by a head of flowers, similar to what was sent to you; the larger bunches, of which there were 24, measuring two feet in circumference, besides 30 smaller ones.

"I am inclined to believe that the atmosphere of a stove is too hot and close, and that of the greenhouse too cold and damp, considering the late season at which the Luculia flowers; whereas, in the place to which it was removed, we frequently give fire heat by day during autumn, thus allowing air to be admitted

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at the same time, and the windows to be opened without detriment from the external cold. The soil in which it grows consists of a mixture of loam and leaf mould. I am not aware that any other peculiar management is required, except daily syringing during its growth to destroy the red spider, to whose attacks it is extremely liable.' "

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

On destroying Millepedes.—An original subscriber to your valuable and entertaining work, the Floricultural Cabinet, will feel much indebted to your kind liberality if you, or any of your numerous correspondents, will give him information as to the most efficacious mode of destroying that mischievous insect, the millepedes, commonly called woodlice; his cucumber and melon frames are so completely infested with them as to cause the most serious injury to the crops, and lime has no effect on them. J. S.

On Fuchsia fulgens.—I have a Fuchsia fulgens apparently healthy and strong, and coming into flower; but no sooner do the flower-buds turn pink and promise to open, than they fall off one by one, and disappoint all my hopes. Can any correspondent tell me the cause, and suggest a remedy? An answer next month will oblige. Gladiolus.

[Allowing the plant to wither for want of water, or growing it in a very high temperature, will induce the evil complained of.—Conductor.]

On Soil and Situation for Roses.—A constant reader and subscriber would feel obliged by being informed what is the best kind of soil for a bed of dwarf and standard roses, and what is the best month for planting them. The situation is in winter much exposed to the sea wind from the westward.

Honiton. A. A. A.

On a Substitute for Peat.—Can any of your correspondents inform us if there is any efficient substitute for peat, as it is not easily to be procured near us? Lincolnensis.

On Culture of Ixias, &c.—A constant reader of the Floricultural Cabinet, and a great admirer of bulbous-rooted plants generally, is anxious to be made acquainted with the best mode of cultivating the beautiful tribe of Ixias and Sparaxis, of which very little has been said hitherto—the time of planting, the soil best suited to the growth and beauty of the plant, and the best position to place the pots in when without the convenience of a greenhouse, which will greatly oblige A. J G.

[An article on the subject shall be given. Perhaps some of our numerous readers, who successfully grow the plants named, will favour us with their mode of treatment.—Conductor.]

On preserving Calceolarias through the Winter.—A subscriber to the Cabinet would thank either the conductor or some correspondent to inform her what should be the difference of treatment in winter between the shrubby and herbaceous Calceolarias, as she has, summer after summer, purchased the most beautiful and expensive kinds, and invariably lost them in the winter.

On a Conservatory.—I have a large Gothic house in the country, and am desirous of building a conservatory out of a hall, but am undecided as to a plan that would suit the house. Could you, or some correspondent, through the medium of your valuable publication, give me any information on this subject to the address of any person to whom I could apply for the sight of plans, &c.

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My flowers are forced in hot-houses and forcing-pits. I want a conservatory merely to place them in for exhibition when in full flower; and should like to know what mode of heating a house you think best agrees with Geraniums, &c., during the winter.

Norwich. E. D. L.

REMARKS.

HAMMERSMITH HEARTSEASE SOCIETY. *May* 31.—The first show was held at Mr. Lidgard's, and if we may judge from the numerous competitors and the beauty of the flowers, the society is in a fair way of becoming useful to the growth of that very interesting flower. The following is a list of the prizes:—FIRST CLASS AMATEURS, 24 blooms; first prize, 3*l.*, to Mr. Edmonds, Wandsworth, for Grand Duke of Russia, Delicata, Lady Peel, Mulberry Superb, Eclipse, Miss Stainforth, Vivid, Beauty of Hitchen, Yellow Defiance, Jewess, Curion, Tippoo Saib. Duke of Devonshire, Edmonds' Freak, Una, Robespierre, Imogene, Russian Duke, Herbert, Flora Superb, Miracle, Desirable, Prince Albert, and Giantess. Second prize, 1*l.* 10*s.*, to Mr. Bridges, Hampton, for Rival Duke, Bridges' Purple Perfection, Imogene, Lady Peel, Hamlet, Lane's Purple, Jehu, Jewess, Delicata, Yellow Defiance, Pratt's Queen, Eclipse, Miss Stainforth, Brown's Eliza, Curion, Marmion, River Lee Rival, Fairy Queen, Olympia Superb, Pontiff, Angelina, Bridesmaid, Robespierre, and Grand Turk. Third prize, 1*l.*, to Mr. Bridges, Carshalton, for Grand Duke of Russia, Vivid, Eclipse, Pearl, Giantess, Alpha, Bridges' Falconer, Bridges' Charshalton Hero, ditto Mrs. Bridges, ditto Lady Peel, ditto Cream, Henby's Sambo, Diogenes, Eringa, Page's Wellington, Curion, Jewess, Sovereign, Champion, Warren's Jewess, Lady Fuller, Baroness, and Bathonia. Fourth prize, 15*s.*, to Mr. Gillingham, Turnham Green, for Vivid, Miss Stainforth, Eclipse, Peter Dick, Miracle, Jewess, Grand Duke, British Queen, Flora Superb, La Superba, Ultra Flora, Beauty of Hitchen, Lane's Wellington, Juliet, Lane's Coronation, Prince Albert, Colonel Dundas, Amulet, Olympia. Argo, Sylph, Launcelot. Fifth prize, 10*s.*, to Mr. Bragg, Slough, for Cook's Standard, ditto Perfection, Countess of Orkney, Ion, Launcelot, Curion, Mulberry Superb, Maid of Honour, Brown's Crœsus, Lidgard's Jewess, Vivid, Thomson's Prince Albert, Invincible, Bathonia, Hule's Launcelot, Miss Nugent, Cook's Prince Albert, Garrick, Champion, Figaro, Miss Nugent, Duke of Devonshire, Boldero, and Jewess. NURSERYMEN's, 36 blooms; first prize, 2*l.*, to Miss Mountjoy, of Ealing, for Dr. Lindley, La Superba, Azurea, Thomson's Warrior, ditto Mabel, British Queen, Captivation, Bloomsbury, Miss Stainsforth, Beauty of Hitchin, Silverlock's Prince Albert, Thomson's Desirable, Jewess, Jehu, Flora M'Donald, Curion, Duchess of Richmond, Eclipse, Delicata. Nymph, Sir J. Sebright, Duchess of Oldenburg, Lane's Coronation, Thomson's Yellow Defiance, ditto Boldero, ditto Chevalier, ditto Ultra Flora, ditto Olympia, ditto Vivid, Smith's Beauty of England, Mountjoy's Negro, Flora Superb, Launcelot, Rival White, Ealing Hero. Second prize, 1*l.* 10*s.*, to Mr. Brown, of Slough, for Cook's Prince Albert, ditto Perfection, ditto Defiance, ditto Invincible, ditto Royal Standard, ditto Mulberry Superb, Brown's Countess of Orkney, ditto Jewess, ditto Curion, ditto Crœsus, ditto Oberon, ditto Sarah, ditto Admirable, ditto Ion, ditto Midas, ditto Figaro, ditto Nymph, Thomson's Eclipse, ditto Jehu, ditto Miss Stainforth, ditto Cowper, ditto Corunna, ditto Delicata, ditto Warrior, ditto Duke of Devon, ditto Diadem, Miss Nugent, King's Sulphurea elegans, Ruby, Village Maid, Jewess, Peter Dick, Bathonia, Amulet, and Admiral Keppel. Third prize, 1*l.*, to Mr. King, of Iver, for Invincible, Diogenes, King's Alert, Ealing Hero, Jehu, La Superbe, Miss Stainforth, Great Western, Jewess, Eclipse, Lady Campbell, Indian Chief, R. Burns, Curion, King's Sulphurea elegans, Carlo Dolce, Lane's Coronation, ditto Juliet, Transport, Victory, Splendidum, Giantess, Boldero, St. Paul's, Grand Duke, Miracle Brutus, British Queen, Sir J. Reid, Rapid, Champion, Olympia, Garrick, Dr. Lindley, Lane's Queen Adelaide. Fourth prize, 10*s*, to Mr. Henby, of Croydon, flowers not named. First Seedling prize, 7*s.* 6*d.*, to Mr. Cook, for Alicia, a very beautiful white. Second prize, 7*s.* 6*d.*, to Messrs. Mountjoy, of Ealing, for Zebra. Third and fourth prizes, 5*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*, to Mr. Downton,

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Hampton, for Attila, and Dr. Syntax. We believe that the professional florists did not take their prizes, but added them to the funds of the Society, in order to insure future success.

Felton Florist's Society. *May* 30.—The florists of Felton and its vicinity held their annual show of Tulips in the dining-room of the Widdrington Arms Inn, when prizes were awarded to the following gentlemen:—*Roses:* First and second, Rev. Joseph Orrell, for Triomphe Royale and Amadis; third and fourth, Mr. W. Harrison, for Comte de Vergennes and Unique; fifth, Mr. A. Gowens, for Cerise Primo; sixth, Mr. W. Harrison, for Heroine. *Byblœmens:* first, Rev. Joseph Orrell, for Triomphe de Lisle; second, Mr. W. Harrison, for Black Baguet; third, Mr. W. Scott, for Violette ma favorite; fourth, Mr. Gowens, for Pearl Blanche; fifth, J. Grahamsley, Esq., for Tower of Salisbury; sixth, Rev. Joseph Orrell, for Blanche Violet. *Bizards:* first, Rev. Joseph Orrell, for Demetrius; second, J. Grahamsley, Esq., for Polyphemus; third, Mr. Gowens, for Surpasse Catafalque; fourth, J. Grahamsley, Esq., for Catafalque Superieure; fifth and sixth, Mr. Gowens, for Captain White and Castrum doloris. Most of the flowers exhibited were in fine condition, but some were a little too much expanded. The next show, for the exhibition of Ranunculuses and Pansies, was appointed to take place at Mrs. Hine's, the Northumberland Arms Inn, on Monday, the 27th of June, at 2 o'clock.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The second exhibition for the present season took place at the Chiswick Gardens on Saturday June 11th, and in attendance far exceeded any former one; the persons admitted by tickets were 13.582. One hundred and twenty medals were distributed to successful exhibitors, which will give some idea the extent of specimens and collections must be great in floral subjects, Roses excepted; it far exceeded any former June meeting, and the specimens were in the highest state of perfection and beauty, and we feel assured the sight would far more than compensate for a walk, even from the most distant part of Britain.

Among the most prominent which attracted much attention were the Pelargoniums, and, as on the previous meeting, were exceedingly fine. Considering the intense heat of the weather, and the removal of the plants to the place of exhibition, it was feared the delicate petals would be damaged, but by the good management of the parties conveying them they appeared as perfect as desirable.

The decisions of merit were as follows:—

Pelargoniums. Large Collection.—Amateurs or Gardeners: 1st. *Mr. Bell*, of Chelsea Hospital, with fine plants of the following; Erectum, Una, Florence, Comte de Paris, Bridesmaid, Coronation. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

2nd. *Mr. Bromley*, gardener to Miss Anderton; Beauty of Ware, Diademetum rubescens, Lady Murray, Florence, Coronation, Erectum. Prize Silver Knightian Medal.

Large Collection.—Nurserymen: 1st. *Mr. Catleugh.* Orange Boven, Una, Foster's Prince Albert, Selina, Coronation, Hannah, Bassett's Priory Queen, Lord Mayor, Victory, Life Guardsman, Florence, and Lumsden's Madeleine. The plant of Priory Queen was the most profuse and beautiful specimen of Pelargonium we ever saw. The plant was so admirably arranged as to be the form of a large Cauliflower head; the breadth across being three feet and a half, and the depth from the summit to the pot two feet. Mr. Catleugh's plants were all similarly shaped, grown short, and spread out so as to be of uniform size, and exhibiting the greatest surface of bloom. Madeleine, Una, and Victory were also one mass of fine bloom; the latter, we judged, had more than fifteen hundred expanded blossoms. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

2nd. *Mr. Gaines.* Gaines's Exquisite, Gaines's Lælia Jones, Gaines's Raphael, Gaines's Grand Duke, Beatrice, Victory, Erectum, Cerito, Sylph, Coronation, Jewess, Gaines's Alba perfecta. These plants were exceedingly well grown, and in superb bloom. Sylph especially so. Prize, Silver Gilt Medal.

Small Collection.—1st. *Mr. Catleugh.* Lord Mayor, Victory, Madonna,

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Ophelia, Jewess, and Joan of Arc. Fine grown specimens. Prize, Silver Gilt Medal.

2nd. *Mr. Gaines.* Perfection, Countess Cooper, Joan of Arc, Erectum, Rising Sun, Victory, and Lord Mayor.

Amateurs. Small Collections.—*Mr. Bourne,* gardener to Sir Edward Paget; 1st. Victory, Fanny Garth, Chelsea Pensioner, Florence, Eliza Superb, and Climax. Prize, Large Silver Gilt Medal.

2nd. *Mr. Hunt,* gardener to Miss Trail. The kinds not named. It is hoped that exhibitors will in future attach the names to the specimens, the omission of which is justly complained of.

Seedling Pelargoniums.—Of this class there were many very superior ones exhibited, and they attracted much attention; the tent in which they were exhibited was thronged to the close of the day. The following kinds were what we considered of first rate merit.

Mr. Whomes, gardener to E. Foster, Esq., exhibited Foster's Nestor; lower petals of a beautiful rosy-pink, light centre of flower; upper petals having a large deep crimson blotch shading off to the edge, which is rosy, to the breadth of a quarter of an inch. The flower is large, and of first-rate character. Foster's *Hebe,* lower petals of a pretty lilac-pink, whitish centre; upper petals having a large velvet clouded spot, softening off to a light crimson at the edge. Of first-rate form.

The Favourite, Foster's. Lower petals of a bright rosy-flesh colour, nearly white at the centre; upper petals having a large clouded dark crimson spot softening off to the edge to a rosy-flesh. Of very first rate character.

Sir Robert Peel, Foster's. Lower petals of a rich bright purple, softening towards the eye to a lighter lilac-purple; upper petals have a large clouded velvet purple spot, softening off to the margin to a lightish purple. It is of first-rate character, and a valuable acquisition, being peculiarly striking in colour as well as of superior form.

Foster's *Sunshine.* Lower petals of a fiery scarlet, having a beautiful bluish-purple tinge at the centre of the flower; upper petals of a rich brilliant scarlet, having a large clouded deep crimson spot. The form is not equal to some, but is dazzlingly showy.

Foster's *Sultana.* Lower petals of a beautiful rosy salmon colour; upper petals having a large clouded dark spot, softening off to a pale crimson-scarlet, of first-rate form.

Foster's *Tasso.* Blush, upper petals having a large dark spot edged with rosy-scarlet, and softening to the margin so as to be nearly white. Of fine form.

Foster's *Niobe.* Lower petals light lilac, nearly white at the centre of the flower; upper petals having a large dark velvet spot, shading off with a rosy crimson, with a margin of lighter colour. Of superior form.

Foster's *Amynthe.* Lower petals of a bright rosy pink, having a centre of flower nearly white; upper petals having a large dark spot shading off to a beautiful rosy pink. Of fine form.

Foster's *Dido.* Lower petals of a pretty blush; upper petals having a dark crimson clouded spot, softening off to a margin nearly white.

Black Dwarf, Rev. J. C. Garth's. Lower petals fine blush; upper petals having a dark clouded spot, edged with blush. The flower was of middle size, but fine form.

Symmetry, Garth's. Lower petals white, having a bluish tinge; upper petals having a large dark clouded spot, verging into lines of red edged with white. Of good form.

Princess Royal, Gaines's. Lower petals of a beautiful pale lilac-pink, with a centre of flower nearly white; upper petals having a large dark spot edged with bright rose, shading off to a pretty blush. Of first-rate form.

Prince of Wales, Gaines's. Lower petals of a bright scarlet and purple; upper petals of a bright rosy scarlet, having a dark spot. Of fine form and very showy.

Royal Adelaide, Gaines's. Lower petals of a fine flesh colour, with a centre of flower nearly white; upper petals having a dark clouded spot, softening off to a light crimson. Of very fine form.

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Lady Sale, Gaines's. Lower petals blush; upper petals having a large clouded spot nearly covering the entire petal, but has a beautifully neat margin of blush. Of first-rate form.

Priory Model of Perfection, Bassett's. Raised by Mr. Bassett, Bodmin Priory, Cornwall, who raised the beautiful Priory Queen. Lower petals of a fine bright rose, the centre of the flower lighter; upper petals have a large clouded dark spot, shading off to a fine carmine. It is of first-rate form.

Triumph, Silverlock's (of Chichester). Lower petals of a bright rosy-pink; upper petals having a large clouded spot, softening off with a fine carmine-scarlet. Of first-rate form.

Mr. Pamplin, nurseryman, of Leighton, Essex, exhibited *Sir Walter Scott*. Lower petals pale blush; upper petals having a large dark spot edged with a rosy-blush colour. Of first-rate form.

Count D'Orsay. A bright rosy-crimson, very showy, and of first-rate form. Much admired.

Beauty of Essex. Lower petals of a pretty rosy-flesh colour; upper petals having a dark clouded spot, shading off with scarlet, having a still lighter margin.

Creole. Lower petals of a fine pink, the centre of flower nearly white; upper petals having a dark clouded spot, shading off to a rosy crimson, and then to a pink margin. Of first-rate form.

Duke of Devonshire. Lower petals of a fine rosy-pink; upper petals having a large dark spot, shading off to a rosy-carmine. Very good form.

Queen of the East. Lower petals of a pale pink, centre of flower nearly white; upper petals having a large dark spot, shading off with rosy-carmine, and having a lighter margin. Of first-rate form.

Countess of Wilton Nearly white; upper petals having a large clouded spot nearly covering the entire petal, with a pretty regular white margin. Of good form.

Galatea. Lower petals of a rosy pink; upper petals having a large clouded spot edged with lighter. Of fine form.

Claudeu. By Messrs. Lucombe and Pince. Lower petals of a beautiful blush, the centre of the flower nearly white; upper petals having a dark crimson clouded spot, with a pretty regular margin of nearly white. Of first-rate form.

Rosalind. Lucombe and Pince's. A beautiful pink, with the centre of the flower nearly white; the upper petals having a striking spot of bright red. It is of fine form, and very much in the way of Priory Queen in its blooming.

Prince Ernest, Wilson's, by Mr. Pamplin. Of a beautiful lilac-pink; the upper petals having a dark spot. Of first-rate form.

Countess of Morley, by Mr. Pontey, Plymouth. A beautiful pink, with the centre nearly white; the upper petals having a dark clouded spot. The flowers were much damaged, but it appeared to be of fine form.

British Queen, by Mr. Beck, Isleworth. The centre of the flower is nearly white; then on the lower petals a broad portion of bright rose, having a lighter margin, probably the edge was lighter because of its being past its prime; the upper petals having a large clouded dark spot edged with pink. Of fine form.

Leonora, Beck's. Lower petals of a fine flesh colour; upper petals having a rich crimson clouded spot, softening off to a carmine margin. Of first-rate form.

(*To be continued.*)

On Chrysanthemums.—This lovely tribe of autumnal flowering plants is now so much improved by fine varieties, and so easy of culture, and so cheap, that they well merit a place wherever they can be grown, either in the open air, against walls, &c., or in the greenhouse. It is now time to make selections and to propagate, in order to bloom satisfactorily in the autumn. The young rooted shoots taken off, potted into 60-sized pots, in good rich loam, and placed in a close frame, shaded during mid-day sun, will soon strike afresh; as soon as this is observed, they should be placed in the open air, repotted, &c., and finally be brought into the greenhouse, &c., for blooming. No ornamental flowering plant is more easy of culture than this, and no autumnal one so ornamental.

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In a recent number of the CABINET a descriptive list of *the best* kinds was given, to which I refer readers, and in which not only are the best light coloured ones described, but some very fine dark new kinds, which when grown in contrast produce a beautiful effect. I bloomed the entire lot last season, and strongly recommend them.

Warwickshire, April, 1842. CLERICUS.

[We add the following list of the best kinds grown, and have only given the colours; the particular form, &c., we fear would occupy too much space now.—CONDUCTOR.]

Achmet Bey, purple and crimson
Adonis, pink
Adventure, yellow
Aglae, white and sulphur
Arago, buff and red
Beauty, pale lilac
Belladonna, pink
Bicolor, white and yellow
Boileau, flesh
Cassimir Perrier, crimson
Celestial, blush
Chamois, red
Champion, lemon
Chancellor, white and pink
Changeable, yellow
Charles Quint, yellow
Coccinea, deep red
Colonel Coombes
Compactum, white
Conductor, orange
Conqueror, white
Coronet, white
Countess, cream
Criterion, white
Defiance, white
Donna Maria, pink
Duc d'Aumale, pink and yellow
Duc de Catineau, crimson
Eclipse, white
Elegans, rose
Empress, lilac
Enchantress, cream
Exquisite, white
Fenelon, lemon and rose
Flavescens, lemon
Flechier, dark
Florabundum, dark lilac
Formosum, white and yellow
Gem, pink and white
Georgiana, blush
Golden Lotus-flowered, yellow
Goliath, white
Gouvion St. Cyr, orange
Grand Napoleon, purple
Grand Napoleon, rose
Grandis, flesh colour
Grandissimum, white
Imperial, pale lilac
Insigne, pink and red
Invincible, creamy white
King, pale rose
La Superb, white
Leonora, buff and red
Letitia Buonaparte, flesh
Lord Byron, cream
Lucidum, white
Madame Pompadour, rose
Maguet, yellow
Marchioness, white
Maréchal Massineau, yellow and red
Maréchal Grouetty, blush
Maréchal Augereau, lemon
Marie, red
Marquis, light rose
Memnon, pink
Minerva, pink and white
Mirabile, white and buff
Ne plus ultra, white
Noeline, white
Old Purple
Park's small yellow
Perfection, pale lilac
Perspicuum, pink
Phyllis, lemon
Prince de Benevente, white
Prince de Monarch, white
Prince Poniatowski, blush
Princess Amelia, pink
Princess Marie, light pink
Pulcherrimum, rose
Purpurescens, purple
Queen, deep rose
Queen Victoria, pink
Reine de Prusse
Rennarie, white
Rosalind, pink
Rose Pyramidale, rosy-lilac
Sanguineum, red
Small brown
Spectabile, white
Striatum, white and pink
Sulphureum, sulphur yellow
Sultana, rose
Surprise, white
Superb clustered yellow
Superb white
Tasselled lilac
Tasselled, yellow
Theresia, red
Triumphant, pink and buff
Two coloured incurved, yellow & brown
——————————— red
Vesta, white
Victory, white
Virginia, quilled white
Unique, pink

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"Who can paint like Nature?
Or mix those colours with that matchless skill?"
THOMSON'S *Spring*.

OBSERVING in your March Number that you do not disdain noticing the culture of the "humble Polyanthus," of which flower I also am a great admirer, calling it humble because, without attention to soil or other adventitious circumstances, it rears its "pretty head" both in spring and autumn—my attention has lately been drawn one step lower, if I may so call it, and, by your leave, beg to call the still more humble and simple Cowslip into notice, which by accident I have lately found capable of producing, without cultivation, several interesting and pretty varieties. Being, as I before observed, a great admirer of the Polyanthus, and generally endeavouring, by seed and other methods, to procure new varieties, it happened about four years since that I met with what I considered one in a part of my ground not appropriated to flowers. Accordingly, having a gardening tool in my hand, I carried it to another part of the garden, where I planted it among my Polyanthuses; but, behold, when blooming time came, it turned out nothing but a field Cowslip, which, as the ground was shaded by filbert trees, was only turned up once a-year, where it continued to blossom, and, I suppose, shed its seeds undisturbed, until in course of time it has produced the most beautiful varieties (chiefly inclining to crimson) of the Cowslip imaginable, together with some, although comparatively but few, of its own tribe; and while all of the Polyanthus family are, by the great prevailing heat, withered and decayed, some of my beautiful pets remain still in partial bloom, the parent flower sitting, like some grave matron, surrounded by her more youthful and showy offspring, attired in gaudy robes hitherto unknown to herself or family. Having delayed this communication, I am afraid I shall be able to enclose but few of the flowers as specimens, although such a circumstance may not be new to you. I must not omit to mention that a hive of bees had been accidentally placed within a few yards of my favourites.

Prestbury, near Cheltenham, May 18. ANN.

P.S. There were several other varieties, which are gone out of bloom, the stalks or stems of which are from seven to eight inches in length, with about a dozen on each stock or stool.

[The varieties sent us were very distinct and beautiful.—CONDUCTOR.]

TREATMENT OF CHORIZEMAS.—This genus is generally considered difficult to cultivate, but I have grown them with considerable success by pursuing the following method:—The soil I use is a sandy, fibrous peat, well broken with the spade, but not sifted. The best time for potting is March or April; care must be taken not to over-pot the plants, or injure the roots while potting, and the soil must be made perfectly firm and compact about the roots, and the pots well drained; they must then be placed in the greenhouse in an open, airy situation and not crowded among other plants. It is also preferable to keep them in the greenhouse during summer, but in hot weather they must be shaded for a few hours each day during sunshine. They require a reasonable supply of water, that is, they must not be sodden nor left to get too dry. They may be propagated in the following manner: cuttings should be taken off while the wood is young, and carefully prepared; take off the bottom leaves with a sharp knife, and make a clear cut just through the joint; the cutting pot should be drained, and then filled to within two inches of the top with the soil before spoken of. On the top of this put a layer of white sand, into which plant the cuttings, making a little hole for their reception with a small stick. When the pot is full give them a steady watering with a fine rose, after which place a clean glass over them. In this state they may be removed to the propagating house, where the temperature should be about 65°, and plunged in a little saw-dust or sand. They should be shaded from the sun, which can easily be done by placing a sheet of coarse paper over the glasses. As soon as the cuttings are rooted, which may be known by their beginning to grow, they must be potted off, taking care not to injure the roots, and they must be covered again for a week or fortnight, till they make fresh roots, after which they must be gradually inured to the greenhouse, and treated as old plants.

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Seedling Fuchsias

1. Enchantress. 2. Venus Victrix.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AUGUST 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

FUCHSIA HYBRID VARIETIES. *(Flowered Fuchsia.)*

ONAGRACEÆ. OCTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

[Fuchsia; so named in honour of LEONARD FUCHS, a noted German botanist, and author of "Historia Stirpium."]

THE entire family of Fuchsias are objects of considerable interest and attraction; the growth of the plants is graceful and pleasing, but when ornamented with a profusion of their elegant, pendant, highly coloured blossoms, they become objects of peculiar beauty, and give them a superior claim to a situation wherever they can be introduced. They possess an additional recommendation, inasmuch as they can be grown alike successful in the open air, pit, frame, green-house, conservatory, or sitting-room, and if in-doors can be kept in bloom for ten successive months.

Up to the year 1823, there were but two kinds grown in this country; viz., F. coccinea and F. lycioides. So much was the former species admired and sought after, that in a few years there was scarcely a greenhouse or conservatory but what was ornamented with its graceful beauties; in fact, its charms and ease of culture were such as to entitle it to a residence even from a palace to a cottage. Since the above named period there has been a considerable addition of kinds, most of which far exceed in beauty the former introduced species; in fact, several of them are very magnificent.

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All the kinds grow well, with nearly the same mode of treatment. They delight in a well enriched loamy soil, made rather light with a portion of sandy peat. When grown in pots, they require a liberal drainage, so that a free supply of fresh water is necessary, and essentially promotes their growth.

Propagation.—This is very readily done by cuttings. As early in the season as young shoots of three or four inches long can be had, insert them firmly in sand, and whether inserted in a pot or open ground with a hand-glass over them, they will strike root in the course of a few weeks. As soon as rooted, they should be potted off into sixty sized pots. It is better to have them rather under-potted, as it is termed, than over, they much sooner get established, and an early re-potting being required, greatly facilitates their growth.

Plants are readily raised from seed. If well ripened in July or early in August, it should then be sown, but if later it is better to defer it till early the following spring. The pulpy berries should be gradually dried, if to be retained to a spring sowing, and the seeds rub readily out at the time of sowing. If sown as soon as gathered, the seeds can be readily separated from the pulp by washing them from the pulp, or easily separate if mixed up and rubbed in dry sand, as it absorbs the moist pulp. A fine even surface of soil is necessary on which to lay the seeds, which must be covered about one-eighth of an inch. The pot should be placed where there is a gentle moist heat The surface must never be allowed to become dry till the plants are up, for if it is, when the seeds have commenced vegetation they are immediatly destroyed. Seedling plants require the same treatment as rooted cuttings. By cross impregnation very interesting additions may be obtained, and is well worthy attention. By such means numerous splendid flowering kinds have recently been raised.

When the plants are grown in pots, they always look best to be grown with a single stem, and be stopped at any desired height. As they produce numerous lateral shoots, a regular supply is easily retained, all unnecessary to be rubbed off. By such attention an uniform handsome plant is easily obtained, and as every such lateral branch produces a profusion of flowers, their pretty pendant blossoms give a most peculiar interest to it, and well repay for every attention. If a plant becomes too large, the branches can safely be cut back to

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any extent required, and if the pot fill with roots, it should be turned out early in spring, have the ball reduced, prune in the roots, and be repotted.

All the kinds do well when grown in the open ground. We have succeeded admirably with upwards of seventy. A well enriched sandy loam is most suitable. In such a soil, the frost does not affect the plants as when grown in a strong loam.

Well established woody plants should be planted out, with balls entire, early in May. If an entire bed of them, the strongest growing kinds should be planted at the centre, and the arrangement of the whole be so that they regularly decline to the outside. By such attention they appear to advantage. The very rapid extension of the numerous fibrous roots causes the plants to require a very free supply of water in the growing season, and the more vigorous the greater the profusion of flowers.

Early in November the entire bed should be covered to the depth of six inches with dry leaves, and a small portion of soil be spread over in order to prevent them being scattered by the wind, and it contributes to keep the leaves in a dry state. This kind of protection for the roots is the best we have seen adopted; by it any of the Fuchsias are preserved from injury at the roots, even F. arborea, and F. fulgens.

The plants should remain undisturbed till the beginning of April, when all dead portions of the shoots should be cut away, or be cut close down. In mild winters we have seen well ripened shoots three or four feet long remain without injury, and thus the bushes attained a proportionate height the following season. The lateral shoots, however, pushing from them, do not grow as long and vigorous as new shoots which proceed from the ground. It is an injurious practice to cut the Fuchsia down before winter, even should the usual protection over the roots be given; as the sap, being in circulation even then, oozes out at the wounds, and weakens the plant, so that, if it even survive the severities of winter, it will only bloom weakly the following season. We have seen numerous instances where, from premature cutting down, the roots have perished. When plants thus cultivated have pushed shoots about half a yard long, a shoot may be bent down to the ground; tongue them as done to a carnation, and peg the branch down to some fine soil; in a month the young twigs

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will be found well rooted, and may be potted. Such bloom finely in autumn and often through winter.

Although the F. fulgens will survive and bloom when grown altogether in the open air, yet it does not do so well as when grown in a pot for one year; and having *the wood well ripened*, turn it out entire into the bed in May, the plant then blooms much superior to being grown in a pot. Each following November it should be taken up, be preserved in a greenhouse or cool pit, through winter, and planted out the following May. We have seen *young* plants turned out in May; they bloomed one raceme of flowers each, but the wood not ripening in the open air, they died down to the ground during winter, though taken up and kept in a greenhouse; but when a plant is grown in a pot and becomes woody by being well ripened, it survives the winter, and is prepared to be one of the greatest ornaments to the flower garden.

By impregnating the previous kinds of Fuchsias with the farina of F. fulgens and F. corymbiflora, many very interesting kinds have been obtained, the plants possessing the shrubby habit of the former, whilst the flowers had a greater affinity to those of the latter.

The kind, No. 1, which we figure in our present number, is one we raised last year, but being sown late did not bloom till this spring. The plant is now several feet high, very vigorous, throwing out numerous strong shoots, which are *profusely* in bloom, rendering it a most beautiful object. We have seen at the London Horticultural Societies Shows, recently held, and in the various public nurseries around London, what are considered the most superb sent out, and it *far* surpasses all others we have seen. We shall soon have plants ready to send out, and we hesitate not to state it will be a highly ornamental plant wherever cultivated.

No. 2, F. *Venus victrix*, was raised by Mr. Gulliver, gardener to the Rev. S. Marriott, of Horsmonden, in Kent. We saw a large plant of it in bloom, and though the flowers are not large, yet bloom freely, and the pretty contrast of the corolla and sepals renders it very interesting and deserving a place in every collection.

Persons desirous of growing very tall specimens in the open ground, may accomplish it by the following means:

At the end of autumn, take some straight dry straw, and place it among and around the shoots, having a strong stake to secure them

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upright; tie them with the straw closely together. Over this, a wooden conical shaped case being placed and secured firmly to its situation, the shoots will remain uninjured; and in spring, by the end of April or early in May, when danger from frost is over, being uncovered, and the shoots properly thinned, they will extend still further each successive season. Painted canvass covers answer equally well as boarded ones. Plants may be preserved their entire length if taken up and buried in a pit as done with potatoes, only mixing dry straw among the branches.

When the pit is opened in spring, they will be found in a perfect state of preservation, and being replanted, will bloom finely, either trained against walls, trellises, or grown in the open border. The taking up every season checks their growth a little, so that they do not grow as vigorous as when allowed to remain undisturbed.

ARTICLE II.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, OF PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

(*Continued from page* 151.)

BAGUET.

THERE are, according to the Dutch florists, upwards of seventy varieties of Baguet, but the one cultivated under the name of Black Baguet, is called by the Dutch florists Baguet Rigaut. It is a second row flower. Cup rather long, but being an excellent marker, is highly prized as a stage flower. At opening the bottom is creamy, and the petals thin, and cannot bear much exposure to the sun or moisture. Its parts of fructification, as the stamens, &c., are small and insignificant, which detracts much from the appearance of a fine Tulip.

BEAUTY.

This variety is a second row flower, and said to be raised from the seed of Pretiosa (alias Thunderbolt), by a florist named Buckley, near Ashton-under-line, Lancashire; who also raised from the same sowing of seed, Lancashire Hero, Fair Flora, Sportsman, and several others; but notwithstanding the assertion that it was raised from

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Pretiosa, I am of opinion it was raised from Bienfait Incomparable, and I am not alone in this opinion. It is a first-rate feathered Byblomen (almost black), and wins many first prizes at the Exhibitions in the North. The cup and bottom are excellent; petals rather thin, yet it stands in bloom a long period. It is not very plentiful in a fine state, and sells high, considering the number of years since it was raised.

BELLONA.

This is a third row feathered Byblomen, introduced by myself from a seedling bed in Holland; it has a good form and bottom, but it is doubtful whether it will ever make a good variety.

BIENFAIT (Incomparable).

This Tulip is one of the Incomparable, which are so well known, and is a darker colour than many of them. (The Incomparables being of a rosy colour.) Is a first row flower, good form, the white exceedingly fine, and the feathering beautiful. It is scarcely equalled by any other Byblomen. It was introduced in 1788. There are several breaks of this flower, some of which as stage flowers being very uncertain, whilst some are always in a fine state and may be depended upon.

BLANCA (called also Rose Blanca)

Is a very early Tulip, a second row flower, thin petaled, and cup not first rate.

BLACK TABBART

Is a second row flower, good cup and bottom, and finely feathered.

CALEDONIAN HERO.

This variety was broken from the breeder by the late William Strong, Esq., is a third row flower, cup long, and tun-dish shape at the bottom—marks well, but the shape disqualifies it for any exhibition where form is one of the requisites.

CAMUSE DE CRAIX.

This is a highly esteemed variety by all Tulip growers, and is a second row flower. It is a late variety, and should be planted about two and a half inches deep, and on the most sunny part of the bed. It is creamy at the opening, but soon bleaches out to rich clear China white. The grandeur of its colours is not excelled by any flamed rose cultivated; it possesses every requisite for a first-rate stage

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flower, but the high price at which it sells has had a tendency to keep it out of many collections. This variety was introduced about the year 1790.

CAMUSE (Rose).

This is a first row variety, rather early, and is also feathered and flamed, and well worthy a place in any collection.

CARLO DOLCI.

This is a fourth row tri-coloured Bizarre, the form good, the bottom also good. The feathering almost black. When opening, a good yellow ground, but bleaches nearly white except at the edges. Is only a bed flower, as at most exhibitions this class of flowers is not allowed to win a prize.

CASTRUM DOLORIS

Is a centre row flower, fine globular cup, rich yellow, feathered and flamed with a dark brown. This variety is only Catafalque in a flamed state.

CATAFALQUE (called also Old Dutch Catafalque)

Is the same as Castrum Doloris, only feathered; is a first rate Bizarre for an exhibition.

CATAFALQUE SUPERIEURE

Is a flower possessing many of the properties of the two previous Tulips. The cup of this flower is rather long, the yellow much deeper than Catafalque, and is seldom bloomed fine except from a small root. The feathering of this flower is apt to run. In this part, when Catafalque was selling at a high price, it was frequently sold for it, and is shown in many places in the north of England at the present time under that name.

CATAFALQUE (Surpasse).

This is supposed to be called so from its partaking of the character of the previous flowers. It has a rich yellow ground, deep brown feathering, and a much shorter cup than the others beforementioned. Is a third row flower, and called Grandeur Superb when in a flamed state.

CERISE BELLE FORME

Is a first row variety, extremely fine cup, brilliant colours, and feathered and flamed. Introduced in the year 1779.

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CERISE INCOMPARABLE.

This is a second row Rose, good form and pure bottom, generally feathered, only at times flamed.

CERISE BLANCHE

Is rather a late variety; a first row flower, fine form and beautifully feathered, and greatly esteemed as a bed flower.

CERISE TRIOMPHANT

Is so like Triomphe Royale, that I have marked it as such in my book this year.

CERISE ROYAL (called also Ponceau Brilliant and Moore's Rose)

Is a second row variety, rather late, a good flamed cherry coloured Tulip. The cup good, but the bottom stained.

CERISE PRIMO SUPERB.

This is very like Triomphe Royale, if not the same.

CATALANI (MADAM).

This is a fine flamed Rose, and scarcely equalled by any other variety. A first row flower, the white beautiful and transparent; the form, &c., first rate.

CHARBONNIER.

This is sometimes called Charbonnier Noir, which is quite a different variety, having a bad bottom, though the colours resemble it much, and only rises sufficiently high for a second row flower, whilst Charbonnier is a third row flower; and if a large bulb will do for the centre one, Charbonnier possesses all the properties of a first rate Tulip, and the inside is much purer than Polyphemus. Is generally shown flamed, but sometimes is beautifully feathered. The only objection that can be made to this flower is its pale lemon yellow ground; had its ground colour been a rich yellow, its dark feathering would have left all other Bizarres at a distance.

CHARLES X. (called also Page's George IV., Waterloo, Platoff, Royal Sovereign, Duke of Lancaster, Victory, Le Conquérant, Defiance, &c.)

This is a centre row variety, and rises sometimes upwards of three feet. Supposed to be raised from seed in this country, but certainly broken from the breeder. The cup fine, the yellow rather heavy,

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the feathering broad and grand, of a dark brown. Is a first rate stage as well as bed flower. First bloomed about the year 1820.

Charles Fox

Is a second row flamed Byblomen; cup long, bottom stained. The colour dark.

Claudiana

Is a fourth row feathered Rose, the bottom pure white, and the form globular. Is much esteemed as a stage and bed flower, though rather a sporting variety.

Clio.

This variety, I believe, was raised in Flanders, is a second row flamed Rose, and at first sight resembles Triomphe Royale, but the petals are much rounder at the top. The bottom pure. The bulb also is not so long as Triomphe Royale.

Coggeshall Hero

Was first bloomed by the late Mr. Andrews, of Coggeshall, Essex. Is a first row flower, good cup, feathers beautifully; is an excellent stage flower, slightly tinged at the bottom.

Competitor.

This is a second row flamed Byblomen, the cup good, and bottom pure; is a good variety.

Comte de Provence.

This is a third row feathered Byblomen, of a dark violet colour; the cup long and the bottom pure.

Comte de Vergennes.

This is a fine centre row flower, and is highly esteemed as a stage and bed flower. The form not good, but the bottom pure, and the white rich and transparent. This variety is apt to come grizzly on the feather.

Cupido.

This is a second row feathered Byblomen, the form good, and the bottom pure.

Czarinne.

This is a third row flamed Byblomen, brilliant colours, and pencils beautifully. The bottom pure, and the cup short. It has the same fault as Comte de Vergennes, the three outside petals forming a triangle.

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David.

This is a first row feathered Byblomen, and one of the finest black and white Tulips cultivated. The cup good, and is considered by most florists to be superior to Louis XVI., when bloomed from a small root. It is highly esteemed as a stage and bed flower; and when in a fine state, generally takes the first prize at an exhibition. It sometimes comes flamed, and marks also beautifully.

Duc de Bordeaux.

This is one of the finest centre row flamed Byblomens cultivated; is very much like Louis XVI. in shape of root and colour; the petals are thick and fleshy, it is early in bloom, and is one of the last out. There is a little difference in the colours of Louis XVI. and the Duc de Bordeaux; the latter appears as if a coat of varnish had been laid on, and looks much richer in appearance. The white is very pure; the form like Louis XVI., and the bottom purer. It has only been bloomed here two seasons, and has been admired more than any other Tulip. Two roots have this year bloomed feathered, and one flamed.

Duc de Florence.

This is a centre row Byblomen, and possesses a fine form and pure bottom. Worthy a place in the most choice collections.

Duchess of Clarence.

This is a tolerably good second row Rose, raised by the late Mr. Lawrence, of Hampton.

Duke of Hamilton.

This is a second row Bizarre when broken (of which I believe there are only two up to the present time), but has not shown well, although the little feathering on the petals is of a dark colour, resembling the colour of Charbonnier. As a breeder, taking all its properties into consideration, it is second to none; the cup short, and the bottom of a rich yellow. Although I introduced it four years ago, when a seedling, it is very scarce. The increase generally spoken for twelve months in advance. Should this variety break well, it will rank as one of the best Bizarres cultivated.

Duke of Wellington.

This variety was raised by Mr. Pearson, of Chilwell, near Nottingham, and is a very pretty second row Bizarre; the form good, the ground a rich yellow, and the feathering a dark brown. The only

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drawback is the slight tinge at the bottom. It is a second rate stage flower.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

This is a second row flamed Bizarre, broke this year out of my breeders, and promises, when plentiful, to be a first rate stage flower. The cup good, and the bottom pure.

ARTICLE III.

ON DESTROYING THE GREEN-FLY INSECT.

BY P. CORNWALL.

As this is the season when that destructive little pest, the green-fly, makes its appearance, it may be of service to some of your amateur readers to know how to check their ravages. Syringing, or immersing the plants in tobacco-water, answers well for a few plants, but not for a large collection. The problem to be solved is, how to destroy *all the aphides* in a large greenhouse without poisoning yourself.

The thing is simple enough. Take an old flower-pot, six inches in diameter, knock a small hole in its side, near the bottom, with the edge of a trowel; bore a small hole in your greenhouse door, and place the pot on a stool close to the door, so that the hole in the pot shall be just opposite and within a few inches of the hole in the door when shut. Fill the pot one-third full of hot cinders, and put in as much tobacco as the pot will hold; then make your escape with all expedition and shut the door. Being safely *outside*, take a common bellows and blow through the hole in the door till you cannot distinguish one plant from another.

This operation must be performed early in the morning, choosing a cloudy, close day, if such occur, as the house must remain closed in order that the smoke and the insects may have time to settle their disputes without interruption. Repeat the dose in the evening, and give plenty of air the following morning, when the plants should be syringed if the weather is favourable.

If this, or some such plan, is not resorted to on the first appearance of the green-fly, they will speedily deposit multitudes of eggs, and probably furnish you with successive tribes of little vexations for the remainder of the season.

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ARTICLE IV.

ON FORMING A HEDGE OF ROSES.

BY W. X. Y.

ABOUT four years since, having broken up some new ground, I pared the sods off six inches deep, and made a bank about three feet high, and two feet broad at top, intending it for a screen. Having been ridding up an old garden, there were several hundreds of roses that I had no use for, such as Provence, Rosa mundi, China, Tuscany, &c. I planted a row of them *mixed* down the middle of the bank, not expecting they would do much good; however, they bloomed well that season. The year after they bloomed better, and were admired by all who saw them. The year after they were pegged down close to the bank, and layered, so that they spread the whole breadth, and bloomed quite dwarf, but were left unpruned, so that this season they are three feet high from the bank. The Tuscany have thrown out suckers at the *side* of the bank, so that the roses come down to the ground. The dryness of the bank seems to cause them to bloom more freely than they do even on the beds. They now form, with the growth of four years, a hedge six feet high and four feet through, and form a complete heap of roses from the top to the ground.

W. X. Y.

[Some of the beautiful profuse-flowering trailing kinds, planted to hang down the sides, and bloom from May to November, would give additional interest to so pretty an object.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE V.

ON DESTROYING MILLEPEDES (WOODLICE).

BY A NORTH BRITON.

I OBSERVE one of your correspondents, J. S., inquires about a method of destroying woodlice: the best way of eradicating these insects is to decoy them to assemble in such a situation in his frames as that they can be readily destroyed. The means made use of are numerous; a few of them may suffice.

Poisoning them.—Mix a small portion of arsenic, lump sugar, and flour together, and lay them in a common feeder, which place in a suitable situation, and cover it over lightly with a little dry moss; examine the feeder occasionally, and remove the dead insects.

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To entice by cheese.—Get a piece of old cheese, and grate it fine into a feeder, sprinkle it over with a little powdered lump sugar, cover the feeder over with moss, as before, examine every morning and destroy them.

To entice by fruit.—Get some slices of ripe fruit, as apricot, plum, pear, apple, or any sort afforded by the season, always, however, adding a little lump sugar if the fruit be sour; place in a feeder, cover, and examine as before.

To entice by bean-stalks.—Cut up old bean-stalks in lengths about nine inches each, and lay them in different parts of the frame; blow them every morning, and destroy the woodlice.

To decoy with Briony-root.—Cut up briony-root (Brionia dioica) into slices, put in feeders, cover the feeders with moss as before, examine regularly, and destroy the woodlice.

To decoy merely by shelter.—When there is not much shelter in the frame infested, place handfulls of hay or dry moss here and there every evening, remove them away in the morning, and destroy the woodlice.

A live toad kept in the frame will keep it free from them.

July 11, 1842.

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE ABSORPTION OF SAP IN PLANTS.

BY MR. J. D. PARKS, DARTFORD NURSERY, KENT.

About eight years since, in Mr. Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine, I stated my opinion on the absorption of the sap in plants, believing it not to be through the spongioles alone, but through the whole surface of all the roots. I then stated I knew almost every eminent physiologist would be against me, but that did not deter me from stating what I really felt to be a truth, laying myself open to the public, standing alone as it were. But to my surprise afterward, I read a paper of Mr. T. A. Knight's, which I considered supported my views. Recently, when writing to Dr. Lindley, I gave him my opinion of the same, and he said I had mistaken Mr. Knight; therefore I state the part of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society which contains the paper on the subject, written by Mr. Knight, for those who have them to read therein for themselves. I now quote a portion of the

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same for others who have them not, to judge if I have mistaken him. The part of the Transactions are vol. ii., second series, p. 217, *Upon the supposed Absorbent Powers of the Spongioles, &c.*

He says, "It is admitted the sap rises through the alburnum," and the spongioles do not possess alburnum; this called up my attention to it.

"I therefore believe my opinion, that spongioles are imperfectly organized parts of the plant, which neither absorb from the soil, nor transmit fluid of any kind for the service of other parts of it, to be well founded. But alburnous matter is generated with great rapidity within them, and they become to a very great extent transmuted into perfect roots, long before the growth of the stem or branches of the tree commences in the spring; and by these newly-formed roots, (but not by these exclusively,) I conceive that nutriment is absorbed from the soil, and sent up into the leaves, to be there converted into the true sap of the plant. I am aware that the above-stated opinions are in opposition to those of many eminent physiologists, to which much deference is due; but I think that they have erroneously included within their spongioles portions of alburnous fibre, a substance never found in the organ properly called a spongiole."

ARTICLE VII.

ON THE COCKSCOMB.

BY G. S., A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

HAVING been a subscriber to the FLORICULTURAL CABINET from the commencement, and seeing several articles inserted on the growth of that beautiful plant the Cockscomb, which, when well grown, are magnificent objects, I beg leave to give a few remarks on my mode of cultivation, which being somewhat different, and affords me the greatest success, it perhaps may be useful to some of your readers.

In the first week in April I sow the seed in a cucumber or melon frame, or any good moist heat; as soon as the plants are up, and sufficiently strong, I pot them off into 60-sized pots, placing them in a heat of 65 to 70 degrees, where I allow them all the air I possibly can in fine weather, as *that adds greatly* to the strength of the plant. When they have sufficiently filled their pots, I repot them into forty-eights, placing them in the heat as before, where I let them remain

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until they show their combs. I then select out those I think will be the best formed combs, taking care to have them all *round stems*. I next repot them into twenty-fours, keeping them in the heat as before; by this time of potting the combs are pretty well advanced in growth. I give them as much air as possible during the day, and a little at night to take off the steam, otherwise it is apt to disfigure some of the combs. My next and last potting is into twelves, eights, or sixes, as the plant may require; care is taken to shade them with a piece of netting or thin canvas when the sun is very hot; if not done, there is a danger of getting the foliage of a bad colour, which spoils the beauty of the Cockscomb. The seed-vessels I carefully shave off with a sharp penknife as soon as they appear, which, when so done, adds much to the growth of the comb.

The compost I use consists of three barrowsful of good rich maiden loam, direct from the pasture, with one barrowful of old rotten cow-dung, and half a barrowful of good rotten manure; this I chop well together with a spade, which is then fit for use. Care is taken to *well drain* the pots, as Cockscombs require a quick drainage. The last two times of potting I put a quantity of raw horse-dropping (direct from the stable) at the bottoms of the pots, which adds greatly to enrich the colour of the combs. The leaves of the plant should be syringed under and over two or three times a-week with water, to keep away the red spider.

By the above method I have grown combs from *twenty-five* to *thirty* inches across, and from ten to twelve inches wide. The kind I grow is called the Birmingham Giant, which grows about a foot high.

ARTICLE VIII.

ON INCREASING THE PINK FROM SLIPS.

BY CLERICUS, YORKSHIRE.

I HAVE long grown my favourite flower, the Pink, and increased it annually by pipings, but the process has not always succeeded to my expectation. Last year I was instructed to raise them by slips, which, when slipped off, had the ragged portion, where torn, cut quite smooth, and in that state were fit for pricking off, avoiding cutting off the ends of the leaves, as is done in preparing pipings. In July, 1841, I had a portion of a south-aspected border prepared, by mixing with it one-

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half of fresh loam, digging it fine, and beating it as firm as possible, after which I watered it, and inserted with my finger the slips, taking care that the lower end of the slip is bent flat upon the surface of the soil, and being pressed in that position into it, it turns round the point of the finger; in that form the soil is *firmly* closed round it, after which a good watering closes the process. I had a wire screen, (wooden laths, &c., would equally serve,) supported by a brick laid flat at each corner, laid over the plantation, and upon it put as many rhubarb leaves as covered it entire, for the purpose of shade. These not only protected from the hot rays of the sun, but at the same time kept a moist atmosphere underneath. When the leaves had become very shrivelled, I replaced with others. Occasionally a sprinkling of water was given when changing the leaves. The covering was given up as soon as I discovered they would sustain the sun without flagging. By this mode of treatment I find it not only to do without the expense of glass cover, but my plants are much more vigorous, being robust, and this summer have bloomed much finer than my other plants. The success, too, in the process, more than exceeded my expectations. Out of 600 slips inserted, only four failed.

I have just put off a similar quantity this year, doing it rather earlier, (June 18,) and now they appear admirably well, (July 13.) I think it is better to be thus early, as the plants get stronger by the early part of September, the time of planting for a fine bloom the following season.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ARUNDINA DENSA.—Close flowered. Reed Orchis. (Bot. Reg. 38.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Sincapore, sent by Mr. Cuming to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed. There is only this and a Bambusifolia yet introduced into this country. In the structure of the plant it is near to Phaius. It grows erect, and the stems terminate in a dense spike of flowers. Each blossom is about three inches across. The sepals are of a very pale purple, the lip being yellow and red. Petals of a lilac-purple. Labellum reddish-purple with yellow streaks upon a white ground inside. The flowers are handsome and delightfully fragrant. The plant merits a place in every collection.

BORONIA ANEMONÆFOLIA.—Anemone-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot. July.) Rutaceæ. Octandria Monogynia. A native of New Holland, imported by Messrs. Loddiges, with whom we have seen it bloom for two seasons. It is an evergreen shrub, growing two or three feet high, bushy. The leaves more resemble those of the Jasminum than an Anemone—they are pretty. The flowers are

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not produced at the extremities of the shoots but lower down, in short clusters of three or four, of a rosy pink colour. Each flower is about half an inch across.

CINERARIA WEBBERIANA.—Mr. Webber's Cineraria. (Pax. Mag. Bot. July.) Compositæ. Syngenesia Superflua. A seedling raised by Mr. Smithers, gardener to Robert Williams, Esq., of Bridehead House, near Dorchester. The habit of the plant is somewhat that of C. Waterhousiana, but a closer grower. The foliage on the upper side is of a bright green, beneath of a rich purple. The flowers are large, not disposed in flat regular heads, but in various positions at different heights. They are of a deep rich brilliant blue.

EPIDENDRUM RANIFERUM. Frog Epidendrum. (Bot. Reg. 42.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. It has been imported from Mexico and from Guiana. It has bloomed with George Barker, Esq., Springfield, near Birmingham. It is somewhat like E. nutans, but the flowers are much handsomer, being decorated with rich purplish-brown spots profusely over the yellowish-green sepals and petals. Each flower is about three inches across.

GESNERA LONGIFOLIA.—Long-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 40.) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. A native of Guatemala, sent by Mr. Hartweg to the London Horticultural Society. The habit of the plant is not that of G. bulbosa, or faucialis, but of G. allagophylla. The flower stem rises about two feet high, and is closely covered with a grey down. The leaves are lanceolate on the flower stems, about nine inches long. The flowers are produced in long close cylindrical terminal racemes in clusters of three or four. Each blossom is about an inch long, hairy, of a brick-red colour.

HYDROTÆNIA MELEAGRIS.—Spotted Waterband. (Bot. Reg. 39.) Iridaceæ. Monadelphia Triandria. We have given interesting particulars of this plant in Volume 7, page 239. The plant bloomed last summer in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. The plant, and especially the flower, partakes of a close affinity to the Fritillaria. It is a greenhouse bulb, requiring the simple treatment as given to similar ones, a period of rest in winter, and be encouraged in its season of growth. It grows freely in equal parts of loam, leaf mould, and sand. Each blossom is about an inch and a half across, on the outside is purple and yellow, the inside is what is termed of a French lilac, having a yellow edging, and beautifully spotted with deep purple. At first sight, Dr. Lindley remarks it is not very attractive, but when carefully examined will be found to exhibit beauties of no common kind.

ODONTOGLOSSUM GRANDE.—The Great. (Bot. Reg. 3955.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Mr. Bateman states of it, "that it must confessedly be placed at the head of the vast group of South American Vandee, curious and beautiful though they all be. The scape rises a foot high, and in its native vigorous state produces eight flowers. Sepals are three inches long, yellow banded with rich brownish-red spots. The petals are the same length but broader, the lower part of a dull brownish red, then up to the point yellow and green. Lip short, yellow banded and spotted with rust colour, but is yellow at the base. Each blossom is six inches across, and are truly magnificent.

PHILADELPHUS MEXICANUS. Mexican Syringa. (Bot. Reg. 38.) Philadelphaceæ. Icosandria Monogynia. A native of Mexico, sent to the London Horticultural Society by Mr. Hartweg. It is a half hardy (perhaps hardy) shrub. It forms a neat slender bush, growing about two feet high, blooms freely at the end of June. It is an excellent plant for early forcing into bloom. The flowers are white, produced singly, an inch and a half across.

PLUMIERIA ACUMINATA.—Sharp-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3952.) Apocineæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of the East Indies, introduced to Kew Gardens by Sir Joseph Banks, in 1790. It is a small tree, growing from ten to twenty feet high, branched. The leaves are a foot long, of a rich deep green. The flowers are produced in a large terminal cymous head, very numerous, and fragrant; they are yellow towards the base, but the upper half is white. Each blossom is about three inches and a half long. Numerous branches producing

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heads of such fine flowers will give it a fine effect, and where practicable in a stove it deserves to be grown.

RONDELETIA ODORATA.—Sweet-scented. (Bot. Mag. 3953.) Rubiaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A very ornamental stove-plant. So justly is it esteemed, that it formed a specimen in nearly every collection shown at the Chiswick exhibitions this season. The plant grows from three to five feet high. The flowers are produced in terminal corymbs, of a bright vermilion colour; the centre of each flower has a bright yellow projecting rising cup, the contrast giving a very pretty effect. The flowers, too, are slightly fragrant. It well deserves to be in every hothouse collection.

SOLANUM BALBISII, VAR. BIPINNATA.—Balbis Nightshade. (Bot. Mag. 3954.) Solaneæ. Pentandria Monogynia. From Buenos Ayres, by Mr. Tweedie, to the Royal Edinburgh Botanic Garden. As a species it is a very variable plant, both in form of foliage, and specially so in the colour of its blossoms, being white, cream-colour, pale blue, or purple, on distinct plants. All the varieties are showy, and are well worthy a place in the hothouse or warm greenhouse. Each blossom is about an inch and a half across.

STYLIDIUM PILOSUM.—Hairy Stylewort. (Bot. Reg. 41.) Synonym. S. Dicksoni. From the Swan River. It is a neat little greenhouse perennial, growing freely in two parts sandy peat to one of loam, well drained. It must be treated in summer as a sub-aquatic, but in winter be kept rather dry, in a part of the greenhouse where there is plenty of light and air. The flowers are larger than any other species yet introduced, the petals being broad, and each flower near an inch across, white, and when a panicle of them are expanded, it is a neat and pretty object.

TROPÆOLUM EDULE.—Edible rooted Indian Cress. (Pax. Mag. Bot. July.) Balsaminaceæ. Octandria Monogynia. Synonym. T. polyphyllum of some collections. The latter kind has not yet, says Dr. Lindley, been introduced; what have been received by several cultivators from Chili, and recently bloomed for the first time in this county, supposed to be a blue-flowered kind, is only the T. edule, but in different states of health has been so varied as to lead persons to conclude that there were two species. Some handsome specimens were exhibited at the Chiswick Shows, (see account in this Number,) which, with their bright orange-coloured blossoms, each about an inch and a half across, were very handsome. It is an interesting companion to the T. tricolorum.

The tubers require to be covered with soil, and in its blooming state must not be allowed to flag for want of water, or it will be nearly certain to die. It well deserves a place in the greenhouse, or warm situation in summer in the open air. It trains readily to a trellis.

ZICHYA GLABRATA.—Smooth-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3956.) Leguminosæ. Diadelphia Decandria. Synonym. Kennedya glabrata. From the Swan River, and though we have formerly noticed it, it is so neat and pretty a flowering plant, deserving a place in every greenhouse, we cannot forbear to offer it again to the notice of our readers. When properly grown, it forms one mass of its bright scarlet flowers. It can be procured, too, at a very low price, of most nurserymen.

Plants noticed, but not figured, in the Botanical Register.

CALLIPSYCHE ENCROSIOIDES.—A new genus of Amaryllideæ. The flowers are produced about ten in each scape, reddish-scarlet. The bulbs were brought from the West Coast of Mexico.

PIERS OVALIFOLIA.—A fine evergreen shrub from North India. The flowers are white tinged with pink, and are produced in one-sided racemes at the end of short lateral branches. A plant, twelve feet high, is growing in a pot, branching gracefully, in the collection of S. F. Phelps, Esq., of Warminster. It is most likely quite a hardy plant. In Nepal it forms a tree thirty or forty feet high.

LILIUM TESTACEUM.—A Japan lily having the form of L. speciosum, but varying in the parts of fructification. It is very handsome and distinct, at Messrs. Rollisson's, of Tooting.

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Calanthe masuca.—A terrestrial orchideous plant, flowered at Messrs. Rollisson's, a native of Ceylon, Nepal, and other parts of India. The flowers are of a deep violet colour, very handsome.

Aristolochia gigas.—From Guatemala, and has bloomed in the Chiswick Gardens. It is an extraordinary blooming plant, the tube is six inches long, and the limb even more, and the terminating tail is longer still.

Sieversia elata.—From Nepal to the London Horticultural Society. It has bloomed at Chiswick. It is a hardy herbaceous plant with deep pinnatifid leaves. The flowers are large, produced in panicles of four or five each, large of a deep yellow.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

On striking Cuttings of Garden Roses.—I have, this spring, purchased a number of the Roses recommended by the Conductor of the Cabinet in a former Number, which are now in bloom, and fully justify all that was said of them. I am desirous to increase them. Can this be done by cuttings? If so, when and how am I to proceed? An early answer will be a favour conferred on

A Rose Bud.

[Cut off young shoots close at their origin with a sharp knife; dress off a few of the bottom leaves. If there be the advantage of an exhausted cucumber-bed, take out the old soil, put in some fresh sandy soil, and insert the cuttings in firmly round the stems, and water them freely as soon as put in. Keep the frame close, and shade from mid-day sun. Occasionally sprinkle them overhead, doing it early in the morning or afternoon. If there be no convenience, a slight hot-bed, earthed, and cuttings properly inserted, and covered with a hand-glass, will do. In many cases cuttings inserted in the natural ground, having a warm situation, and covered with a hand-glass, shaded as required, will succeed quite satisfactory.—Conductor.]

To have the Hydrangea hortensis with Blue Flowers.—A subscriber is anxious to be informed what method she must adopt in order to cause the Hydrangea hortensis to produce blue flowers. If the Conductor, or some reader, would give an early reply, it would confer a great favour.

[Plants grown in a yellow loamy soil, which contains a considerable portion of oxide of iron, will bloom blue; though not always becoming so the first season, they will the second, and every following year whilst so treated. A prepared compost of other kinds of loamy soil, mixed with one-eighth of iron filings, or what the blacksmiths, &c., term smithy-slack, the fallings off their heated iron when beating it into desired forms, mixed with one-sixth of loam, have been used with success. The yellow loam is the best we have adopted; with it flowers of an intense blue are produced.

If any of our readers know how to prepare a compost which will answer equally well, we shall feel obliged by the favour of a communication for insertion in the Cabinet; it will be especially useful where yellow loam cannot be readily procured.—Conductor.]

REMARKS.

On causing Cactuses to bloom freely.—Some persons break off the ends of the shoots in order to check their growth; but whoever notices the plants exhibited at the London shows will not fail to see that coiling the branches round the trellis causes the production of a profusion of bloom by checking the sap.

T. B.

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LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

(Continued from page 166.)

Lucy, Beck's. Lower petals white, tinged with blush; upper petals having a dark spot. Of good form.

Mercury, Beck's. Bright red; the upper petals having a large dark clouded spot.

Geraldine, Beck's. Blush-lilac, with the centre of the flower nearly white; the upper petals having a dark spot.

The Bride, Beck's. White, with the upper petals having a dark velvet purple-clouded spot. Good form.

Meteor, Beck's. Lower petals light orange; upper petals having a large dark clouded spot, edged with bright fiery-red; the edges of the petals a little notched, otherwise it is of good form.

Aurora, Beck's. Very similar to Meteor in colour, but a better edged petal.

Rosabella, Appleby's. Pink, with centre nearly white; upper petals having a dark spot. Good form.

The Cid, Pillans's. Lower petals pink, with a lighter centre of the flower; upper petals bright rose. Good form.

Albert Prince of Wales, Jeffries. Fine rosy-pink; upper petals having a dark clouded spot, with a broad pink margin.

Pride of Exeter Vale, Veitch's. Bright rosy-crimson, but the bloom being so much bruised its merits could not be ascertained.

Aberon. Nearly a white, having a dark clouded spot on the upper petals, and a pure white margin. Of good form.

Prince Albert, Cook's. Lower petals pale blush; upper petals have a dark clouded spot, edged with white. Good form.

Begbie's Seedling. Pretty flesh-colour; upper petals having a large clouded spot with a light margin. Good form.

Garraway's, No. 1. Lower petals rosy-pink, with a purplish centre; upper petals having a large spot of crimson, edged with scarlet. Good form.

Garraway's, No. 2. Lower petals rosy-blush; upper petals having a dark spot, and softening off to a deep rosy scarlet. Good form.

The rule of the Society relative to the specimens of seedling Pelargoniums being exhibited was, "Seedling Pelargoniums are to be exhibited on single trusses, with a leaf; the truss to be elevated above the leaf." In many instances the rule was not attended to, and specimens were disqualified, which otherwise would have been selected as meriting a prize. The number of superior seedlings was far beyond those of any previous meeting, and many of them are very valuable acquisitions to this justly esteemed tribe of flowers, and no doubt that an addition to the number will be exhibited at the next meeting on July 9th.

The kinds which obtained prizes were Foster's Sultana, Sir R. Peel, Sunshine, and Nestor; Beck's Leonora and Meteor; Pamplin's Duke of Devonshire; Bassett's Model of Perfection.

Roses. There were collections from Messrs. Wood, Rivers, Lane, Paul, Dennis, Cobbett, and others, but not near so numerous or so fine as on former June meetings; probably the dry weather had checked their maturity, and the day was too early, in which case the next exhibition will excell in Roses.

The following fine kinds were shown by Mr. Paul, of Cheshunt:—

Provence: Celestine, Reine de Provence. Petite Beauté, Grand Agathe, Duchesne, Triomphe d'Abbeville, Gracilis, Wilberforce, Stadtholder, Duc d'Angoulême.—*Moss:* De Metz, Foncé, Laucel, Prolific, Du Luxemburg, Pompon.—*Damask:* Madame Hardy, Leda, Bachelier, Déesse Flore, La Ville de Bruxelles, Blanche Davilliers, Arlinde, Imperatrice de France.—*Perpetuals:* Josephine Antoinette, La Gracieuse, Fantasse, D'Esquermes, Belle Faber, Preval, Antinous, Bernard, Gloire de Perpetuels, Madame Feburier, Billiard.—*Hybrid Perpetuals:* Princesse Helene, Fulgoria, Clementine Duval, De Neuilly, Comte de Paris.—*Alba and Hybrid:* Blanche Belgique, Pompon Blanc, Felicité Parmentier, Madame Campan, Queen of Denmark, Blush Hip, Duc de Luxemburg, Belle Clementine.—*Gallica:* Cynthie, Bizarre Marbre, Belle Cramoise, Fontenelle, Enchantress, Aspaise, Buonaparte, Isoline, Adele Prevost, Comte de Murinais,

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Marie Ericus, Dumont Dorville, Assemblage de Beauté, Baron de Stael, Jaen Bart, Fenelon, Casimir Perier, Cocarde Rouge, Fanny Bias, Violette Cremes, Reine d'Espagne, La Majestueuse, Pierre Corneille, Uniflore Marbre, Marthieu Mole, Sophie Duval, Roi de Naples, Marie de Burgogue, Theagene, Warriricus, Oracle du Siècle, Roi de Rome, La Volupté, Julio d'Etanges, Tresorier, Macule de Montmorenci, Leo the Tenth, Charles Auguste.—*Hybrid China:* Louis Philippe Chatelain, Athelin Bourbon, Globe Hip, Miralba, Charles Duval, Duke of Devonshire, La Fontenelle, Helvetius, Belle de Rosny, Fulgens, Henri Barbet, Victor Hugo, Petit Pierre, Saudeur Panachee, Triomphe de la Queue, La Casas, Beauté Vive, General Allard, Colonel Combes, Bonne Genevieve.—*Climbing Roses:* Drummond's Thornless, Gracilis, Amadis.—*Bourbons:* Madame Desprez, Armosa, Pucelle Genoese, De Yubles, Theresia, Victoire Argentée, Acidalie, Gloire des Rosamenes, Emilie Courtier, Prince de Joinville.—*Bengal:* Triomphe de Gand, Belle Emilie, Camellia Blanc, General Soyez, Madame Bureau, Beau Carmin, Archduke Charles, Theresia Stravius, Duchess of Kent.—*Teas:* Clara Sylvans, Belle Marguerite, Taglioni, Nina, Duchesse d'Orleans, Hardy, Lyonnais, Eliza Sauvage, Victoire Modeste.

In Mr. Lane's collection were splendid flowers of—*Rosa Gallica:* General Foy, Cynthie, Demarchet, Sombrieul, La Calaisienne, Aurélie Lamare.—*Rosa Alba:* Fanny Somerson, Pompone Blanc, Princesse de Lamballe, Blush Hip.—*Hybrid China:* Las Casas, Colonel Fabvier, Duchesse de Montebello, General Kleber, Hybrid Porctue, Madeline, Comtesse de Lacepede, Brennus, Hortense Leroy, La Dauphine, Coupe d'Amour, Belle Parabere, Triomphe de Laffay.—*Damask:* Madame Hardy, Helvetius.—*Austrian Briars:* Harrisonii, Double Yellow.—*Perpetuals:* Angelina, Torrida, Cuvier, Alzina.—*Bourbon:* Emelie Plantier, Coquette de Montmorency, Boquet de Flore, Ansegise, Madame Nerard, Queen of Bourbons, Victoire Argente, Theresita.—*Hybrid Perpetuals:* Sisley, Prince Albert, Fulgorie, Lady Fordwich, Madame Laffay, William Jesse, Queen Victoria, Gloire de Rosemene.—*China:* General Soyez, Cramoisie eblouissante, Belle de Florence, Abbé Mioland, Gardenia, Triomphant, Gabrielle, Nouvelle Heloise.—*Tea scented:* Caroline, Belle Helene, Diana Vernon, Eliza Sauvage, Hardy, Marshal Vallée, Jeanie Deans, Silene, Besnor, Comte d'Osmont.

In Mr. Dennis's stand were good specimens of Belle Theresa, Richard the Third, Village Maid, Madame Hardy, Luxemburg, Lady Stuart, Comte Contosa, L'Abbesse, &c.

The collections of stove and greenhouse plants were exceedingly fine, and many of the specimens were grown to a state of perfection, that a few years back would have been judged impossible if the thing had been predicted; their real merits can only be appreciated by inspection. The following were exhibited:—

A LARGE COLLECTION OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—1st. *Mr. Green*, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., Cheam, Surrey.—Leschenaultia biloba, four feet high, in profuse bloom, its lovely blue flowers being strikingly handsome. Leschenaultia formosa, two feet high, and as much across, densely covered with its lovely crimson-red flowers. Tropæolum edule; this new species, with its rich orange-coloured blossoms as large as those of T. tuberosum, were particularly showy. The fine colour of the flowers, their projecting about three inches from the foliage, and the smallness of the leaves, render them very conspicuous, especially so grown as it was to a trellis. Russelia juncea; this plant was six feet high, supported by a trellis, over the sides of which its lovely pendant branches of bright red flowers gracefully and numerously adorned it all around. Pimelea spectabilis, in profuse bloom, near three feet high; the flowers were fading, and of a pretty flesh colour. Pimelea decussata, four feet high, and as much across, was densely covered with its fine bright rose-coloured flowers. Pimelea sylvestris, a yard high, densely covered with its rosy flowers. Six kinds of Cactuses, very large plants, in most profuse bloom, all neatly trained. Chorozema cordata, five feet high, and very bushy, in profuse bloom. Boronia serrulata, three feet high, bushy, clothed with lovely rosy-pink blossoms. Elichrysum humile Spectabile, and Speciosum, all splendid grown plants. Gardenia radicans, finely in bloom. Fuchsira corymbiflora, six feet high, with numerous pendant heads of its splendid flowers, produced a brilliant show. Polygala oppositifolia, six feet high, and nearly as much across, clothed with its bright purple

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flowers. Calanthe veratrifolia; this handsome orchideous plant, with its lovely spikes of flowers, was very showy. Chorozema ovata, two feet and a half high, in robust health, and most profusely in bloom, was trained to a conical-shaped wire trellis. This lovely plant, often found difficult to grow, was much admired. Azalea Danielsiana, four feet high, in profuse bloom. Diosma uniflora, four feet high, bushy, in profuse bloom, with its lovely flowers, was strikingly handsome. Chorozema varium, the dwarf variety, about half a yard high, and as much across, densely clothed with spikes of flowers, forming a striking head of bloom, was much admired. Rondeletia odorata, five feet high, and very bushy, in profuse bloom, produced a beautiful appearance, ts red flowers, with a yellow centre, hanging in large clusters, rendering it one of the prettiest plants cultivated. Ixora coccinea, five feet high, with numerous large heads of its fine flowers, produced a brilliant show; some of its heads of bloom were six inches in diameter. Coleonema tenuifolia, Eriostemon buxifolium, both in fine bloom.

These, with sixteen well-grown Ericas, and some orchideous plants, &c., all in most profuse bloom, formed a fine collection, which was universally admired. Prize, Gold Knightian medal.

2nd. *Mr. Goode*, gardener to Mrs. Laurence, Ealing Park. Eucalyptus obcordatus, with its pretty yellow pea-flowered blossoms. Angelonia grandiflora, four feet high, with five fine spikes of its lilac-purple flowers, was very handsome. Abutilon striatum, four yards high, with numerous pendant yellow and red-streaked blossoms, was very pretty. Acacia pulchella, six feet high, and Acacia alata, about fifteen feet high, with their lovely yellow flowers in profusion. Hermannia incisa, four feet high, and three in diameter, densely covering a conical trellis with thousands of its pretty bright-purple red flowers. Euphorbia splendens, four feet high, in profuse bloom, its bright crimson flowers being ornamental. Pimelea decussata, four feet high and four across, densely clothed with blossom. Æschynanthes maculata, trained to a netted globe-formed wire trellis, two feet and a-half in diameter; and the inside of the globe being filled with moss, the shoots, secured close to it, being kept moist, strike root, and the shoots being trained pendant, and blooming freely, appear not only pretty, but very interesting. No doubt it will continue to increase in beauty, having only been recently so treated. Polygala oppositifolia, eight feet high, and five across, in profuse bloom. Ixora carnea, a robust plant, four feet high, with numerous heads of its pretty flesh-coloured flowers. Euphorbia Jacquiniflora, a fine plant, five feet high, numerously in bloom, with its racemes of rich crimson flowers. Statice arborea, five feet high, in fine bloom. Oncidium lanceolatum; this lovely orchideous plant, with lovely golden yellow-streaked flowers, most profusely produced, was much admired. Fuchsia corymbiflora, five feet high, having twenty-four large pendant heads of its brilliant flowers; this was a splendid object. Leschenaultia formosa, two feet high, and two in diameter, most densely in bloom, was beautiful. Polygala speciosa, a fine plant, having forty spikes of its lovely rich purple flowers. Manettia cordata, with its lovely scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers, trained to a flat trellis, five feet high and five broad, was in profuse bloom. Erythrina Crista Galli, having five spikes, densely laden with large flowers, each portion of the spike being three feet in bloom—the best-grown specimen we ever saw. Oncidium luridum in profuse bloom. Elichrysum humile, with two hundred expanded flowers, was very pretty. Chorozema cordata, five feet high, bushy and in profuse bloom; the shoots had been frequently stopped, which caused it to be bushy. Azalea Danielsiana, a fine plant, with its numerous red blossoms, very showy. Pimelea rosea, seven feet high and four across, densely clothed with its lovely blooms. Elichrysum spectabile, with about two hundred blossoms. Epacris grandiflora, four feet high, and very bushy, in robust health and profuse bloom. Gloxinia candida, a large plant, in fine bloom. Gloxinia maxima, a large plant, in splendid bloom. Ixora coccinea, six feet high, with twenty fine heads of flowers. Leschenaultia oblata, two feet and a-half high and one foot and a-half across, was one surface mass of bloom. Asclepias Curassavica, a fine plant, with its pendant heads of orange red flowers. Gloxinia speciosa, a large specimen, with its rich purple blossoms in profusion. Stylidium fasciculatum, half a yard high and two feet in diameter, most profusely ornamented with spikes of its lovely flesh-coloured blossoms;

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some of the spikes were a foot long of flowers. Boronia denticulata, a fine plant, four feet high, densely clothed with flowers. Melastoma (now Heteromalla) grandiflora, four feet high, in fine bloom, and, with its fine spikes of blue flowers, was showy. Oncidium lanceanum, a splendid specimen. Gongora atropurpurea, a fine specimen, with its deep purple flowers in profusion. Aristolochia ciliosa, with its singular dark-spotted flowers. Manettia cordifolia, trained to a barrel-formed trellis, five feet high, profusely in bloom. Kennedya monophylla, trained to a cylindrical-formed trellis, five feet high, was in profuse bloom. Ipomæa Horsfalliæ, trained to a barrel-shaped trellis, bloomed freely. Ipomæa Hardingii, trained to a cylindrical trellis, four feet high, in fine bloom, being very showy. Tropæolum edule, four feet high, with its pretty orange-coloured flowers. Thunbergia grandiflora, trained to a trellis six feet high, with its fine light-blue flowers, was very showy. Stephanotus floribundus, trained to a cylindrical trellis nine feet high, quite loaded with a profusion of its fine, lovely, fragrant, pure white flowers. Each blossom trumpet-shaped, about four inches long, and in clusters of six or eight, with its noble evergreen foliage, renders this one of the best hot-house climbers yet introduced. In addition to these, there were several fine specimens of Cactus and Ericas, forming altogether a very splendid collection, somewhat less in profusion of bloom to the collection exhibited by Mr. Green, but was not equalled in its variety and rarity by any other. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

3rd. *Mr. Hunt*, gardener to Miss Trail. Pimelia spectabile. Erythrina Crista Galli. Ardisca crenulata, nine feet high. Polygala myrtifolia. Euphorbia splendens. Leschenaultia formosa, a most splendid-grown plant, four feet high, and profusely in bloom down to the edge of the pot. Mirbelia undulata, with its pretty deep pink flowers. Crinum amabile, in full bloom. Gesnera (a new species). Euphorbia Jacquiniflora. Fuchsia fulgens. Clerodendron speciosissimum, a fine plant, beautifully adorned with its fine scarlet heads of flowers. Ixora coccinea. Pimelia rosea. Crowea saligna, with its pretty pale pink blossoms. Elichrysum proliferum, in beautiful bloom, recommending itself as worthy a place in every greenhouse. The above well-grown and finely-bloomed plants, with several Ericas, Gloxinias, and a few of the best Orchideous plants, formed a beautiful collection. Prize, Silver Gilt Medal.

Small Collections.—1st. *Mr. Barnes*, gardener to W. G. Norman, Esq. Leschenaultia formosa, a beautiful dwarf plant, in vast profusion of bloom. Dillwynia fulgens, in beautiful bloom. Gompholobium polymorphum, in robust health, trained to a flat trellis about five feet high, and having upwards of a thousand flowers. Asclepias Curassavica, five feet high, in fine bloom, its striking orange-red flowers being very showy. Boronia pinnata, eight feet high, and nearly as much across, in profuse bloom. Chorozema cordata, five feet high, and the same across, in fine bloom. Polygala myrtifolia and P. oppositifolia, fine plants, in profuse bloom, and with their lovely bright-purple blossoms produce a fine contrast in the collection. Boronia denticulata, four feet and a-half high, a fine bush, in profuse bloom, adorned with its lovely rose-coloured flowers. Pimelea decussata, five feet high, and as much across, in fine bloom, being covered with flowers. Ixora coccinea, having seven fine heads of bloom. Boronia viminea, with fennel-like foliage, and pretty pale lilac flowers; this new species is very interesting. Pimelea rosea, half a yard high, densely covered with bloom over its entire surface, down to the edge of the pot, was very interesting. Pimelea hispida, three feet high, covered with an entire mass of lovely rose-coloured bloom. Elichrysum spectabile, four feet high, in fine bloom. These, with a few Ericas and Cactuses, formed a very superior collection of well-grown plants. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Goode. Euphorbia splendens, Oncidium lanceanum.

Mr. Bruce, gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq. Elichrysum spectabile, with three hundred blossoms. Erythrina Crista Galli, with five spikes of fine blooms three feet long in flower. Polygala cordifolia, five feet high, having upwards of one thousand of its lovely bright purple flowers. Ixora crocata, with sixteen large heads of its beautiful orange-coloured flowers. Dillwynia glaberrima, with its pretty pink flowers, and a fine plant of Erica tricolor. Prize, Silver Knightian Medal.

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Mr. Clark, gardener to W. Smith, Esq. Correa speciosa, five feet high, in fine bloom. Pimelea decussata, three feet high, a fine bushy plant, in profuse bloom. Leschenaultia formosum, four feet high and three feet across, in beautiful bloom. Boronia pinnata, five feet high and four across, very finely in bloom. Polygala myrtifolia, five feet high, in fine bloom. Erica ventricosa superba, three feet high, and one entire mass of bloom from the edge of the pot to the crown. Prize, Large Silver Medal.

Mr. Catleugh. Tropæolum edule, five feet high, with its pretty orange-coloured flowers. Pimelea rosea. Diosma uniflora. Platylobium formosum. Templetonia retusa, with its bright carmine-red tubular-formed flowers, had a pretty appearance. Elichrysum humile and spectabile, fine plants. Dillwynia glaberrima. These, with two Azaleas, formed a pretty collection. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Frazer, Mr. Falconer, Mr. Pawley, and Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, received prizes, too, for collections of fine-grown plants.

Orchideous Collections.—*Messrs. Rollissons.* Cattleya Mossiæ. Cattleya Mossiæ superba, flowers eight inches across, the lip mottled finely with bright reddish purple and yellow, and the exterior parts darker than in C. Mossiæ. Catleya Mossiæ atropurpurea; the lip is finely stained with a dark rich purple. Catleya Mossiæ pallida, sepals and petals nearly white, with the lip marked with lilac. All these had very large blossoms, beautifully marked and tinted, producing a pleasing variegation, which was admired by all.

(*To be continued.*)

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR AUGUST.

Greenhouse Plants.—All exotic trees and shrubs belonging to this department, that are in want of larger pots, or refreshment of new soil, should (if not performed last month) immediately be done. Geranium cuttings should be put off, and established plants repotted, headed down, &c. Calceolarias should be increased. Verbenas should now be increased, in order to get well established plants to endure winter. This is the proper time to propagate Aloes, Sedums, and all others of a succulent nature, by means of suckers or bottom offsets; when detached from the parent, they should be potted singly into small pots, using light dry compost, and watering sparingly till they have taken root. In the first or second week at furthest, inoculation may be performed on any kinds of the Citrus genus.

Flower Garden.—Propagate by means of slips, and parting the roots of any double-flowered and other desirable fibrous-rooted perennial plants done flowering. Auriculas should be cleared of all dead leaves, and shifted into fresh pots; prick out of the seed bed, where it was omitted last month, Seedling Auriculas and Polyanthuses, and place in a shady situation; seeds may also be sown of both kinds in boxes or pans. Carnations may still be layered, also Sweet-Williams, the earlier in the month the better. Those which were layered four or five weeks ago will now be sufficiently rooted to be taken away and planted in beds or pots. Also plant out Pink pipings, which were put in in June. Sow seeds of all kinds of bulbous-rooted plants in pans or boxes, such as Spring Cyclamen, Anemones, Ranunculuses, &c. &c. Those kind of bulbs wanted to increase should be taken up if the leaves be decayed, and the offsets taken off. Transplant into nursery beds seedling, perennial, and biennial plants sown in spring. In dry weather gather those flower seeds that are ripe of any desired kinds. Plant out such kinds of autumn flowering bulbs as yet remain unplanted. Heartsease, towards the end of the month, should be propagated by slips, put into a shady border, and kept quite moist till they have taken root; these will form fine strong plants for blooming the spring following. Buds of Roses may still be put in, the earlier the better. Any budded early and looking fresh may have the bandage loosened to allow room for swelling. All shoots below the bud should be rubbed off. Chrysanthemums should be topped, if not done last month, in order to form compact heads of flowers. The tops put in make dwarf, late blooming plants.

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1. Paulownia imperialis. 2. Tropæolum edule.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS. (*The Imperial Fox-Glove Tree.*)

SCROPHULARINEÆ. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

[Synonym, Bignonia Tomentosa of Thunberg.]

THIS new and interesting deciduous tree is a native of Japan, where it grows to 30 or 40 feet high. The flowers are numerously produced in large terminal panicles similar to the Horse-Chesnut and the Catalpa. At a distance, the appearance of the Paulownia is very much like the Catalpa. The flowers are very fragrant. It is said to be quite hardy, and if so, will be a most valuable acquisition to the shrubbery, or as an ornamental plant for the lawn, and has been styled the king of hardy trees.

The leaves are, when full size, 18 inches long and about 15 broad. We have seen plants of it in this country, introduced from Paris; no doubt it will soon be plentiful at the public nurseries around London; its noble appearance and numerous large panicles of flowers rendering it deserving a place wherever practicable.

TROPÆOLUM EDULE. (*Edible-rooted Indian Cress.*)

BALSAMINACEÆ. OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Several of the public nurserymen received tubers of this pretty Tropæolum last year from Chili, and had been informed it was a blue-flowered species. When it bloomed, it was then considered to be T. polyphyllum. It is now stated to be the true T. edule. It is not a very vigorous growing plant, but we have seen some four to five feet

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high, and three in breadth, covering a wire frame-work entire, and nearly one mass of beautiful orange-coloured blossoms, producing a very handsome appearance.

If the tubers are not duly covered with soil, or the pot be too little, or lack water, the plant soon dies off in dry weather, so that particular attention is required just before the flowers expand, as it is most liable to injury then. In every other particular it requires a treatment same as given to T. tricolorum. It can now be had cheap, and is a fine companion for the last named species, and deserves to be in every greenhouse.

ARTICLE II.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, OF PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

(*Continued from page* 179.)

EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

THIS is a third row flamed Byblomen, broken by Mr. Goldham, of Pentonville. The cup of this flower is long, the bottom pure, and resembles the celebrated Queen Charlotte of the North very much in colour, only a far inferior flower.

EARL FITZWILLIAM.

This is a fourth row flamed Byblomen, the cup good, the bottom pure, a steady marker, but will never make a first rate stage variety; the colour being rosy on the feather, and the beam of the flame very faint.

EMILY.

This is a third row flamed Rose (so called), broke from the breeder by the late Mr. Lawrence, of Hampton. The cup of this flower is good, the bottom pure, marks well, but the beam is of a rosy colour, and the edging much deeper, but it cannot be said to rank either in the class of Roses or Byblomens. If classed, I should be inclined to place it amongst the Byblomens.

EMPEROR CHARLES.

This is a second row variety, form bad, steady marker, and pencils beautifully in the feathering, bottom stained a little. This Tulip is sold under the name of Passe Perfecta.

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EUROPÉENNE.

This is a third row flamed Byblomen, the cup good, the bottom pure, and the colour of the feathering almost black.

EVEQUE D'AMBOISE.

This is a second row flamed Byblomen, the cup good, the bottom pure. The marking of this flower is scarcely equalled; the colours also are good, and the ground colour very pure.

FAIRY QUEEN.

This is a second row flamed Rose, and broken this year from one of my Rose breeders. As there is only one broken flower of this variety, it can only be said of it that it is rather inclined to be long in the cup, although the breeder did not show it so much as the broken one, the bottom pure, marks beautifully and regularly, and although crippled in its petals, took a sixth prize at the Altrincham Floral Exhibition, and promises to be an acquisition in this scarce class of Tulips.

FINLAYSON'S No. 32.

This is a third row feathered Bizarre introduced from Scotland; the cup of this flower is long, the bottom pure, and the feathering a brownish red.

GABEL'S LORD NELSON.

This is a third row feathered Bizarre, cup rather long, bottom pure, good yellow ground, lightly feathering on the edge, the stamens and anthers bold.

GERTRUDE.

This is a second row feathered Byblomen, broke by myself last year. This promises to be one of the finest Byblomens cultivated, marking steadily. The form first rate, the white very striking for its purity both inside and outside, and the feathering a violet colour. The stock consists of two blooming roots and one breeder.

GENERAL BARNAVELD.

This is one of the finest flamed Byblomens cultivated, and is only in two or three individuals possession, and bad to get. I saw it in a private collection near London, and it took my attention. I have tried to get it, but have had Lawrence's Friend sent for it, and have been told that this is commonly done, the original being, as before stated, only in few hands.

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GLOBERTINE.

This is a second row feathered Rose, said to be the same as Andromache; the cup is long, the bottom pure, and feathers heavy on the edge, but inclined to miss very much on the petals. The colour is a dark cherry colour. When grown in a pure air resembles a Byblomen much.

GLORIA ALBORUM.

This is a third row flamed Byblomen, the cup rather long, the petals pointed, and the bottom very creamy.

GLORIA NIGRORUM.

This is a fourth row feathered Byblomen. The cup of this flower is good, the feathering almost black. It is a primrose colour when opening, and is difficult to bleach white. The breeder is often sold for Louis XVI. This variety is apt to come with seven or eight petals.

GLORIA FLORUM.

This is a third row feathered Byblomen, the cup good, and the bottom pure. This variety is likely to make a good stage-flower.

GRAND ROI DE FRANCE.

This is a second row flamed Rose, good, but rather long cup, bottom pure, marks well.

GRAND DUC DE TOSCANO.

This is a third row flamed Byblomen, the cup good, bottom pure, petals rather pointed, marks well.

GROTIUS.

This is a third row feathered Byblomen, good cup, bottom pure, marks well, and is considered a good stage flower.

GUERRIER.

This is a second row Rose, cup rather long, bottom pure, and often comes in a flamed state. A good stage flower.

GALATEA.

This is a second row feathered Rose, broken this year from the breeder by myself; the cup good, the bottom pure, and the feathering almost a scarlet. The breeder of this flower has been grown many years as a Byblomen, although it breaks into such a fine co-

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loured Rose. The whole stock consists of one root of the breeder and one of the broken flower.

GARE LES YEUX.

This is a second row Byblomen, the cup good, the bottom tinged, and the colour a dark violet.

GRANDEUR TOUCHANT (Bizarre), same as LEOPOLDINA.

GOUD BEURS.

This is a third row feathered Bizarre, well known, it being a very old one. The cup long, bottom pure, and very unsteady marker, the feathering a brownish colour. There is a strain rather steady. It is not considered at this time worthy of a place in any choice collection.

HANNIBAL.

This is a third row flamed Bizarre raised at Sheffield; the cup long, bottom pure, and darkish colours. This variety will, I fear, never make a stage-flower for the north, although it is in general very prettily marked.

HEROINE.

This is a second row feathered Rose, grown under the above name in the north of England, but in the south as Triomphe Royale. It is a question with some florists whether it is Triomphe Royale, as it always come feathered, whilst Triomphe Royale may come feathered when a small maiden root, but when grown into a large one always comes flamed. Some say it is a good break from the Triomphe Royale breeder. It matters not from whence its origin; it is deservedly admired for its beauty, although not first rate in shape, the cup being rather long and the petals rather pointed, yet its beautiful white ground and regular feathering cause it to be highly esteemed as a first rate stage flower.

IMPERATRIX FLORUM.

This is a second row feathered Byblomen, was introduced by Mr. Maddocks, florist, of Walworth. The cup of this flower is rather long, the bottom pure, and the white extremely fine, which added to the dark feathering, renders it highly valuable as a stage flower. It is rather early as well as unsteady in its marking.

IMPERATRICE DE MAROC.

This is a fourth row Byblomen, sometimes feathered, but its

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general character is flamed. The cup of this flower is rather long, the stamens tinged a little, it is creamy at opening, and the colour of the feathering almost black; is much esteemed as a bed and stage flower, and was introduced in 1794.

IMPERATRICE DE ROMAINE (alias DUCHESSE DE MODENA).

This is a second row flamed Byblomen, form good, bottom pure, the colour a rosy one, is a steady marker, was introduced about 1808.

IPHIGENIA, same as ROSE HEBE, or INCOMPARABLE HEBE.

INCOMPARABLE VERPORTS.

This is a beautiful class of Byblomens, whose form is exquisite, said to have been raised by the individual whose name they bear. Mr. Butler is of opinion that they were raised from the same pod of seed which produced several varieties of breeders similar to each other, and from this circumstance there are so many Incomparables so much alike in colour and form, that they can scarcely be distinguished from each other. It is said, that there are 50 varieties of this flower, but it would be difficult to produce one fifth of the number. The Incomparable blooms from a small root, and rises sufficiently for a first or second row, according to the size of the bulb. There is also another class distinguished by the name of Voerhelm's Incomparable, one of the most distinguished Dutch florists of his day, and no doubt raised from the seed of the Verport breeder. This variety ranks high as a stage flower, and is catalogued under various names, as Haigh's, Grime's, and Rowbottom's, &c., though all the same variety. It is also to be regretted that on the decease of the celebrated florist, Mr. Clarke, of Croydon, his breeders should be dispersed into a number of hands, and each person, without paying any attention to those who have previously broken the same breeder, should give it another name. Thus, for instance, Polyphemus has no less than three or four different ones, Shakspeare two, *cum multis aliis*. I am surprised that the London florists do not, at their meetings, reform this crying abuse. As much as the northern florists are despised, they rarely palm a flower upon the public under two names. It does not argue much for their probity, for it is easy enough to distinguish a Polyphemus breeder almost in any state, from its remarkable

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foliage, its peculiarity on the top of the bud previous to opening, and the same with many others.

INCOMPARABLE PREMIER NOBLE.

This is a second row Byblomen, generally feathered and flamed; the cup good, and is a good stage flower.

INCOMPARABLE DAPHNE.

This is a first row feathered Byblomen, the cup and bottom good, and the feathering rather rosy.

INCOMPARABLE HEBE

Is a pretty first row flower, feathered with a fine rose, and introduced about 1770.

INCOMPARABLE SURPASSANT (see LEWOLD).

ARTICLE III.

FIVE MINUTES' ADVICE TO A YOUNG FLORIST.

BY MR. WILLIAM WOODMANSEY, HARPHAM, NEAR DRIFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

MY YOUNG FRIEND,

I SUPPOSE you have long been an ardent admirer of the beauties of Flora; you have travelled far to behold, and have lost no opportunity of beholding, all the collections of flowers within your reach; and now you have come to the determination of cultivating a collection, for your own pleasure and amusement. Allow me to congratulate you on your praiseworthy determination.

You have seen the splendid productions of several eminent growers and amateurs, and you are thinking, "Why may not I succeed in *growing*, and perhaps *raising*, good, and splendid flowers as well as others?" Why not indeed! It is not only possible, but highly probable, providing you bestow the same pains and use the same means as they have done. Let me therefore remind you never to lose sight of the old, hacknied proverb, "No gains without pains." However, I would advise you not to be too sanguine in your expectations; you will probably have many disappointments, and unless you make up your mind to be patient under them, you will never succeed. Remember your motto is, or ought to be, "Perseverance;" and it is your duty, as well as your interest, to *proceed*, till you

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succeed; and when this is once effected, you will require no other incentive to urge you forward.

I remember when I first began to cultivate flowers, I thought within myself: "I will have, at the outset, a small, but first rate collection." I therefore went to the different shows in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of choosing a stock; and whatever struck my fancy, if it came within my slender means, I did not fail to purchase it, fondly calculating, that every such purchase would be a valuable acquisition—but here, alas! I was often miserably disappointed; for in numerous instances, owing perhaps to a different soil and situation, not to mention very oft receiving wrong plants by mistake, or something worse, many of my purchases proved comparatively worthless, and rather a disgrace to my collection than otherwise.

When I witnessed such things, I felt so disgusted for the moment, as to be half inclined to give up the culture of flowers altogether; but by patiently waiting a few days longer, I found other parts of my purchase exceed my previous formed expectations; this restored me to good humour again; and after several years of such disappointments and gratifications, I am, if possible, more devoted to the fancy than ever.

In order to make your purchases, it is not enough that you go to an exhibition; for although, if there be a good flower, it is to be found there as a matter of course; yet it will frequently happen, that it is the only good flower that the plant from which it was cut has borne during the whole season. Such is the uncertain character of most florists' flowers.

Now suppose you want to purchase a couple of dozens of first-rate pansies. Go to an exhibition in May or June, and select the best nurseryman's stand in the whole collection,—and after ascertaining to whom it belongs, find out the owner, and then proceed to make your choice—taking down not only the names of the flowers chosen, but but also affixing a minute to each separately, as it regards size, shape, colour, substance of petal, &c., &c. Then at your first opportunity, go to the place where they were grown—ask the owner to point out to you the precise plants from which the flowers you made choice of were cut. Mark well their appearance and habit, and then have recourse to your minutes to ascertain whether the flowers you see growing upon the several plants correspond with the notes you took

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of them at the exhibition. If they pretty nearly agree, you may make your purchase of the kinds as first chosen: but if the flowers in general appear much smaller—angular in their shape—or undulated and wavy at their surface—strike out all such from your list (they are inconstant, and will not fail to disappoint you), and fill up their places with others whose habits are more to be depended on. Those with undulated surfaces, you may rest assured had had one of the *florist's tricks* played upon them, namely, that of *pressing*, to make them appear as you saw them at the show.

One sentence more and I will close this paper; and if the editor approve of my friendly advice, I shall, as opportunity offers, present you with a few more papers on the choice of other florists' flowers.

As soon as you have made choice of a plant, take up a handful of the soil near it, and examine minutely its richness and texture; and be careful to notice, whether its situation be fully exposed to the solar rays, or partially, or wholly shaded; and as far as is in your power, when you get it home, give it the same soil and aspect. If you attend to these plain simple directions, you will soon be able to procure a splendid collection of constant, good-habited flowers; and only make up your mind never to bloom your plants more than one season, but strike cuttings from them, and plant those rooted cuttings for the next year's bloom; then, and only then, you will continue to maintain a healthy, handsome, and strong-blooming collection.

ARTICLE IV.

ON CATALOGUES OF TULIPS, AND THE CULTIVATION OF FUCHSIA FULGENS.

BY DAHL, OF LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

It was my intention to have fully responded to the urgent call of your worthy correspondent Mr. William Harrison in a late number, to the growers of Tulips who were readers of the Cabinet: with that intention I made minutes of my own bed, and visited several select beds in the neighbourhood, feeling the very great importance of the subject. I think that no person, however contracted his means of gaining or giving information, should refuse to lend a helping hand if he can in any way do it, unless he is sure that that information can, or will,

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be supplied by a more master mind than himself. Such a case is now in point, and it affords me considerable pleasure to see your experienced correspondent Mr. Slater take so prominent a part to render the Tulip-growers of England so great a service. He has certainly imposed on himself a task, but his great experience makes him quite master of his subject, and what has already appeared does his head and his heart great credit: in the manner he has begun, I hope he will go on, keeping sight of his motto, "*Be just and fear not*," for his rule. He has the good wishes of several growers I have mentioned it to, who are not readers of the CABINET, but who know him as a Tulip-grower and as a man of credit and experience; and I have no doubt but the catalogue will be a valuable acquisition to this year's volume of the CABINET, and thus be a book of reference to Tulip-growers all through the kingdom.

I noticed some observations of your correspondent Gladiolus. I merely remark that he is not the only one who has mourned over the prostration of the blooms of his favourite Fuchsia Fulgens. I have had a little host who have applied to me under similar circumstances. I would say, I have a fine plant: it was struck last autumn, it is now three feet high, with seven splendid heads of blooms on it: it is potted in rich light stuff, the pot nine or ten inches over, it stands in a border which does not get the sun after eleven o'clock in the day: it is watered well every day over the foliage and blooms, nothing can do better; and if Gladiolus follows this plan, his plant will grow entirely to his satisfaction.

P. S. Some time since, I begged some information on the subject of putrid yeast as a manure for flowers, but have not been favoured with a reply; it is a subject that ought not to be lost sight of, and I hope to be favoured with some remarks on the subject ere long.

ARTICLE V.

ON THE CULTURE OF PELARGONIUMS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN, AND ON PRESERVING THEM THROUGH WINTER IN A FRAME.

BY CLERICUS.

THE Pelargonium is one of the greatest ornaments of the flower-garden; and when the length of time it continues in flower is considered, the endless variety now cultivated, and the many new and

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beautiful kinds annually raised from seed, it becomes a subject well worth inquiry, how this plant may be raised in the best and cheapest manner possible. During a period of many years, it never occurred to me that Pelargoniums could be preserved during the winter months, in this northern climate, without the assistance of artificial heat; but having now discovered a means of conquering this difficulty, I take the liberty to lay before you a statement of the method I have practised for the last three years with complete success.

It is necessary, in the first place, to be provided with a light garden frame, which may vary in size according to circumstances, or the number of plants required. The one I use for this purpose at present is 4½ ft. by 2½, 20 inches deep in the back and 18 inches in front; which will contain seventy or eighty plants in small pots. The most common method of raising the plants is by cuttings. At the end of July or early in August, I take the cuttings off at the third joint, and insert them in rich loam, mixed with about one-third of vegetable mould, in the open border; I then place the frame over them, shading them with a mat for a few days, and giving little or no air for a week. I afterwards increase the quantity of water gradually, giving a little more every time, till they are able to stand the sun without flagging in the leaf. I continue watering them gently until they are well rooted, and then pot them into small pots, in poorish soil, and place them in the open air, to stand during summer, on a good gravel walk or an open space covered with coal ashes, to prevent worms from getting into the pots. When the plants begin to grow freely, I pinch off the top shoots, by which means they send out side shoots; otherwise each plant will invariably send up only one, which looks naked and unsightly; whereas, a plant low and full of foliage has a handsome appearance and flowers freely. Some of the more tender and delicate kinds of Pelargoniums may be propagated by cuttings of the roots an inch long. Plant these round the side of a pot an inch apart, leaving the eighth of an inch of soil above them. Set them in the frame, and when they have pushed a little, plant them in separate pots, giving air and water regularly; when they have grown a few inches, remove them into the open air, and treat them in the same manner as plants raised from cuttings. Seeds may be ripened well in the open air, from plants kept in pots; but those transplanted into the borders (growing very

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vigorously) seldom produce good seed. Sow the seed in March, in soil similar to that recommended for the cuttings, adding a little sand to it; place the pots in the frame a few inches from the glass, and, when about two inches high, plant them in separate pots; let them remain in the frame till well rooted, and then remove them into the open air to remain during summer. Plants thus raised will flower well the second year.

Plants kept long in pots grow naked and stunted, and require to be headed down to within a few inches of the pot; this is done at the period stated for putting off the cuttings; afterwards set them in the shade, and give no water for a week before and one after the operation; this prevents the plants from bleeding, which often destroys them altogether. About the latter end of October, or on the first appearance of frost, the plants raised from seed, from cuttings, or from roots, and kept in small pots during summer, should be placed in the frame, with a few inches of coal ashes below the pots to prevent the plants from suffering from damp during winter. Shut up the frames closely at night, and give air freely during the day. As the winter advances, give water sparingly, and pick off all decayed leaves as they appear. Cover all round the frame with about a foot of soil pressed close, and nearly level with the glass, sloping a little to carry off the wet. When the frost sets in, cover with mats at night; and when the weather is very severe, use a straw mat, and over all a wooden shutter, a little larger than the frame. Give air every day when mild, and in severe weather uncover the frame when the sun's rays fall upon it, taking care to cover when the sun leaves it in the evening. As the spring advances, give air more freely, by sliding down the sash altogether in the daytime, to prepare the plants for being turned out of the pots, and transplanted into the flower-garden, which may be done about the beginning of May if the weather is seasonable. Let them be planted about eighteen inches apart. They will come into flower by the latter end of May, and continue to flower with great beauty and splendour until the latter end of October.

By this method a constant supply may be kept up at a very moderate expense. When large plants are wanted, such as have been transplanted during summer may be taken up carefully about the beginning of October, and planted in large pots. They should then be

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set in the shade for a week or two, and given water plentifully. Plants treated in this way frequently flower all the winter, but generally come into flower by the beginning of March.

ARTICLE VI.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULES FOR JUDGING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

BY AMATOR JUSTITIÆ, KELSO.

I WAS not aware, indeed had never dreamt, until I saw your number for July, that Dr. Lindley's reputation in the floricultural world was so very great, as to impose upon your correspondents an obligation to receive his floral lucubrations as those of an oracle, to whose authority we are bound to render a prompt, silent, and reverential obedience. That such is our duty, however, we are told by the secretary of the Felton Floral Society; and I forbear to dispute the position, only because, above all things, I wish to avoid the charge of being "captious." Leaving to the learned the decision of the question as to the precise amount of critical acumen possessed by Dr. Lindley, I proceed to notice an error into which I observe Mr. William Harrison has fallen, in his article on the Polyanthus. His remarks descriptive of the various sorts he enumerates are, as far I am aware, pretty correct; but his ascribing the rules with which he prefaces his article to the Doctor's *eminent* pen, is a mistake which I consider ought not to pass uncorrected. Is it not true that during the summer of last year the Doctor *pirated* the ideas, and, with a few verbal alterations, published in his own organ, as the production of his own pen, the rules which the "Metropolitan Florists' Society" had published some time before? A charge of this nature was brought against him, without any attempt on the part of the Doctor to impugn its truth. Without any disposition to withhold from any man the meed of praise to which he is fairly entitled, I therefore protest against the Doctor's having the credit of a set of rules which are not his own, and the merit of which is due to another and an abler man.

I have made these few remarks from a desire that the *real* author of the rules quoted by Mr. William Harrison should not be deprived of the merit due to their authorship, and I trust to your sense of justice and impartiality as a journalist to give them insertion in the next number of the CABINET—a publication to which I wish every success.

August 15th, 1842.

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ARTICLE VII.

ON PHLOX DRUMMONDII, AS A GREENHOUSE PLANT.

We have so often alluded to this beautiful plant, that we fear our readers will think we are giving it more importance than it can truly claim, as an object of ornament for the garden. To this opinion, however, we cannot give our consent. It may be said that we are prejudiced in its favour. If admiration of its exquisite flowers may be called prejudice, we are decidedly so; for we never look upon it, or cut one of its clusters of flowers, but we are involuntarily led into exclamations of its great elegance—the crimson, rose, pink, blush, red, scarlet, flesh colour, and others, with their deeper coloured centres, being alike beautiful. As a summer ornament of the border, and as a winter inmate of the greenhouse, it is equally to be admired. Now that the season is at hand when it is to be seen in its full splendour, and when its seeds should be planted to produce plants for blooming in the greenhouse in the spring months, we are induced to make a few observations upon its cultivation in the latter place. The seeds, to produce good plants, should be sown the latter part of August, or, at the latest, by the middle of September. Collect them from the plants now growing, if such can be had, or procure them from the seedsman. Select a shady situation in the garden, where the sun only shines in the morning or afternoon, and plant the seeds, after having well pulverised and prepared the soil. In the course of a week or two they will be up. Keep the young plants free from weeds, and in the latter part of September, if the seeds were sown in August, or in October, if they were sown in September, take up the young plants into pots, placing one on each in a No. 1. Any common soil of the garden will answer for potting them. The pots should then be removed to a frame, where they may remain until November or December, giving occasional waterings, though they will need but a very small quantity at this season of the year. At the end of this time the plants may be removed to the greenhouse, placing them on an airy shelf, as near the glass as is convenient, watering them very sparingly. About the 1st of February the strongest of the plants may be removed into No. 2 pots, using about half loam and leaf mould, or peat and a small quantity of sand, giving at the same time a good drainage to the pots. The weaker plants need not be repotted until

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March. When the flower-stems appear, they should be tied to neat sticks, painted green, to give them a handsome form. If allowed to trail over the sides of the pot they do not look well, from the half-erect habit of the plants. We have trained them to small delicately-made trellises, of a fan shape, and found the plants to present a very showy appearance; this, however, is unnecessary, unless the amateur has leisure time, and wishes to indulge in such fancy work: to look well it must be done neatly, and the plants often looked over, and the stems tied up with fine bass or grass matting. In this manner the plants are rendered the gayest objects of the greenhouse or parlour, blooming abundantly from March to June. The plants might be then turned out into the border, where they will continue to flower all summer.—*Hovey's Mag. of Horticulture.*

ARTICLE VIII.

ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RED SPIDER, IN PLANT STOVES, GREENHOUSES, &c.

BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER.

As far as my knowledge extends, Mr. Speechley was the first individual who recommended sulphur for the destruction of the Red Spider (Acàrus tellùrius); and in most cases, by his manner of application, it was a certain cure, viz., by brushing every leaf and stem with the mixture. However, from the length of time it required, connected with the tedious operation of separately brushing both the under and upper surface of every leaf, rendered it almost impossible to do it to any extent.

Another great objection was, the friction of the brush often injured the leaves, so that those who had sufficient perseverance to go entirely through with the operation, generally found, when they had finished, the plants they had been dressing were considerably damaged. This led some persons to start the erroneous idea of washing the flues with sulphur, under the supposition that it would prevent the insect's appearance; judging very wisely, that to prevent a disease is far better than to cure it.

We know from experience that sulphur in an ignited state will destroy either animal or vegetable life, and to apply any quantity of it to those parts of the flues, subject to great heat, will always be

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attended with serious if not fatal consequences. Another train of insurmountable difficulties presented themselves under the old system; the form and texture of the foliage of many trees and plants are so small and delicate that no person could effectually clean with the brush, but the most that could be accomplished was to just preserve the trees from being actually destroyed by the insects. We very frequently find this insect attack our choice fruit trees against the walls in the open air in dry summers, and often so contiguous to the hot-houses that the old method of brushing the leaf was seldom found sufficient to stand through one season, without being over and over repeated, in consequence of their so rapidly increasing and spreading from the walls on the outside.

With such a multiplication of obstacles no wonder that the brushing system fell into disrepute. The chief object in destroying insects on plants is to make use of a method, where the operation can be performed with ease, dispatch, and without injuring the most delicate foliage; these and many more essential recommendations are included in a method practised by me, which was originally communicated to me by one of the best practical gardeners I am acquainted with. It is as follows:—Take half a pound of sulphur, put it in a pail, to this add as much water as will make it into a paste; then put three, four, or six gallons more of water, just as the size of the vessel will allow, stir the mixture until the water appears of a pale buff colour. With this liquid, syringe every plant and leaf in the house on which either the insect exists, or to which the least suspicion is attached; let it be repeated twice or three times a week, until every part of the foliage is saturated, or as long as the application of water from the syringe is requisite.

A house naturally damp will, of course, be less liable to the insect; here the mixture should be applied in a thicker state, and at longer intervals. Most gardeners are of opinion, that there is something very congenial to the constitution of plants in sulphur; when applied externally, it appears, particularly under glass, to enter the whole system. It has been detected in plants by chemists, and there is no doubt but it corrects many diseases in vegetables as well as animals.

So well has this method answered, that in houses where the plants had previously been much affected every summer for ten years, I now scarcely ever expect to see another instance of their appearance.

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This remedy will not only destroy them, when the plants are literally covered, but if applied in time, entirely prevents their appearing at all; I speak from actual experience on the subject. The houses I have already named, and many others that I have had under my care, have given ample proof of the truth of the assertion; and I now feel so satisfied upon the subject, that with the greatest confidence I can recommend it as a specific to the public,

August 12th, 1842.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

AERIDES BROOKII.—(Sir William Brooke's Air-Plant.) (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of the East Indies, imported from thence by C. Horsfall, Esq., of Liverpool, with whom, on a Palm Tree, it is growing in the stove. It is of a vigorous habit, having long tortuous stems with nodding, many-flowered racemes, each bloom being about two inches across. Labellum white at the base, and terminating into a bright rosy-purple. Sepals and petals white, with a slight tinge of purple at the tips. It is a very handsome flowering plant, which well deserves a place in every collection.

ALSTRŒMERIA NEMOROSA. — Woodland Alstrœmeria. (Bot. Mag. 3958.) Amaryllideæ Hexandria Monogynia. Roots of this handsome species were found on the Organ Mountains of Brazil by the collector of Messrs. Veitch's, of Exeter, at an elevation of 3000 feet. One of the plants was set in the open border, and has endured last winter as well as A. aurea. It is very closely allied to the A. aurea. The flowers are campanulate, nearly regular. The edges of the sepals dark red, the centre of a bright golden colour. Petals of a golden-yellow tipped with green. They are produced numerously on an erect stem. It is a very pretty addition to this lovely tribe, and well merits a place in every flower-bed.

BEGONIA CRASSICAULIS.—Thick-stemmed. (Bot. Reg. 44.) Begoniaceæ. Monœcia Polyandria. Introduced by the London Horticultural Society from Guatemala. The flowers are white, tinged with pink, produced numerously in large panicles, and at the time when the plant has no leaves. Each blossom is about half an inch across.

BIGNONIA PICTA.—Painted Bignonia. (Bot. Reg. 45.) Bignoniaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. Probably a native of Buenos Ayres. It has recently bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Rollisson. It is a very handsome creeper, not vigorous, but blooms very profusely. The flowers are campanulate, the tube being two inches long, and about three quarters of an inch in diameter, with a spreading limb about two inches across. They are of a beautiful violet colour, veined with rich purple, produced in pairs. It is a very handsome flowering species, and is said to be as hardy as Bignonia capreolata. It requires a strong and rich loamy soil, in which all Bignonias flower more freely than in light soils. It deserves a place in every collection, especially in the greenhouse, where it comes into bloom early in spring and continues long.

COBURGIA HUMILIS.—Humble Coburg-lily. (Bot. Reg. 46.) Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. From the Peruvian Andes, growing at an elevation of 10,284 feet. The flowers are of a fine scarlet colour, each being about two inches long, and at the mouth about three quarters of an inch across. Like all Coburgias, it requires a strong rich soil.

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HABRANTHUS PRATENSIS; VAR., QUADRIFLORA.—Meadow Habranthus. It is from Chili, and has bloomed with the Hon. William Herbert, Dean of Manchester. Each flower is about two inches and a half across, of a rich red, with yellow towards the base. A very pretty variety, well deserving a place in every collection of this pretty tribe.

PHAJUS MACULATUS.— Spotted-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3960.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of India. The flowers are produced in a large terminal raceme, of a pale, but bright yellow, scentless. Sepals and petals tipped with green. Each blossom is about two inches and a half long and two across. The leaves are large, of a glossy green, beautifully spotted with white.

PRIMULA DENTICULATA.—Tooth-letted Primrose. (Bot. Mag. 3959.) Primulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. This very neat and pretty flowering plant has been introduced by Messrs. Veitch's, with whom it has bloomed, and who exhibited it at the meeting of the London Horticultural Society, and for which a prize was awarded. It is a native of the mountains bordering on Silhet, and of Nepal, and is so abundant, that no doubt it makes the pastures glow with its purple tint. It is a perennial, the flower-stem rising about eight inches high, bearing a dense, almost globose umbel of many beautiful purplish-lilac flowers. Each blossom is about half an inch across.

MORMODES LINEATUM.—Streaked. (Bot. Reg. 43.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Guatemala, discovered by both Mr. Skinner and Mr. Hartweg, who found it among almost inaccessible branches of trees overhanging a stream. They state that its powerful fragrance attracted them to its habitation. The flowers are numerously produced in a long raceme. They are singularly distorted, and look as if the labellum and column had their joints broken and then unskilfully set again. Each flower is about two inches and a half across. When first open, they are of an olive-green, marked with brown, but afterwards they become yellow, streaked and marked with reddish-brown. It is of easy culture.

Plants noticed, but not figured, in the Botanical Register.

TROLLIUS ACAULIS.—Seeds of it were sent to the London Horticultural Society from North India. The flower is produced solitary, just rising out of the ground. The petals are of a deep orange colour, and the sepals of a deep yellow.

PEDICULARIS MEGALANTHA.—Raised from Himalayan seeds, which were sent to the London Horticultural Society. The flowers grow in long terminal spikes, they are large and of a deep yellow colour. It is a pretty flowering herbaceous plant.

JASMINUM SUBULATUM.—A shrubby plant from China, which has been raised in the garden of the Hon. W. F. Strangways, at Abbotsbury. It is most probably a greenhouse plant, and is very like J. paniculatum, but the flowers are yellow.

ACHIMENES GRANDIFLORA.—M. Von Houtte, nurseryman, at Ghent, sent a plant of this new species to the London Horticultural Society. It has Elm-like leaves, with very coarse hairs, with flowers of a rich violet-purple, having a white eye, and the tube inside is powdered with purple. The flower, though not as vigorous as it will become, is, in the Society's garden, two inches long. It appears to be as fine a species as A. longiflora.

SOLANUM CONCAVUM.—A native of Chili, a handsome greenhouse climber, producing fine panicles of its handsome violet-coloured blossoms in profusion. It is growing in the collection at Spofforth, and is now 14 feet high. It is a fine conservatory plant.

CORVISARTIA INDICA.—In all respects like the Elecampane, a coarse growing herbaceous plant with large heads of flowers.

DENDROBIUM ADUNCUM.—Sent by Dr. Wallich to Messrs. Loddiges. The

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flowers are about the size of D. moschatum, of a delicate pink, appearing transparent.

Dendrobium cucumerinum.—Dr. Lindley states, "Of all the queer things which this strange order produces this is one of the oddest. Only fancy a handful of little stunted cucumbers lying in a heap, having a few dirty-yellow striped flowers in the midst, and you have this plant before the eye." It is in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges, and was sent to them from New South Wales.

Campanula Laeflingii.—A Portuguese annual, of small size, but very beautiful and interesting, forming, when in bloom, a mass of its delicately pretty blue bells. It deserves a place in every flower-bed, or even in the greenhouse, where no doubt it would flourish and bloom freely.

Sobralia macrantha.—An Orchideous flower, whose colour is of the richest crimson, and delicate texture, and about eight inches across. It is a terrestrial species, at present unrivalled by any other yet introduced. Mr. Hartweg sent it from Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society, in whose garden it is in bloom.

Mormodes luxatum.—From Mexico, to George Barker, Esq., of Springfield, near Birmingham, with whom it has bloomed. It is a very extraordinary, stately plant, with numerous flowers, three inches across, of a pale lemon colour, and has a most powerful and delicious fragrance. It deserves a place in every collection.

New Plants noticed in Nurseries, &c.

Gaillardia coronata.—A handsome herbaceous plant, the flowers of which are of a pretty reddish-brown, with orange-coloured edges. It is blooming profusely with Mr. Young, of the Epsom Nursery, both in the greenhouse and open border.

At Mr. Low's, Clapton Nursery.

Scyphanthus elegans, (Synonym, Loaza volubilis.)—This very pretty flowering plant was introduced into this country from Chili in 1824, but it appears was lost. Mr. Low has re-introduced it, and has several fine plants in profuse bloom in the greenhouse. It is a free-growing plant, not so rampant as the Loaza laterita, but blooms much more freely. Each flower is about an inch and a-half across, of a bright yellow colour. The leaves are irregularly divided, nearly smooth, and stingless. It is a very neat and ornamental flowering climber, and deserves to be in every greenhouse. No doubt but it will flourish in the open air in summer equally as well as the Loazas in general, and in the open bed of the flower-garden, or against a wall or trellis would be very ornamental.

Verbena odoratissima.—Mr. Low has raised this pretty hybrid; it is of vigorous habit, in the way of V. teucroides, of a beautiful lilac colour, with long spikes of bloom. It is far more fragrant than any other Verbena we have met with.

Mimulus moschatus maculatus.—This plant, in appearance, is in all respects the same as V. moschatus, except the neat yellow flowers are more expanded, and are prettily marked and spotted with dark crimson. Those persons fond of growing the musk-scented Mimulus will in this variety have an additional interest.

Roellia ciliata.—This profuse and showy flowering greenhouse plant very much ornamented Mr. Low's collection. Its humble growth, a foot high, with numerous flowers near two inches across, of a beautiful lilac, with a dark velvet centre, render it deserving a place in every greenhouse. It is on this account we again notice the plant.

Verbena Taglioni.—The flowers are of a most beautiful flesh colour, and large. We saw it in bloom in the open border, along with near twenty other

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kinds, at Messrs. Chandlers, Vauxhall Nursery; but was far superior to the others.

VERBENA TEUCROIDES ROSEA.—This, in every other respect but the fine rose colour of its flowers, is the same in appearance as V. teucroides.

SALVIA DULCIS, with its beautiful bright rose-coloured flowers, and S. patens, with its intense blue, were both in fine bloom against a south aspected wall, having stood out through winter without protection.

LOASA HERBERTIA.—An hybrid, produced between L. laterita and L. Pentlandica. It is not near so rampant as L. laterita, and the foliage is much handsomer. The flowers are intermediate in colour. We saw it in fine bloom in the greenhouse of Messrs. Hendersons, Edgeware-road.

EPACRIS HETERONEMA.—This new and pretty species was in bloom at Messrs. Hendersons; the plant is of dwarf habit. The flowers are produced in clusters, of thirty to forty in each, of a pure white. Each blossom is about a quarter of an inch long. It merits a place in every greenhouse.

BILLARDIERA, (new species.)—Another pretty greenhouse climber. The flowers are pendant, of a pale sulphur, each blossom being about an inch and a half long.

HIGH CLERE MULE PINK.—The present variety is much superior to the old and beautiful kind, so long and justly a favourite of the florist. The flower-stem grows a foot and a-half high, producing a large head of flowers. They are very double, and of a rich bright crimson. It deserves a place in every flower-garden.

OROBUS LATHROIDES.—An old but scarce plant, which deserves to be in every flower-garden. It grows eighteen inches high. The flowers are produced in heads of forty in each, of a pretty pale blue colour, very showy.

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS, VARS.—Messrs. Hendersons have raised several beautiful and distinct varieties, which are now in bloom. No. 1, sulphur, finely streaked and veined with purple, very similar to the Geranium striatum. No. 2, tube yellow, the mouth straw colour, upper division striped and veined with purple. No. 3, white, veined and streaked with crimson. No. 4, tube light primrose, mouth deeper coloured, streaked and veined with rose. No. 5, tube white, mouth slightly tinged with yellow and pink, striped and veined with crimson.

DIGITALIS MINOR.—The plant grows a foot high. The flowers are of a pretty blush, spotted with dark crimson.

CAMPANULA PUNCTATA.—The flowers are like the common Canterbury Bell in form, of a pale cream colour, spotted beautifully with dark inside.

VERBENA INGRAMII.—The plant is of vigorous habit. The flowers of a bright rose, with a carmine eye. It is a very handsome variety, well deserving a place in every collection.

VERBENA FULGIDA.—The flowers are of a deep rich shining crimson. The best of its class.

VERBENA BURLEYANA.—A vigorous grower. The flowers are fragrant, produced in a long spike, rose and white. The best of its class.

At Messrs. Loddiges.

GLYCINE INDICA.—A fine-looking plant, of vigorous habit, somewhat in the way of G. Backhousiana. It is growing freely in the stove collection, but has not yet bloomed.

ISICA GUIANENSIS.—Growing in the same collection with the above Glycine. The foliage is similar to a Bignonia, of a beautiful smooth light green. It has not yet bloomed.

PETALEDIUM BIGNONIANUM.—The foliage is very much like the Eugenia Jambos in size, &c., of a beautiful shining green. Not yet bloomed.

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NEUMARINA IMBRICATA.—The flower stems rise to about two feet high, and terminate with a flower in size and form similar to that of a single Tuberose, of a very deep rich velvet colour. It well deserves a place in a collection of bulbous plants.

CYRTOCERAS REFLEXA.—This plant was at first named Hoya coriacea, but now altered. It is blooming freely, in the way of H. carnosa. The flowers are white in the centre, and yellow to the edges. Hanging in pendulous heads, of twenty in each, gives it a very interesting appearance. The leaves are thick, each about four inches long.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM PUNCTATUM, eight feet high, having forty flowers expanded, is in most beautiful condition, growing in the open border of the conservatory.

L. SPECIOSUM ALBUM is equally vigorous, and as profuse in bloom.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON HEATING A GREENHOUSE BY GAS-LIGHT.—It was mentioned, not long ago, by a correspondent of your Magazine, in one of the southern counties, that his greenhouse was sufficiently heated throughout the year by a single candle. After reading it, it occurred to me that gas might possibly be applied with success for the same purpose; but not being acquainted with its capability of conveying heat, or scientific enough to proportion the expense of using it, compared with the usual methods of obtaining heat by steam, &c., I should be glad of some information on the subject, if yourself or any of your readers think it deserving of attention. The heat from a jet of gas might be increased by inclosing it in something like a stove, allowing sufficient air for it to burn freely. I am aware that gas could not be obtained in many situations; but when a gas-pipe passes near a greenhouse, I am inclined to think it might be made available without being too expensive.

S.

ON CULTURE OF LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS.—Would you, or some kind correspondent, please to give me a little instruction on the culture of Lisianthus Russellianus in an early number of your valuable work?

IRIS.

ON THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.—Would Elizabeth, of Ensham, or Herts, who describes the Double Yellow Rose growing at Albury Hall, favour the subscriber with one or more cuttings of this delightful plant? She proposes trying it on different situations and soils in her garden, the natural soil being clay. She will be happy to communicate the result of any experiment. Address M. D., care of Mr. Thomas, Royal Oak Hotel, Alloa, N. B.

ON A ROCKERY.—A constant reader of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET will feel much obliged if any of your correspondents will give her hints for the formation of a rockery in a situation where no advantages can be derived from the nature of the ground, being merely a flat lawn; also what plants are best suited for growing in such a place, taking into consideration the northern climate, at the same time the aspect is south-west, and well sheltered by wood. Plenty of peat soil and white spar-stone can be obtained. An answer in an early number will greatly oblige

Keswick, Cumberland, August 13th. CELLINA.

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On destroying Woodlice.—How am I to destroy, most effectually and readily, woodlice, with which I am pestered in my greenhouse and frames to an enormous degree?

Alpha.

[Cold boiled potatoes put into small garden-pots, and covered with a little loose moss, and placed where most likely to be found by the insects, is the best method we have tried. The insects are fond of the potato, and remain concealed under the moss. The pots require examining early in the morning, and the insects destroyed; when requisite, replace with fresh potatoes. We have used ingredients, poisonous, which, mixed up with other things, effectually kill the insects partaking of it; but as danger attends such a mode of destruction, we do not recommend its adoption.—Conductor.]

REMARKS.

Croydon Pink Show,

at which 13 stands of fine blooms were exhibited, took place on June 28th, at Mr. C. Hatcher's grounds, Green Dragon Inn, Croydon. The following were placed:—

1st. R. Henbrey, Jun.
Omega.
Henbrey's Diamond.
Willmer's Queen.
Hodges' 182.
——— Mellona.
Holmes' Coronation.
——— Cornwall.
Hodges' Gem.
Dr. Coke.
Hodges' Mars.
White's Warden.
Lady Hallowell.

2nd. Mr. Bridges, Carshalton.
Omega.
Mrs. Austin.
Willmer's Queen.
Hodges' 182.
Little Wonder.
Coronation.
Gauntlet.
Earl of Uxbridge.
Creed's President.
Bexley Hero.
Beauty of Kent.
Hodges' Mellona.

3rd. Mr. Young.
Omega.
Willmer's Queen.
Henbrey's Diamond.
Hodges' Black and Clean.
Holmes' Coronation.
Hodges' Mellona.
——— Gem.
——— Mars.
Hero of Croydon.
Majestic.
Countess Plymouth.
Earl Cheltenham.

4th. J. Agate.

5th. G. Graham.

6th. T. Bursill.

Wallington Pink Show, June 29th.

1st. Mr. Bridges, Carshalton.
Omega.
Willmer's Queen.
Mrs. Austin.
Little Wonder.
Hodges' Mellona.
Holmes' Coronation.
Dr. Coke.
Earl of Uxbridge.
Beauty of Kent.
Bexley Hero.
Dawson's Gauntlet.
Tom Davy.

2nd. R. Henbrey, Croydon.
Henbrey's Diamond.
Omega.
Willmer's Queen.
Hodges' 182.
Holmes' Coronation.
Lady Hallowell.
Hodges' Gem.
Duchess Cornwall.
Hodges' Mars.
——— Mellona.
Willmer's Duchess of Kent.
Majestic.

3rd. Mr. Young.

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London Horticultural Society.—From J. Bateman, Esq., a collection of cut blooms of Orchidaceous plants, containing Aerides Bróokei, an exceedingly beautiful and comparatively new species, from Bombay; the flowers are sweet-scented, white, and the labellum margined with rosy-purple, which gradually loses itself towards the centre; it first flowered at Norton Priory in June last with Sir R. Brooke, after whom it was named; but the merit of its introduction belongs to C. Horsfall, Esq., of Liverpool, with whom it flowered this spring, producing a panicle upwards of two feet in length, with numerous branches and fifty-two flowers; Grammatophyllum multiflorum, with greenish-yellow flowers, spotted with olive; Odontoglossum lævе, whose perfume resembles that of the Tuberose; Govénia liliacea, white, with the two upper petals delicately spotted with light purple; Epidendrum alatum, which, although not particularly handsome, deserves cultivation on account of its agreeable perfume; Brassia maculata, and the pretty Dendróbium moschatum: a Knightian medal was awarded for Aerides Bróokei. From Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, two seedling Cacti, bearing considerable resemblance to C. Ackermanni, and a remarkably fine plant of Tropæ'olum edule, a pretty new species, with dark yellow flowers and slender foliage; it is likely to prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus: a Banksian medal was awarded for it. From the Earl of Caernarvon, a collection of cut blooms of Azáleas, flowering for the first time; these had flagged greatly from the journey and the heat of the room; most of them were hybrids between A. Sinensis and other varieties; and from what could be judged of them in their present condition, some of them bore evidence of considerable beauty. From Mr. Paine, gardener to Miss Wigan, a seedling Cactus, called fúlgidus, but very much like to C. Ackermanni. From Mr. Beck, two healthy seedling Pelargóniums, in slate pots; they were the same as were exhibited in February, and had received no other than common attention; they were so far interesting, that they proved pretty clearly that this class of plants will grow in slate pots, equally as well as in those made of a more porous material. From Messrs. Treggon, one of Ward's portable cases, differing from those in general use in being so constructed that, by means of an apparatus for containing hot water, they can be kept above the ordinary temperature in cold weather; also in having a door, which in some cases will prove very useful, and do away with the necessity of taking off the roof whenever anything requires to be done in the inside. From the gardens of the Society a collection of plants, consisting of a well-bloomed specimen of Clématis Sieboldi; Státice mucronata, a pretty species, not so much cultivated as it deserves to be; the showy and new Campanula grandis, with its fine blue spikes of flowers; Pernéttia angustifolia, a handsome dwarf shrub, with white heath-like flowers. There were also cut flowers of a new hardy species of Indigofera, from the north of India, with lilac and rose-coloured blossoms; a large collection of Azaleas and Rhododendrons. The profuse bloom of these may be ascribed entirely to the seed-vessels having been picked from the plants as soon as the blossoms had faded; thereby preventing the plants from wasting their energy in the formation of seeds. Every year since this was first practised the bloom has been more abundant. There was also exhibited by Mr. Paine a piece of wood rendered incombustible by some process which has not yet transpired; silica and lime, however, appeared to be two of the ingredients used in this preparation; a small chip was held over the flame of a candle for a considerable time, without receiving any injury, except being charred.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

Annual flower-seeds, as Clarkia, Collinsia, Schizanthuses, Ten-week Stocks, &c., now sown in pots, and kept in a cool frame or greenhouse during winter, will be suitable for planting out in open borders next April. Such plants bloom early and fine, and their flowering season is generally closing when spring-sown plants are coming into bloom.

Carnation layers should immediately be potted off.

China Rose Cuttings now strike very freely; buds may still be put in successfully.

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Dahlias.—Where the laterals are very numerous, they should be thinned out so as to have vigorous blooms. Towards the end of the month collect seed of the early-blown flowers.

Mignonette may now be sown in pots to bloom in winter.

Pelargoniums, cuttings of, may now be put off; plants of which will bloom in May.

Pinks, pipings of, if struck, may be taken off and planted in the situations intended for blooming in next season.

Plants of Herbaceous Calceolarias should now be divided, taking off offsets and planting them in small pots.

Verbena Melindris (chamædrifolia). Runners of this plant should now be taken off, planting them in small pots, half filled with potsherds, and the rest with good loamy soil, then placing them in a shady situation. It should be attended to as early in the month as convenient. When taken into a cool frame or greenhouse for winter protection, much of the success depends on being kept near the glass; or sink a box or two, half filled with potsherds, and the other good loamy soil, round the plant, so that the runners, being pegged down to the soil, will soon take root at the joints. When a sufficient number are rooted, separate the stems from the parent plant, and those in the boxes will be well established, and, being removed before frost, are easily preserved in winter, as done with those in pots.

Plants of Chinese Chrysanthemums should be re-potted if necessary; for if done later, the blossoms will be small. Use the richest soil. Pinch off the heads to cause the production of laterals, so as to have a head of flowers.

When Petunias, Heliotropium, Salvias, Pelargoniums (Geraniums), &c., that have been grown in open borders, and it is desirable to have bushy plants for the same purpose the next year, it is now the proper time to take off slips, and insert a number in a pot; afterwards place them in a hot-bed frame, or other situation having the command of heat. When struck root, they may be placed in a greenhouse or cool frame to preserve them from frost during winter. When divided and planted out in the ensuing May in open borders of rich soil, the plants will be stocky, and bloom profusely.

Tigridia pavonia roots may generally be taken up about the end of the month. Greenhouse plants will generally require to be taken in by the end of the month. If allowed to remain out much longer, the foliage will often turn brown from the effect of cold air, &c.

Plants of Pentstemons should be divided by taking off offsets, or increased by striking slips. They should be struck in heat.

The tops and slips of Pansies should now be cut off, and be inserted under a hand glass, or where they can be shaded a little. They will root very freely, and be good plants for next season.

Lobelias.— Off-sets should be potted off, so as to have them well rooted before winter.

Greenhouse plants will generally require to be taken in by the end of the month; if allowed to remain out much longer, the foliage will often turn brown from the effects of cold air. The earlier succulents are the better.

Seeds of many kinds of flowers will be ripe for gathering this month.

When Lilies, Crown Imperials, Narcissuses, &c., require dividing, take them up now, and replant them immediately.

Ranunculus beds should *now* be prepared as follows:—The depth of soil to be two feet and a-half, of a rich, clayey, friable loam, retentive of moisture; about six or eight inches from the surface to be a rich light loam, of a sandy nature. Remove the whole of the soil with the remains of the dung given last year, and turn up the subsoil a whole spade in depth, breaking it well. If the beds are allowed to remain in this state for a day or two to sweeten the subsoil, it will be an advantage. Then place upon the subsoil a layer of cow-dung, at least one year old, four inches thick; then scatter over it the fine powder of new-slaked lime, to correct any acidity and destroy the worms. Then fill up with new light soil, taken from the surface of the old tulip-bed or potato-ground, which has been frequently turned to sweeten it.

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1. Seedling Verbena. 2. Manettia Bicolor.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

OCTOBER 1ST, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

VERBENA CŒRULESCENS.

THIS very distinct and beautiful variety was raised by Mr. Joseph Yorke, of Walberton in Sussex, who has most obligingly presented us with the stock. It is as vigorous in growth as V. Teucroides, but of a neater habit. Like the others, it blooms very freely, and its long spikes of highly fragrant handsome flowers render it a beautiful object, and deserving a place in every collection. The very distinct colour from any other verbena makes it a very valuable addition to so deservedly esteemed family of plants.

MANETTIA BICOLOR.

This very interesting and pretty greenhouse climber was sent by the collector of Messrs. Veitch and Son, nurserymen, Exeter, from Brazil, in the spring of 1841, and for the first time in this country bloomed in April, 1842. The plant was then exhibited at the rooms of the London Horticultural Society in Regent-street, and a prize awarded for it. It is a vigorous growing plant, blooming freely, and a valuable addition to a class of plants which well merits every attention,—we mean the climbers. We were pleased to notice at the London Horticultural Society's Exhibitions, and those held at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, during the present year, that a very considerable improvement in the culture of them had been effected. Their neatness in training, in varied interesting forms, healthiness of the plants

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and profusion of blossoms being alike admirable. In our Number for August we inserted particulars of the specimens exhibited, and whoever obtains similar ones will be amply repaid for the attention given.

ARTICLE II.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS, No. 8.

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS ON A FEW ADDITIONAL PICOTEES.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

THE season of flowers is again fast wearing past us, and out of the charms of our carnation and picotee beds little remains but a few diminutive lateral blooms, to remind us of the beauties that are now gone and the contests are now past. They have pleased us with the brilliancy of their varied beauties, but their season of splendour is now over, and they are again departing from our eyes. Such is nature—such is human life—such is the ephemeral duration of all our earthly enjoyments.

But the observing florist will not have allowed the season to pass over him without making some additions to his floricultural knowledge. Another year's experience will have made him a better practical florist, and the new flowers that he has grown, or that have been grown, in his neighbourhood, will have given him an opportunity of recording the merits of some varieties, and the worthlessness of others. The former he will nurse with almost a parent's care, to prepare for his increased enjoyments the next season, while the latter will be discarded as mere cumberers of the ground. Those who have opportunities of visiting large collections when in bloom will perhaps be spared this, but the country florist, who is glued to his home, his garden, and his fireside, has few opportunities of doing this, and not unfrequently buys from report only, and sometimes finds, to his mortification, that only a part of his new stock is any acquisition to him. "Descriptive remarks" will in some degree obviate this, and if those which follow on a few picotees are worthy of insertion in the Cabinet, I shall be glad to see them inserted in an early Number.

It should always be borne in mind, however, that a flower well grown, and the same variety grown only weak, are very different things; indeed Mr. Hogg, I think it is, observes that there is as

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much difference between a flower when badly grown and the same when grown well, as there is between a poor half starved, ragged, and shivering wretch, and a man well fed and dressed in the height of fashion, and walking forth in the full consciousness of mental and bodily health and vigour; and this is so correct a comparison, that it should always be borne in mind by the purchaser of new flowers, who should never condemn anything till he has grown it strong.

I shall again commence with one of Mr. Ely's offspring, who I see is sending out a host of new seedlings this autumn, which may perhaps furnish matter for future writers in succeeding years. Indeed, "flower christenings" must be now of so frequent recurrence at Rothwell Haigh, that I should say if the worthy gentleman were to invite only *a tithe* of his friends and customers on these "interesting occasions" to a floricultural parent, although his fame may be spread far and wide over the land, and his flower-beds full of the choicest gems that the heart of the florist can wish for, yet his *larder* would suffer most severely from the heavy drain that would be made upon it by the admiring circle around his fireside. But a truce to all further prating.

Ely's Grace Darling.

Whether it be that Ely has seized upon the name of our brave and intrepid Northumbrian maiden to push his flower into notice, or that he has named it after her in his admiration of her heroic deeds in the cause of humanity, is a matter of no consequence to the purchaser, as the flower is worthy of the name, and the name worthy of the flower. It is a lovely Picotee indeed—a perfect picture of purity. The ground colour is of the purest white, and the lacing light and of a palish purple, giving the flower a very sweet and delicate appearance. Indeed it is by far the sweetest looking purple-edged picotee that I have as yet seen. It is not quite so large as Ely's Dr. Horner, which was described last autumn, and has not quite so high a crown, but from its great purity and lighter edge it will no doubt become a decided favourite with the majority of connoisseurs. Its edge is much paler than that of Mrs. Hemmingway, and I think it gets a little larger than that variety. They, however, form a beautiful trio of the purple edges, and should always be grown together. Grace Darling is, like the two last mentioned, a strong and vigorous grower, and

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will, no doubt, soon be plentiful. It should be grown in every collection.

Ely's Viceroy.

This is another excellent Picotee, with rather a heavy edge of darkish scarlet. I think Ely has it classed among his light edges, but in my opinion it should be among the heavy edged ones, as its lacing extends a good breadth from the edges of the petals, and the touches of Nature's brush from the lacing are very light and trifling. It possesses a most beautiful long pod, and its appearance when the petals are pushing out of it is delightful, never troubling the grower with bursting, although it is well filled with petals. It is an excellent variety for the competing florist.

Gedding's Marchioness of Townshend.

This is another of Gedding's rose-edged Picotees, and is a very distinct variety. It is much superior in size to the Hemmingford Beauty described last year, but it is not such a fine white ground, as it has quite a creamy appearance when the flower first expands, which only partly goes off after the flower has stood a few days. It has a very pretty rose edge, and the centre of the flower well filled with petals, but the ground not being good, I am afraid it will never be successful in serving the competing florist.

Wood's Queen Victoria.

This is a very pale and delicate Picotee indeed, having the slightest possible scarlet edge, and the ground colour very white, but the flower seems rather small, and the stem so hard and brittle that the least shaking is sure to snap it off, to the great mortification of the grower. If it can be grown a good size, however, it will be a very delicate and desirable variety of the class to which it belongs.

Rosella de Rohan.

This is an old variety of the yellow ground class, and does not seem to me to be much inferior to many of the newer ones with yellow grounds. The yellow, however, is rather pale, and the edging rosy, with a trifling stroke here and there in the middle of the petals. The flower is only of the middle size.

Gill's Enchantress.

This is another very excellent Picotee, and is classed among the

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heavy-edged purples, although, when glittering in the sunbeams, it has quite a rosy appearance. The petals are strong and substantial, causing the flower to keep well, and it blooms so regularly that it requires no support for its guard leaves, and but little assistance from the dresser. The flower gets to a good size when well grown, and is a very desirable variety.

The Emperor of China.

This is another yellow ground Picotee, and is quite new in the North. It is a sort of bizarred or tricoloured picotee—if I may be allowed such a descriptive term—the ground being a palish yellow, and heavily edged with pinkish red, interspersed here and there with pencillings of a darkish brown colour. The flower gets to rather a superior size, and, from its novelty, is a great favourite I understand with some of "the Fancy." In my opinion, however, it will never be a great favourite with the competing florist, as it is certainly not a very attractive or sweet looking flower.

Pearson's Chilwell Beauty.

This is a fine large heavy-edged red Picotee. The petals are large and strong, and a little striped in the middle, and the white very good. The centre of the flower is well filled with petals, and its superior size and bold heavy edge give it a very showy appearance. It is a very good variety for the competing florist.

Boothman's Princess Victoria.

Boothman's Princess Victoria is a good sized heavy purple edged Picotee, with a very fine white ground. It is a very nice variety when well grown, but the flower is rather flat, being deficient in central petals to form a high crown.

Ely's Earl Grey.

This is another of Ely's varieties, and is a very sweet purple-edged Picotee, the white being very pure, and the edging not very heavy and of a sweet light purple. My flowers are only middle-sized, but being on a weak plant may account for this. The lace is quite confined to the edge, with the exception of a trifling pencilling here and there down the middle of the petals.

Leighton's Miss Ann.

This is only a middle-sized flower. The ground, however, is a

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very good white, and heavily edged with red pencillings, extending a good way from the edges. The flower, however, is rather deficient in central petals.

Wilson's Pluperfect.

This is a very beautiful Picotee, of the purple light-edged class. The white is of uncommon brilliancy, and the lacing entirely confined to the edges of the petals, but having had only a solitary small bloom upon a weak plant, I of course can say nothing more than that it would be one of the first that I would buy again if I should lose it.

Le Papillon (*The Butterfly*).

This is another yellow-ground Picotee, and has, I believe, been imported into this neighbourhood this season from the island of Jersey. The ground colour is rather a pale straw yellow, but very pure, and the edging a lighter red than that of Rosella de Rohan. It is a middle-sized flower, but well filled with petals, and is a very desirable variety.

Woollard's Miss Bacon.

This Picotee is rather small, but possesses a very fine white ground and an extremely delicate edging, and upon the whole seems very similar to Wood's Queen Victoria.

Redgauntlet.

Redgauntlet is a very showy Picotee, getting to a good size, the ground colour a fine white and the edging a heavyish dark red. It is a very desirable variety.

Ely's Criterion.

Ely's Criterion is another very pretty Picotee, and lightly edged with red, which is quite confined to the edges of the petals. The white is very fine and pure, and the flower of a good size, but from the little I have seen of it, it appears to be rather deficient in central petals.

Walmsley's Dr. Warren.

This is a very light-edged Picotee, but so very small that it is utterly worthless.

Fair Helen.

Fair Helen is only a middle-sized Picotee, with an edging made

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up of pencillings of very dark purple, which extend a good way down from the edges of the petals.

Sharp's Red Rover.

This Picotee deserves a more favourable notice than it received last year, as, when well grown, it gets to an excellent size, and is a very beautiful variety indeed. The edge is a heavy and brilliant red, and the white very pure, with the lacing almost entirely confined to the edges of the petals. The beginner, therefore, who is in want of heavy-edged reds, can never be wrong in ordering Sharp's Red Rover.

Clegg's Fair Phyllis.

The white of this Picotee is very fine, and it is rather heavily edged with a lightish purple. It is, however, rather deficient in central petals, which is an objection that severe censors seldom pass over; and although very pretty, I am afraid it will not do much for the competing florist.

Mark Anthony.

This is a very good variety of the heavy-edged red class. It is only of the middle size, but well filled with petals. Its lacing is made up of very dark red pencillings, and contrasts well with the fine pure white ground colour.

Burn's Lady Prudhoe.

This is a new yellow Picotee, a seedling of this year, raised by that enterprising and devoted florist Mr. Benjamin Burn, gardener to Charles William Bigge, Esq., of Linden House. It carried off the seedling prize at the Felton Exhibition, on Monday the 22nd of August, and in the opinion of all present was well worthy of that distinction. It is, in my opinion, the best yellow Picotee that has yet appeared in the north. The ground colour is a much richer and deeper yellow than that of *Le Papillon*, *Rosella de Rohan*, or the *Emperor of China*, and the lacing is a darkish blood red, entirely confined to the edges of the petals, except in the middle, where there are trifling pencillings about half way down the flattened parts. It is a decided acquisition to the class to which it belongs, but it is probable that this variety, valuable as it undoubtedly is, may never be sold out and known beyond the locality where it has been raised;

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but what the poet Gray has said of buried genius is applicable to many a fine flower raised in the country, where there are few to record their merits and push them into celebrity.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

GRAY'S ELEGY.

Felton Bridge End, September 1st, 1842.

ARTICLE III.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON GRAFTING THE FUCHSIA.

HAVING seen an article in the January Number of your very useful Magazine upon grafting of Fuchsias by approach, and apparently with success, so far as the experiment had then proceeded, I was, this season, induced to make the experiment, which I did upon several of that most beautiful ornament to our gardens.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the trial has succeeded to my most sanguine expectations, and that I have now growing, and in flower, plants of F. riccartonia and F. fulgens upon the same stem; the effect is striking. Others that I have grafted are not as yet so far advanced, but during the course of next summer I expect to have fine strong plants.

I have at present undergoing the experiment a plant of F. corymbiflora upon fulgens which also promises to be successful: should it be so, perhaps it may tend to check the most, I would almost add *too*, luxuriant growth of corymbiflora, which prevents it for any length of time remaining an inmate of many conservatories, its robust branches growing to such an unmanageable length.

After the remarks that have already been made upon grafting the Fuchsia you may not think this additional experiment worthy of further notice. Should it be worthy of notice, I shall be glad to have added another proof of the success of grafting Fuchsias, and should I raise young plants from seed thus obtained, I, with much pleasure, will forward to you an account of the result.

September 12, 1842.

[We feel much obliged by the present communication, and shall be additionally so by future ones. We are persuaded that a very singular distinction will be effected by grafting.—CONDUCTOR.]

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ARTICLE IV.

ON HEATING A GREENHOUSE.

BY MR. G. T. DALE, CHORLTON, NEAR MANCHESTER.

SEEING by your last Number that one of your readers asks for information relative to heating his greenhouse in winter, I feel happy to give him a plan I am about to adopt. This subject I have now been engaged upon for several years. I have tried many plans, but I have found none of them to answer well; however, I flatter myself I have at last hit upon the right method. A full statement of it was laid before several eminent members of the British Association, at their meeting in this town, who highly approved of the plan and felt assured it would answer. It is also exceedingly simple, which is at all events a recommendation. The greenhouse is about seven yards in length and nearly five wide. In the middle place a small oil lamp on a stand, behind which place a tin concave reflector, twelve inches in diameter. Let the lamp be lighted when the evenings are likely to be too severe for the plants, and the heat generated with the influence of the rays of light will be amply sufficient for the purpose required. Should your correspondent wish further information, if he will write me, I shall be happy to render him all the assistance in my power.

Higher Temple-street, Sept. 6, 1842.

ARTICLE V.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, OF PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

(*Continued from page* 199.)

LAC.

BUTLER speaks of this variety as being one of the earliest varieties cultivated, and also of its lasting only 10 or 12 days when in bloom. I think he must have been mistaken, as I found the one I bloomed to keep in almost as long as any other variety. The form is good, and finely feathered, with a deep rose. So far Mr. Butler; I agree with him as to form, &c., but it has one great fault, that is, the feather on the edge shows in some places two colours. It certainly

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is a fine flamed Rose, thick fleshy petals, and is a first rate stage-flower, but the price and scarceness of it will always deter many from purchasing. There is another variety sold as Lac, not worthy a place in a choice collection. It was catalogued in the year 1772, at 60*s*., in 1782, at 40*s*., in 1830, at 10*l*. 10*s*.

La Mere Bruin (Incomparable).

This variety is a fourth row flower, good cup, dark colours, tinged bottom, but is a fine flamed byblomen. This Tulip is supposed to be the parent of Louis XVI. In 1772, this variety was selling at 12*s*. per root, and in 1782, 6*s*.

La Vandyke or La Vandikken

Is a fourth row variety, cup long, bottom pure, and feathered and flamed with a deep cherry colour. It is a good stage flower, and often wins at a meeting. Although introduced in 1772, is not plentiful. In 1772, the price was 80*s*., in 1780, 63*s*., in 1798, 30*s*.

Leopoldina

Is a fourth row Bizarre, cup long, the yellow not very bright. Sometimes it feathers beautifully, so as to rival many beautiful and valuable flowers. Introduced in 1787, price at that period 6*l*. 6*s*.

Lancashire Hero.

This variety was raised from seed by a florist, of the name of Buckley, who, from the same sowing of seed, raised Beauty, Glory, Sportsman, Ashtonian, Fan, Flora, and No. 46, all of which are worthy a place in the choicest collection. These varieties are catalogued in London as Walker's Beauty, &c. This arose from Mr. Walker purchasing the stock at Buckley's decease. It is rather singular that Lancashire Hero was sold for 13*l*. 10*s*. (which was considered in Lancashire a high price) to a London florist; but as this occurred a many years ago, it is supposed that its name has been changed, as it has never been seen under that name in any London catalogue. It is a second row feathered Byblomen, the cup rather long, but the white and almost black feathering renders it very striking. It is rather unsteady. The breeder is very remarkable, and easily distinguished from the other varieties from its having a triangular base.

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Lady Crewe.

This is a first row feathered Rose, raised by a florist of the name of Sherwood, near Derby, from the seed of Vesta. It was first broke by a Mr. Turner, who was entrusted by Sherwood with a few bulbs, that some of them might have a chance to be broken. He was successful, and broke Lady Crewe and Lord Hill. It sold at its introduction at 5*l.* per root. The cup of this flower is rather long, though good, and the feathering is of a deep rose colour. It is a first rate stage flower. There are no doubt several varieties under the name of Lady Crewe, which are scarcely distinguishable in the breeder, but of which several are never good when broken. The bulb of the original or rather the true strain is of a long or Maître Partout shape. It is also sold under the name of Lady Middleton. This name was given by some of the Nottinghamshire florists, so that they might get 40*s.*, when Lady Crewe was worth only 10*s.* to 15*s.* This is not the only variety renamed by them. They appear to have a wonderful inclination for giving new names to old varieties. Queen Boadicea, also one of the Sherwoods, was, after the price got low, called Duchess of Newcastle. Charles X. was called Royal Sovereign, and sold as high as 7*l.* to 10*l.* per root, and afterwards called Victory; Duc de Savoy, called Spencer's Grand Duke, at 40*s.*; Sir Sydney Smith, Magnum Bonum, &c., 40*s.* There were also three Polyanthuses sold out, in some instances, three times as a new variety.

La Belle Nanette

Is a first row feathered Rose, very like Heroine or Triomphe Royal, but said by competent judges to be different. It is also grown in Mr. Groom's collection as Letitia. The cup of this flower is rather long, the white good, bottom pure, and a very steady marker, and is highly esteemed. The bulb of this variety appears shorter than Heroine, and the petals at the top also much rounder.

La Belle Narene

Is a first row flamed Byblomen, of very striking colours, and is a very steady marker. The cup of this flower is long, the bottom and stamens slightly tinged. The colour of the flame almost approaches to black and the white pure. It will make a good stage flower where marking is taken into consideration.

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La Belle Chinoise

Is a third row flamed Byblomen, of very good colours, the cup long, bottom pure, and is a steady marker.

La Clarte

Is a second row feathered Bizarre, the ground rather dull, and has a brownish feather. The cup is rather long, the bottom pure. It is not plentiful at present, having only lately been broken from the breeder.

La Delicatesse

Is a fourth row feathered Byblomen, of good form and pure bottom, the feathering of a dark colour.

Lancashire Witch

Is a second row feathered Rose, of a scarlet colour, broken by myself, in 1841, from the breeder; the form good, bottom pure, and is a first-rate stage flower. This was bought from a seedling bed, together with the whole of the roots which had never bloomed. The whole stock, after four years' growing, consists only of one root.

Lavinia

Is a third row flamed Rose, and from being called Clark's, I presume it was raised and broken by him. Its form is good, bottom pure, and marks well. I have seen it also feathered, and will prove in either state a good stage variety.

Lawrence's Friend

Is a second row Byblomen, sometimes feathered, the form good, bottom pure, and the colour dark. This, from its heavy feathering, will rank high as a stage flower.

Lawrence's La Joie

Is a first row flamed Byblomen, similar in colour to Lawrence's Friend, but a slightly-tinged bottom.

Lewold

Is a second row feathered Byblomen, of an incomparable colour. The form is good, bottom pure, and is a first-rate stage flower. This variety was introduced by Mr. James Faulkner, of Manchester, about the year 1823, and was sold by him at 63*s.* per root under the name of Incomparable Surpassant, by which name it is well known in the north. Although introduced so many years ago, it is not as yet very plentiful.

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LEONARDO DA VINCI

Is a fourth row flamed Bizarre, good cup, and pure bottom. It is very much like Charles X. In 1832 price 5*l.* 5*s.*

LEONATUS POSTHUMUS

Is a third row flamed Bizarre, form good, and bottom pure; the ground a good yellow, and the feathering almost black. This will make a first-rate stage flower. In 1832 price 40*s.*

LILLARD VIOLET

Is a second row feathered Byblomen, of good form, pure bottom, and the feather a purple. This variety resembles, at first sight, Bienfait Incomparable so much, that many florists are of opinion that it is it, but although it resembles it so much in shape of bulb, bud, foliage, &c., yet it rises much higher than Bienfait; besides, it is a much larger flower, and when the petals are compared together it will be found a shade darker in the feather, and it also is different as respects form; the three outer petals of Bienfait rather throws itself back in rather a triangular form, whilst Lillard Violet keeps its form. The feathering is much heavier.

LITTLE JOHN

Is a third row feathered Byblomen, broke in 1841 from a seedling breeder; is a little creamy at opening, the cup rather long, bottom pure, the petals rather thin, but its fine marking will, when plentiful, cause it to rank high as a stage flower.

LILAT EN CERISE

Is a third row Rose, good cup, stained bottom, and also creamy.

LORD HILL

Is a second row flamed Rose, broken from a Sherwood Breeder by Mr. Turner, of Derby, from which circumstance it takes his name. It is a gaudy, high-coloured, flamed Rose, and in this respect has but few equals. The form is not good, and the petals are rather pointed. It is also tinged at the bottom a little, nevertheless it is a fine marking flower, and worthy a place in any collection. There is a superior strain called Josephine.

LORD BRAYBROOK

Is a third row Byblomen, good cup, but rather pointed petals, stained bottom; in 1830 price 21*s.*

LORD OF THE ISLE

Is a third row feathered Byblomen, broke, in 1841, from a seedling

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breeder. The form and bottom good, and the feathering extra fine. This variety will rank high, when plentiful, as a stage flower. The stock consists of only one blooming root and one offset.

Lord John Russell

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, and ranks high as a stage flower, the white being good, and the colour of the flaming very dark; good form, pure bottom. Raised and broke by Mr. Franklin, of the City Road, London.

Lord Milton

Is a second row flamed Bizarre, the cup rather long, the bottom pure, and very heavy as respects its colours. Is a first-rate stage flower.

Louis XVI.

Is a fourth row Byblomen, form good, the bottom slightly stained, and the feathering almost black. This flower ranks high as a stage and bed flower, and deservedly so. Although introduced about the year 1792, when it was catalogued in a Dutch one at 25*l.*, is yet scarce in England. It is also said that Mr. Goldham refused from Mr. Austin 73*l.* 10*s.* for a root. It is erroneously asserted that it was raised in Holland: this is not the case, it was raised in Flanders, and the whole stock purchased by the celebrated Dutch florist Voerhelm, in whose grandson's possession is the original root. It has also been asserted that there never was a breeder, and that it bloomed in a broken state at first. This is not true; the whole stock of breeders was, in 1840, nine blooming roots, besides offsets. The breeder is rather remarkable, it having a triangular base. This variety is more plentiful in a feathered state than flamed. In the year 1800 it was catalogued in an English catalogue at 15*l.* 15*s.*; in 1805, 10*l.* 10*s.*, which is the present price for one in a first-rate feathered state.

Luna

Is a first row flamed Byblomen, raised by the late Mr. Lawrence, of Hampton. The form is good, the bottom creamy at opening, but soon bleaches, and is a first-rate stage flower.

Lustre de Beaute

Is a second row flamed Bizarre, the cup rather long, the bottom good, and ranks high in the north, on account of its being a dark heavy feathered and flamed flower.

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LYSANDER NOIR

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, feathered and flamed, of a very dark colour. It is scarce, and on that account a spurious one has been sold under that name. Introduced about 1796, and in 1813 was sold at 5*l.* 5*s.*

MAGNUM BONUM.

(See Sir Sidney Smith.)

MAGNA MATER FLORUM

Is a third row feathered Bizarre, the form good, the bottom tinged.

MANON

Is a second row feathered Rose, good cup and bottom, and is a first rate stage flower. This variety, I fear, is tender, and apt to be caught by the frost. In 1798 price 42*s.*

MASON'S MATILDA

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, and resembles Triomphe Royal much in character, only its petals are much rounder at the top than Triomphe Royal, and the bulb is of an incomparable shape. The cup of this flower is rather long, the bottom pure, and is a very great acquisition to the class of flamed roses, and will shortly rank high as a steady stage flower.

MATILDA.

This variety was raised in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, by the late Mr. Pearson, in 1809, and is a highly coloured flamed rose, which, like Lord Hill, makes it a very ornamental and pleasing variety. The form of this flower is bad, being almost the shape, at the bottom, of a tun-dish; the petals are good at the top, and also fleshy; the bottom tinged. This variety also goes under the name of Rose Ruby.

MENTOR.

(See Reine de Sheba.)

MADAME CATALANI.

(See Catalani.)

MAITRE PARTOUT

Is a first row feathered Byblomen, and at an early period, when there were not many large collections of tulips in the north of England, it often was so well feathered as to take a first prize. The form is not good, being rather long as well as bad-shaped, though the white and dark colour of the feathering renders it rather striking. In 1783 it sold at 40*s.* per root, 1784 at 20*s.*, and 1797 at 6*s.*

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N. B. For the particulars of prices and introduction I am a little indebted to Mr. Butler's catalogue, but more particularly to Mr. Groom's, who at the London Floricultural Meeting, April 5th, 1842, read a paper on tulips, which was inserted in the Gardener's Gazette of April 9th; and it is to be regretted that more particulars were not given of the old varieties, and also from other catalogues than those of the Walworth nursery, as they would have been highly interesting to the admirers of the tulip.

ARTICLE VI.

ON HEATING A GREENHOUSE BY GAS-LIGHT.

BY EDWARDUS.

In reply to the inquiry of your Correspondent S. in your Magazine for September, I would observe that I have a greenhouse 30 feet by 8 feet, with curved iron roof, in which I have a gas pipe with a common batswing burner. During the last winter I used the gas principally for light, having an Arnott's stove with thermometer regulator, which I generally kept burning both night and day during severe weather, as by means of the screw the temperature could be regulated to almost any required height with care; sometimes, however, as in case of sudden frost, I used to leave the gas burning all night, instead of lighting the fire in the stove, and I never found it fail to keep the frost out, though I should perhaps state that I have sliding blinds which I let down over the roof. I never found any injury to the plants either from the stove or gas, and they have been much admired for their healthy appearance.

With respect to the cost, gas is certainly much more expensive than fire. From the nearest calculation I could make, I found that the Arnott's stove, if kept alight constantly with stone or Welsh coal, would cost about two shillings per week, that is nearly twopence for twelve hours; a common size batswing burner will consume from four to five feet of gas per hour, say fifty feet in twelve hours, which at ten shillings per one thousand feet (the price paid here) would be sixpence for the twelve hours, and supposing it not to be lighted in the day-time (though in sharp weather this would sometimes be necessary), the cost would much exceed fire-heat in the usual way, as almost any rubbish is burnt, whilst, on the other hand, gas is cleaner and much less trouble.

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PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

In consequence of our wish to continue our account of the London Horticultural Society's Show, we have been obliged to omit our List of New and Rare Plants till next Number.

QUERIES.

On a List of Superb Pinks.—It being the season for planting Pinks to bloom next year, I shall be glad of a list of some of the best kinds in the next number of the Cabinet. Amicus.

The following kinds were those which obtained the prizes at the ezcellent exhibition of them at the London Floricultural Society, and some of them exceeded in perfection all we ever previously seen.

First best 12; Mr. Norman, Bull-fields, Woolwich.—Earl of Uxbridge, Cooper's King Alfred, Norman's Henry, Bexley Hero, Omega, Harleston's Prince Albert, Garrett's Alpha, Wilmer's Duchess of Kent, Cousins's Little Wonder, Creed's President, Norman's Defiance, Church's Bohemia. Mr. Norman had the best single specimen of red-edged, viz. Creed's President.

By Mr. Bragg.—Duke of Wellington, Lady Flora Hastings, Bexley Hero, Dry's No. 2, Dido, Weedon's Queen, Cousins's Seedling, Norman's Defiance, Lady Holland, Alpha, Seedling No. I.

By Mr. Bridges.—Omega, Wilmer's Queen, Kent Hero, Lady Hallowell, Beauty of Kent, Beauty of Twyford, Coronation, Little Wonder, Morning Star, Hodges' 186, Woodly Conqueror.

By Mr. Wilmer.—Wilmer's Prince of Wales, Harleston's Prince Albert, Wilmer's Seedling, Wilmer's Sarah, Collins's Conservative, Wells's Rival, Wilmer's Queen Victoria, Omega, Barrett's Conqueror.

Best red-laced, single specimen; Mr. Norman.—Creed's President. Best purple-laced, ditto, ditto, ditto.—Keynes's Ne Plus Ultra.

Seedlings of 1841, six blooms, Mr. Brown, Slough, for Garland, first class prize; Mr. Willmer, Sunbury, for Cooper's Prince Albert, second class prize.

Seedlings of 1842, one bloom.—Mr. Norman, for Princess Royal, first class prize; Mr. Brown, for Model, first class prize; Ditto, for Eclipse, first class prize; Mr. Willmer, for Prince of Wales, first class prize; 5 Ditto, for Attila, second class prize; Ditto, for Maid of Middlesex, second class prize; Ditto, for Black Prince, second class prize.

On a Monthly List of Flowering Plants eor a Greenhouse.—Fond of the flowers that strew our passage through this valley, and cheer and brighten it too, I see with regret the decay of many, and untaught with the facilities of a greenhouse capable of heat by pipes for hot water, which is 25 feet by 13, I am about to trespass upon your good-nature, either to give me a list of sweet flowers so to succeed each other as to prevent the regret, or rather change it into pleasing anticipation of other beautiful varieties, suited for each month; or if too fully occupied yourself, I hope some of your correspondents will favour me with such a list, only premising that a limited purse may be indulged accordingly.

Your constant subscriber,

J. C. B.

On cutting down Pelargoniums, &c.—If you think it worth while (through the medium of the Cabinet) to give me your opinion of the merits of the inclosed Seedling Petunia, I shall be much obliged. [It appeared nothing uncommon.—Conductor.]

I have seen many fine Geraniums weakened, and others killed by the loss of sap when cut down after flowering, and have failed in devising a remedy for this evil as well as in seeking to find one in the experience of others. As the season for pruning geraniums draws near, a few remarks on the subject by some person

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acquainted with the remedy, may prove of real service to many of your constant readers, including COMMELINA.

[When cut down, and the wood is not well ripened, also the earth then shook off the roots, they are in great danger of dying. They should be headed down a month at least before repotting, so that fresh shoots may have pushed, then the earth may be removed with safety, and there will be no risk of killing the plants.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON STOPPING CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—In my absence from home my gardener omitted to stop the leading shoots of my Chrysanthemums; should it now be done, or is it too late? a reply in next CABINET will oblige,

HENRIETTE.

[If done now, the laterals would be too late to produce bloom in most cases. As the plants are, with proper treatment a vigorous bloom may be obtained.—CONDUCTOR.]

A hint on the culture of the Chorozema varium, and Epacris grandiflora, so as to have them vigorous and at the same time bloom freely, will be acceptable to

CLERICUS.

[A free drainage to both is necessary; grow the former in loam, peat, and sand; water freely, and be kept where there is a good light and free air. The latter plant must be grown in turfy sandy peat; and to keep the plants bushy, occasionally pinch off the heads.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

ON LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS.—Mr. Cuthill grows this beautiful flowering plant better than any other person we have seen. Many of our correspondents having solicited instructions on growing it successfully, at our request Mr. Cuthill gave us the particulars as below.—[CONDUCTOR.] He sows the seeds in April, in fine soil, and places the tops of the pots very near the glass. As soon as the plants are up enough to transplant, he removes them so as not to break a single fibre, especially the point of the principal, which is tap-rooted. The pots are half filled with Sphagnum moss, then filled up with good loam and peat, or leaf mould, equal parts. The pots are then plunged up to the rims in a Cucumber bed, and as near to the glass as convenient. As they require larger pots, the same plan is adopted till they show for bloom, when they are placed in the plant house.

ON DESTROYING GREEN FLY.—My Roses in pots are much infested with green fly. How can I soon and effectually destroy them, and not injure the young shoots?

[Of the tobacconists tobacco-water may be procured at a shilling per gallon; in it dip the shoots, and the insects will immediately perish; it does not in the least degree injure the plant. If to sprinkle over the heads of plants indiscriminately, the tobacco water should be diluted by mixing with it an equal quantity of water.—CONDUCTOR.]

CRITERION OF A CARNATION.—With regard to form, I think, as with all florists' flowers, that in looking over the centre it should be as near as possible a complete circle, and when held up and looked at sideways should describe the half of an oval, or nearly so, for the trifling cupping of the guard petals will take off the extremes and form an elliptic. I do not know that I can convey my ideas better than by selecting Gregory's King Alfred as a criterion. I do not say this *shall* be the standard, neither do I say it is the best flower that I know; but it is a flower that, if well grown, possesses all the "necessary" properties of a good Carnation; and, as it is well known to growers in all parts of the country, is an easier way of making myself understood than by attempting a set of rules that would confuse and perplex your readers, without, perhaps, making them comprehend my meaning. FLORIST.

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METHOD OF DESTROYING THE ACARUS, OR RED SPIDER, SLUGS, AND OTHER INSECTS ON PLANTS, WITHOUT INJURING THE LEAVES.—In all the recipes for destroying Acari which I have seen, sulphur is an ingredient; this, in its crude state, will not unite with the liquids used for that purpose, and therefore it can have little or no effect, except when applied as a wash on the heated flues of a house. In order to make it unite with soapsuds, tobacco water, and other liquids usually made use of for destroying insects, it must be converted into a sulphuret, by boiling it with lime or an alkaline salt, as in the following mixture, which expeditiously and effectually destroys the red spider, by merely immersing the plant, or part infested, in the mixture.

Common soft soap, half an ounce; sulphuret of lime, one ounce by measure, or two tablespoonfuls; soft water (hot), one ale quart. The soap and sulphuret to be first well mixed with an iron or wooden spoon, in the same manner as a mixture of egg and oil is made for a salad; the hot water is then to be added by degrees, stirring the mixture well with a painter's brush, as in making a lather, by which means an uniform fluid will be obtained, like whey, without any sediment, which may be used as soon as it is cool enough to bear the hand in it.

This mixture will destroy every insect usually found in the greenhouse, by mere immersion, except the coccus, or scaly insect, which adheres so closely to the stem, or under side of the leaf, that the mixture cannot reach its vulnerable parts; therefore, in this case, the mixture must be applied with a brush that will dislodge the insect. If the mixture be put into a wooden bowl, or any other shallow vessel, small plants in pots, and the leaves and branches of larger ones, and of fruit trees, may be easily immersed in it by pressing them down with the hand.

The above mixture will not destroy the black aphides of the cherry-tree, nor the green aphides of the plum-tree, by immersing the leaves and branches of it, there being an oiliness on these insects which prevents its adhering to them. It will destroy them by applying it with a brush, but this is too tedious a process. It has been recommended, by writers on horticulture, to wash these and other fruit-trees against walls before the leaves and buds appear, with mixtures which cannot be safely applied after; for which purpose the above mixture, with the addition of spirits of turpentine, is likely to succeed as well as any other, or better; but I have not yet had an opportunity of giving it a trial. Half an ounce, by measure, of spirits of turpentine being first well mixed with the soap, and the sulphuret and water added as before; or the wash may be made stronger, by adding twice the quantity of each ingredient to the same quantity of water.

For destroying slugs and worms there is no recipe so simple, attended with so little trouble, and, when properly applied, so effectual, as common lime water. The plants on which the slugs are found must be watered with it twice at least, at an interval of three or four minutes. If you place three or four slugs on the ground, and pour lime-water on them from a watering-pan, you will soon perceive them throwing off a kind of slough, and after that crawling away; but if you sprinkle them again with the lime-water, they will not be able to throw off another slough, and soon die after the second operation. When a person has, therefore, watered as many plants as takes up the time of three or four minutes, he must turn back to the place where he began, and water them again.

Lime-water, for this purpose, may be easily made, so as to be always ready. Into a trough, containing about 55 gallons of water, throw in two or three shovelfuls of lime, stir it up three or four times on that day, and the next day the liquor is clear and fit for use, and will continue to answer the purpose for some time, without adding any fresh lime, by stirring it up again before it is used, and let it settle. If the lime-water be of sufficient strength, it will destroy the large grey snail with twice watering, and all worms that are out of the ground at the time of watering, and it will not injure the most tender plant when used in a clear state.—*Gardener's Gazette.*

HOT-WATER APPARATUS.—Your correspondent, Mr. Beaton, in a recent number of the "Gardeners' Chronicle," remarks that he likes Mr. Corbett's open-trough system of heating with hot water, but appears rather to doubt whether the vapour can be confined sufficiently for ripening fruit. We are able to answer any objections on this point, as we have this summer (not one in which the sun's rays have

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been too liberally distributed) witnessed several instances in which Pines and Grapes have been ripened in the highest perfection in houses heated solely by Mr. Corbett's apparatus. The opinion in favour of this method which we expressed in an early number of your valuable paper has most satisfactorily been confirmed in every place where this apparatus has been erected.—(*Lucombe, Pince, and Co., Exeter Nursery.*)

On Perpetual Roses.—Too much praise cannot be given to the persons by whose industry so many beautiful and fragrant Roses have been raised which adorn our gardens for so long a season, more especially ornamental, from September to November. The following kinds are what I can most confidently recommend to every Rose grower who desires to possess a select collection:—

Crimson (Rose du Roi), fine rosy crimson, very fragrant.
Bernard (Pompon Perpetuel), fine rosy carmine, fine shape, and very double.
Antinous, fine rich crimson purple.
Duchess of Sutherland, beautiful rose colour.
Clementine Duval, handsome rose colour.
Madame Laffay, very handsome deep rose colour.
Reine de la Guillotiere, fine rich dark crimson, very double.
Billiard, beautiful bright rose.
Couronne de Beranger, fine purple, very double, very fragrant.
Prince Albert, sometimes red, lilac, or crimson velvet, very fragrant.
Fulgorie, beautiful rose colour.
Princess Helena, fine rose colour, beautifully veined.
Flora, very beautiful red.
Gloire des Perpetuelles, very brilliant carmine-red.
Madame Desprez, fine lilac.
Delice d'Hiver, vivid rose colour.
Josephine Antoinette, fine rose, beautifully veined.
Perpetuelle d'Angers, beautiful pale blush, very fragrant.
Portlandica carnear., beautiful flesh colour.
Stanwell Perpetual, beautiful flesh colour.
Bernard, fine rich rosy salmon.
Comte de Paris, deep rich crimson.
Lady Fordwich, deep rose colour, very rich.
William Jesse, bright pink, a beautiful rose.
La Mienne, rich deep red, very double and compact.
Du Trianon, beautiful light pink, fine rose.
La Magnanime, deep rose, beautifully veined.
Rose de Roi, panachée, rich crimson with white stripes.
Torrida, very rich deep crimson.
Volumineuse, beautiful blush colour.
Coquette de Montmorency, beautiful bright red, very handsome.
Clementine Duval, pretty delicate rose colour.
Julie de Loynes, beautiful white.
Perpetuelle Rivers, bright rose, fine grower.

The above contain not only the best kinds, but a beautiful contrast in colours and fragrance. I think it necessary to add that Perpetual Roses require a superabundance of food every year, therefore a fresh supply must be added. Early in November the surface soil should be stirred, not dug, and four inches deep of well-rotted hotbed dung (cow-dung is best) be laid over entire, upon which lay a sprinkling of earth to hide the appearance of the dung, or cover it with green moss. Attention to the above is particularly necessary when the Roses are grown singly upon lawns, nor should one ever have the roots covered with turf, or they will soon perish. Perpetual Roses require to be pruned twice a-year: first, when the beds are dressed in November, then cut off about two-thirds from every shoot of the preceding summer's growth, and if too crowded, cut some entirely away. In the early part of June following there is usually a number of luxuriant shoots, each crowned with flower buds; from such profusion half of the shoots must be cut back to half their length: this will cause the shortened branches to put forth fresh shoots, which will produce a profusion of bloom in autumn.

August 16th, 1842. Clericus.

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LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

(*Continued from p.* 166.)

Ericas.—Of this lovely tribe the specimens exhibited were exceedingly well grown, beautiful in bloom, and of vigorous growth. The plants were not tall and straggling, but whatever height, they were complete bushes, feathered down to the edges of the pots; generally, however, they were managed so as to have them dwarf with a broad surface, the whole of it clothed with bloom. To render them thus bushy, and even to overhang the edges of the pots, the growers stop the leading shoots when the plants are young, and of the lateral ones judiciously thin out all superfluous ones, and growing them in frames which are raised at the corners six inches high so as to allow a current of air to pass through; the sashes are often wholly removed to give plenty of air, and in hot scorching sun a shade is thrown over for a few hours. The surface of the ground in the frames is kept moist, and gives a cool atmosphere, which contributes to the well being of the plant in a great degree, and plants thus cultivated are scarcely ever affected with mildew. In this manner we saw a fine collection of vigorous bushy plants, grown at Mrs. Lawrence's. When the plants are in bloom, they are placed in the greenhouse for show; whilst here, the atmosphere is kept moist by pouring water several times a-day upon the floor or stage on which the plants are placed; a raised floor of gravel, filling up a tan-pit, or stone shelf, &c., are provided at Mrs. Lawrence's. The soil in which it is found they grow the best is heath mould that has a good deal of fibre in it, the surface being procured; this is not sifted at all, but chopped up with the spade so as to be in a rough state. In potting, some largish pieces are laid at the bottom mixed with portions of broken pots, then the usual soil in which a few pieces of porous stone or pot are intermixed. By this means the soil is kept from close binding; being open and porous, the water, &c., passes freely through, and the porous materials of stone, pot, &c., hold moisture, so that in a temporary drought for lack of water the moistened materials are found beneficial.

In order to keep the roots at the sides of the pots cool, Mr. Barnes had the pots placed inside larger ones, and the spaces between filled up with sand, which being kept moist produces a very beneficial effect, and prevents the plants becoming brown.

There was a collection of *E. ventricosa* in numerous hybrid varieties, exhibited by W. H. Story, Esq., of Isleworth, which comprised the best grown lot of plants we ever saw, and in their pretty form, and varied colours, in such a profusion of flowers, produced an admirable display. The following sorts were exhibited: E. ventricosa alba hirsuta, rubra, densa rosea, hirsuta rosea, conspicua hirsuta, purpurescens, coccinea, hirsuta superba, alba stricta, conspicua, fasciculata, rosea, coruscans, fasciculata longiflora, dependens rosea, coccinea superba, tenuiflora superba, perspicuoides, densa carnea, dependens superba, purpurea alba, coccinea major, (No. 24) superbissima. Each plant was about fifteen inches high above the pot, and half a yard across, very bushy, and in the most vigorous health.

Heaths, 20 species.—1st. Mr. May, gardener to E. Goodheart, Esq., (not named.) Prize. Gold Knightian medal.

2nd. Mr. Barnes, gardener to W. Norman, Esq., (not named.) Silver gilt medal.

3rd. Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, E. ventricosa superba, coccinea minor, tenuiflora, rosea superba, curviflora, vestita alba, vestita fulgida, campanulata, inflata, mutabilis, intermedia, Westphalingia, splendens, Linnæoides, dependens, perspicua nana, Cavendishii, (very superb,) Beaumontia, depressa.

4th. Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, Kingston, (not named.) Silver gilt medal.

A magnificent plant of *Erica depressa* was exhibited by Messrs. Veitch's of Exeter; it was 4½ feet high, and 2 across, having upwards of 600 heads of its lovely greenish yellow flowers; the plant was admirably well grown, clothed beautifully in every part, so as completely to hide the stem. This kind well deserves to be grown in every collection.

Erica splendens.—This fine species was exhibited by W. H. Story, Esq., and Mr. Barnes; each plant was about 2½ feet high, and were one mass of beauty. The fine tubular-formed flowers, of a beautiful orange-scarlet colour, produced a fine effect. It deserves a place in every collection.

Erica odorata alba.—Mr. Green exhibited a plant about half a yard high, which was an entire surface mass of flowers, and the pure white, pendulous, bell-formed, *very fragrant* blossoms, were delightfully pretty. It deserves to be grown in every collection.

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Erica ventricosa carnea.—Mr. Clarke, gardener at Shirley Park, exhibited a fine plant, about three feet high and equally broad, most profusely in bloom.

E. elegans.—Mr. Jackson had a fine plant of this beautiful kind in most vigorous health, and though it is of a very dwarf habit, this plant was half a yard high, and with its fine pretty green flowers had an interesting appearance.

Erica tricolor.—A very superb plant of this handsome species was exhibited by Mr. Salter, gardener to J. Yelles, Esq.. of Bath; it was three feet high and the same in breadth, and its branches pendulously laden with its red, pink and green flowers.

Erica Bowieana.—Mr. Jackson, of Kingston Nursery, exhibited a beautiful bushy plant, near five feet high, in fine bloom, which, with its pearl-white blossoms in contrast with the rich deep foliage, produced a pretty appearance.

Erica propendens was shown by Mr. Barnes. It was about a yard high, wholly clothed with its beautiful pendent, bell-shaped, rosy-purple flowers.

Erica suaveolens.—A fine plant of this pretty species was exhibited in fine bloom, with its fragrant, pretty pink flowers.

Erica mundula.—Mr. Barnes had a fine plant of this very neat and strikingly pretty flowering kind. The flowers standing erect, and the surface of each being near half an inch across, of a lovely lilac with a red eye, give a very interesting appearance.

We could not justly insert all the particulars of the fine articles exhibited in one, or even two numbers of our publication, to the exclusion of all other matters, but in our next we hope to conclude the lists.

(*Pelargoniums continued.*)

The following obtained the prizes at the exhibition on the 9th July, viz. :—

1st class. Sultana, (Forster's.)—The lower petals of a fine rosy-salmon, the upper petals of a scarlet crimson, having a large clouded spot. Of first-rate form.

2nd class. Actæon, (Forster's.)—The lower petals of a delicate salmon-colour, the upper petals of a bright salmon colour, having a large clouded dark spot extending near to the edge.

3rd class. Flambeau, (Forster's.)—The lower petals of a rosy-salmon colour, upper petals of a bright scarlet-salmon, having a large, bright, rich, velvety spot.

Eros, (Forster's.)—The lower petals of a delicate salmon, upper petals fine scarlet-crimson, having a darker crimson spot shading off to the edge. Fine form.

Milo.—The under petals of a bright rosy-crimson, upper petals scarlet-crimson, having a clear dark velvet spot. The centre of the flower bluish tinge. Very fine form.

Prince of Wales, (Pamplin's.)—The lower petals rose-coloured, with a light centre, upper petals having a large clouded spot which nearly covers the whole. Very fine form.

Sir Isaac Newton, (Pamplin's.)—The lower petals a beautiful pink, upper petals bright rose, having a large clouded spot. Very fine form.

Constellation, (Garth's.)—The lower petals of a pretty pink, upper petals bright pink, with a large dark spot. The centre of the flower is nearly white. Very fine form.

Mr. Whomes, gardener to E. Forster, Esq., exhibited a seedling named Lord Chancellor, for which he obtained the silver Knightian medal. The lower petals of a bright rosy-salmon colour, upper petals of a bright scarlet crimson, having a large dark clouded spot.

Mr. Pamplin received a similar medal for his seedling Count D'Orsay; the description we gave in our last.

Mr. Cock of Chiswick, who has shown on former occasions the finest specimens ever seen, exhibited two collections, which exceeded all former ones. They were large, healthy, and in profuse bloom, and trained so as to form a head of bloom, in the form of a cauliflower, which flowered from the summit down to the lowest shoot, so as to conceal the edges of the pots. The following kinds were included in the two twelves shown, viz.,—Flash, Orange Boven, Clarissa, Mabel, Lady Carlisle, Lord Mayor, Lady Flora, Prince of Waterloo, Oliver Twist, Acme, Wonder, Annette, Jupiter, Eiza superba, Penelope, Britannia, Matilda. The Picotees and Carnations exhibited appeared to create general interest; never have we before seen so fine a display of these beautiful flowers. The stands were numerous, and the exhibitors had evidently prepared for a contest, for all the stands bore evidence of great care and skill in the management of the flowers. The

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Picotees were in very fine condition; the flowers were clean and the edging fine in colour. Among the Carnations, Puxley's Prince Albert, Holmes' Count Paulina, Colcutt's Brutus, Lord Brougham, Young's Earl Grey, and Cartwright's Rainbow, were very fine in the Bizarres; and Brook's Flora's Garland, Wilson's Harriet, Willmer's Endymion, Knott's Alfred the Great, Addenbroke's Lydia, Willmer's Solander, and Hogg's Colonel of the Blues, we noticed as being very superior in the Flakes. The Picotees were certainly finer in their class than the Carnations, and more difficult to select from. Wood's Agrippina, Giddens's Teaser, Brinkler's Masterpiece, a rather better flower than Teaser, Sharp's Gem, a new and fine variety, Sharp's Criterion, Pollen's Lady Peel, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, &c., &c., were conspicuous among the finest varieties. T. Barnard, Esq., took the lead among amateurs in the Picotees, for a stand of very beautiful flowers, containing the following varieties:—Wilmer's Queen, Russell's Lady Hardwick, Kirtland's Duke of Wellington, Brinkler's Lady Chesterfield, Giddens's Teaser, Giddens's Sir Robert Peel, Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, Garrett's Lady Dacre, Giddens's Miss Desborough, Annesley's Plenipo, Annesley's Sanspareil, Lady Ackland, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Hogg's Queen of England, Brinkler's Mrs. Drake, Brinkler's Masterpiece, Lady Macklean, Green's Queen, Kirtland's Princess Augusta, Giddens's Diana, Wilson's Harry, Wood's Pamela, Dearlove's Favourite, Seedling. A Picotee of good properties from Mr. Smith, named Prince Albert, received a certificate of merit, and a similar prize was awarded to a crimson bizarre named Venus, from Mr. Alloway, in which the white was of good quality; it possessed also a well-formed petal, with an even edge, the marking clear, and the colour well distributed. Mr. Burrup's stand of winning Carnations consisted of Colonel of the Blues, Bucknall's Ulysses, Davison's No. 1, Colcutt's Brutus, Knott's Alfred the Great, Eley's Manego, Christian's Excellent, Holmes's Count Paulina, Lady Chetwynd, Brooks's Flora's Garland, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, Clegg's Harkaway, Puxley's Prince Albert, Martin's Mars, Jacques's Georgiana, Young's Earl Grey, Christian's Mary Christian, Wilson's Harriett, Hogg's Princess Marie, Smith's Princess Augusta, Greasley's Lord Brougham, Hufton's Rosa, Wakefield's Magna Charta.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

Annuals.—Seeds of most kinds will now be perfected, if not before; they should be gathered before frost operates upon them, or in many instances the seeds will be destroyed by it, more particularly if there be wet with the frost. Seeds may still be sown in pots for planting out next spring. And many hardy sorts may be sown in the open border to bloom early.

Auriculas.—The plants should now be taken into winter quarters, by placing them in frames, &c. A layer of lime rubbish, or coal ashes, should be sprinkled over the surface; upon this prepared bed let bricks be laid in rows, so that the pots can stand thus elevated, which admitting a free circulation around the pots and plants, is very beneficial to the latter. At all times through the winter, admit all possible air, so that the plants be protected from wet; and never water the plants over the foliage, nor give any to the roots till they are quite dry, particularly in frosty weather; for during its severity, the drier the roots are, the less will the plants suffer.

Biennials.—Plants of this class may now be successfully planted out, so that they may strike root before winter sets in. When biennials are delayed planting out till spring, they do not bloom so vigorously or profusely as if planted in autumn.

Calceolarias.—Plants of the herbaceous class out in open borders should have any offsets taken off and potted, in order to have winter protection, and be suitable plants for turning out next spring.

Cuttings, or slips, of shrubby Calceolarias, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, &c., may still be successfully put off for striking; the earlier in the month, the better they will succeed. When plants are grown in the open beds, and the frost is likely to cut off the tops by the end of the month, they should be taken up, and placed very closely in boxes, large pots, &c., for preserving during winter. Water freely after potting off, but little afterwards at the roots, till the plants have struck root; they may occasionally be sprinkled over the tops. Do not place the

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plants in heat, to cause them to strike, for if this be done, most of the plants will fail; a cool ground or greenhouse is suitable.

Carnation layers, if not taken off and potted, should be done early in the month, and placed in frames for winter protection.

Chrysanthemums in pots should be taken into the greenhouse or cool frame, and all possible air admitted at every opportunity; for if the plants be drawn, the blossoms will be weakly, and the colours not near so fine as they otherwise would have been. When Chrysanthemums are trained against open walls, it is of service to protect them by means of a boarded ledge about ten inches broad being placed over the tops of the flowers at night: supporters being driven into the wall, with a turned-up end to prevent the board sliding off. This will be found a perfect screen from frost. The boarded protection may be removed during the day, so that no unsightly appearance will be caused by it.

Dahlias.—Attention to numbering and naming the kinds, &c. should be done early. Frequently the surface and crowns of the roots of Dahlias planted high will be quite exposed, from rain washing off the soil, or by other means. If the frost (which often comes keenly and suddenly towards the end of the month) should operate upon the roots, such would be so damaged as probably to rot them during winter, or if not so severely affected probably every eye will be so injured that not one will push a shoot next season. To prevent this damage, let two or three inches deep of soil, or rotten tanners' bark, be spread over the roots close up to the stem of the plant, and extending one foot or more round it; this will obviate the liability of suffering by frost, and the plants may be permitted to remain blooming till cut off by it. At the end of the month it will probably be necessary to take up the old roots. Seeds of Dahlias should be collected, selecting the heads of flowers that have bloomed about the end of August, or early in September.

Dutch Roots, as Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Hyacinths, &c., may be planted at the end of the month.

Guernsey Lilies.—If roots have not been planted, they should be procured, and potted into small pots with good rich soil, as early as possible. Most of the seedsmen possess roots for sale, at from six to ten shillings per dozen. They bloom in a few days from potting, if placed in a room or greenhouse, and continue handsome for a few weeks.

Herbaceous Border Plants may now be divided and replanted. Bulbous-rooted Irises, Lilies, Narcissuses, Crocuses, Snowdrops, &c., that have not been replanted for the last two years, should be taken up, divided, and immediately planted again.

Hyacinths, and other Dutch bulbs required to bloom in pots as early as Christmas, should be planted early in the month; the pots being plunged to the rim in a warm south border or frame, till the bulbs push roots, and then introduced into a hotbed frame, &c., to push them into bloom.

Lobelias, &c.—The various kinds of Lobelias grown in open borders in summer, and requiring protection in winter (such as L. fulgens, splendens, speciosa, cardinalis, &c.), should now be taken up and potted. This attention will be more necessary in cold parts of the country. The above plants will endure our winters, and, in that case, spring is the best time for dividing the offsets from the parent plant. Also any tender kinds of border plants should be potted and placed for protection.

Pinks.—One or two-year-old stocky plants of Pinks grown in the open borders, if taken up and potted, may be introduced into heat from the beginning of December, and will bloom early in spring. Plants for open beds, if not already put out, should be done as early as possible.

Rose Trees.—Plants established in pots, now taken into heat, will bloom at the end of December or early in January. So with Rhododendrons and other shrubby plants usually forced.

Worms in Pots.—Plants that have been out of doors during summer wil often have worms entered into them. When there is appearance of this, the ball should be turned out entire, and by shaking it, the worms will appear. Or give the soil a good watering, with water in which previously unslaked lime has been put. The caustic quality of the lime will cause the worms to creep to the surface, when they can be picked off.

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1. Lyne's Princess Royal. 2. Glory of the West. 3. Lyne's Sunrise.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

PELARGONIUM, VARIETIES. (*Stork's Bill.*)

GERANIACEÆ. MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

[PELARGONIUM, so named from *pelargos*, a stork; the capsules somewhat resembling the head and beak of a stork.]

No. 1. LYNE'S PRINCESS ROYAL.—Raised by P. E. Lyne, Esq.

No. 2. BASSETT'S GLORY OF THE WEST.—Raised by Mr. Thomas Bassett, Priory Gardens, Bodmin, in Cornwall. The gold medal of the Royal Society of Cornwall was awarded for this variety, exhibited at Plymouth.

No. 3. LYNE'S SUNRISE.—Also raised by P. E. Lyne, Esq. The gold medal of the Royal Society of Cornwall was also awarded for this variety. Additional particulars of the above are given in the CABINET Number for September. See Advertising sheet, page xiv.

The entire stock of the above has been purchased by Mr. W. E. Rendle, Nurseryman, Union-road Nurseries, Plymouth, who now offers plants for sale. Specimens have been seen at most of the principal exhibitions, both at the London shows and in the country, where they were deemed of first-rate character, and deserving a place in every collection.

We have, in recent Numbers, given a description of all the first-rate kinds exhibited for the first time this season; and in no former year has there been so many superior new flowers exhibited. The beauty and perfection to which (in character and culture) they have attained, almost compel every admirer of floral beauties to become what is termed a geranium grower.

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To assist persons not already acquainted with the method of culture now practised by the London growers, we give the particulars furnished us by the most celebrated of them.

Pelargoniums are usually denominated Geraniums, although they constitute a very different family. The following mode of culture applies to the shrubby class of Pelargoniums, usually exhibited at the floral meetings for competition.

They always succeed best when grown in a house apart from other plants, and to be placed upon a stage as near to the glass as circumstances will admit: thus placed is a most essential point in their culture. Where a greenhouse is of necessity appropriated to other classes of plants, then it is best to have pit-frames to grow the Pelargoniums in till blooming season; and when the flower-stems have pushed about half their length, to introduce the plants into the greenhouse for blooming. When they are in the greenhouse, and the petals are bursting the calyx, the temperature must be kept high, and be kept so till the blooming is over. If it is desired to have large and bold flowers, this attention is very necessary; and, though at a hot season of the year, the house should be kept closed in a great degree, using a canvass shade when mid-day sun is intense. This mode of treatment with blooming plants is the principal reason of the flowers exhibited by the London growers being generally so superior in size to any I ever saw in the country.

Having thus premised as to situation, &c., I shall commence with observations on culture at the period of propagation.

In the first week of July the cuttings are taken off, and inserted in loam and leaf mould; then placed in a cool frame, plunged to the rim, which is kept pretty close, and shaded from the sun. Sometimes, instead of being inserted in pots, the cuttings are inserted in an open border, fully exposed to the mid-day sun. This is especially the case when a considerable quantity is required.

In about six weeks the cuttings are rooted; they are then carefully removed, so as to retain the new roots, and potted separately into what are termed sixty-sized pots, in a compost of equal parts of well-enriched loam and sandy peat. After potting, they are placed on boards or slates, in a warm situation in the open air, where they can be shaded for a short time till they can bear the sun, after which they are fully exposed. Where there are frames to place them

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in, the facility for readily shading is afforded. Some of the extensive growers have boards, a foot or so deep, placed along the sides at about five feet apart, and have hoops over, so as to throw mats over for shading, protection from excessive wet, or to afford security against a sudden frost in autumn.

About the last week in September, the plants are usually removed into the house or cool frame, where they are placed as near the glass as circumstances admit of; at the same time they are re-potted into forty-eights, and the leading shoots stopped at the third or fourth joint; this induces the production of lateral shoots, and causes the plants to become bushy. The compost used is one-half well-enriched turfy loam, and the other leaf-mould and sandy peat, to which is added a small portion of bone-dust; but this is given with caution, and never near the surface of the soil. When fire-heat is required, its application is only so as to keep the temperature of the house at about forty degrees; and, whenever admissible by day, to give all that can be, so frost is kept out.

About the middle of December the plants are re-potted into thirty-twos. After this potting, the temperature of the house is increased for about three weeks, so as to stimulate the roots immediately to push afresh, as well as to obtain an early supply of new shoots.

About the middle of February the plants are again shifted into a size larger, any shoots requiring to be stopped are done, and each shoot is tied separately to a proper stake.

At the end of March the plants are carefully examined, and very freely thinned of the lateral shoots, and a regular distribution retained. In order to have the plant uniform in growth, a small stick is put to each shoot, to which it is secured, and the arrangement made so as to be uniform. Those plants that have filled the pots with roots require shifting into larger, and they are carefully done, keeping the balls entire, as in the former potting, in the compost using a good portion of rotten cow-dung. Twice a-day they require to be syringed over the tops.

About the end of April, or the first week in May, the plants are looked over again, and a considerable thinning of the shoots again takes place, leaving the most vigorous ones for blooming. A careful attention is always given to the watering of the plants, to prevent them flagging. Where there is the opportunity, and superior speci-

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mens are desired, liquid manure water is occasionally given; the plants, too, are frequently syringed over the tops, and the house shaded. When the green fly makes its appearance, either the house is smoked or diluted tobacco-water is syringed over the plants, which effectually destroys the insect. Plants thus attended to become fine specimens, blooming profusely and vigorously.

When the blooming season is over, the plants are removed to an exposed situation for a week or ten days, and then are headed down so as to leave each shoot about three inches long. As soon as they have pushed shoots about two inches long, they are re-potted; the old soil is nearly all shook off the roots; they are shortened too, and again planted, each in a pot two sizes less than it had been in. Where there are numerous lateral shoots now produced, they are stripped off, so as to leave but a due proportion. These plants are again re-potted in February, into twelves, in a compost as before directed; they are afterwards thinned and otherwise treated, as done the previous year. These plants make superior specimens to the first season, in size and vigour. When, however, an extraordinary specimen is desired, the plant is not allowed to bloom much the first year, so as to throw all the vigour possible into the wood. It is cut down, as done to the others, to furnish a supply of laterals, and treated in all other respects as above directed.

The following particulars of treatment practised by the most successful grower, Mr. Cook, of Chiswick, was given us by him, which we here annex:—

Mr. Cook strikes his cuttings about the beginning of June, or sooner, if the plants will bear cutting. As soon as rooted they are removed into sixty-sized pots, and set in a shady situation on boards or slates, or in a cold frame. When rooted, they are removed to an open situation, and as soon as the plants will bear the sun without flagging they are stopped. In September they are re-potted into forty-eight sized pots, and at this time he commences training. In December and January those that are sufficiently strong are again shifted into sixteen-sized pots: in these pots they are allowed to bloom. About the middle of July or beginning of August they are headed down and set in a shady sheltered situation; and, when the plants have shoots nearly an inch long, the soil is nearly all shaken from the roots, and they are again re-potted into the same sized pots. As the shoots are

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formed they are carefully thinned out. In the greenhouse, the plants intended for exhibition are kept four feet apart; the front sashes are kept open on all convenient occasions. In November the plants are stopped, and a stake put to each shoot. The leaves are thinned out to allow the air to circulate freely. In December and January the strongest plants are again selected, and potted into eight-sized pots; and at this time additional heat is applied to enable the plants to root rapidly. In February they are syringed in the afternoon, but sufficiently early to allow them to dry before night. In March they are again re-potted in No. two-sized pots; water is now very liberally supplied. When the flowers begin to open, a shading of cheese-cloth is used on the outside of the house. Air is admitted before the sun has much power on the glass, and this is found to prevent the attacks of the green fly. The success of all the other operations depends on the mode of applying fire-heat. The fires are lighted at three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and allowed to go out about nine or ten. They are again lighted about three or four in the morning. The thermometer, during the night, is kept at 40 or 42 degrees Fahrenheit. The soil is prepared thus:—a quantity of turfy loam is chopped and laid up in a heap, a quantity of fresh stable litter is then shaken up and laid in the form of a mushroom bed. If the weather is dry at the time, the manure is well watered; liquid manure and the steam or ammonia is prevented from passing off by a covering of slates. In this state it is allowed to remain fifteen or sixteen days, and is then mixed with about an equal quantity of fresh loam; and, when the mixing is completed, the heap is at last covered with loam. At the end of a month or five weeks it is turned over three or four times, in order that the dung and loam may incorporate well together. At the end of twelve months it is fit for use. To two barrowfulls of this compost is added one of leaf-mould and a peck and a-half of silver sand.

Those persons who have not seen the superb specimens exhibited by the London growers can scarcely form an idea of their superiority over what are seen in the country. By the above attention plants are obtained of the most healthy and vigorous growth, two to four feet high, and three to four in diameter, unique in form, and so clothed with fine foliage, down to the rim of the pot, that not a stem is seen.

When bees are allowed to enter the house, they injure the petals and disfigure the flowers: to prevent this, gauze blinds are used.

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ARTICLE II.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, OF PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

(*Continued from page* 232.)

NOBLE BLANCHE

Is a second row feathered Rose; good cup, bottom a muddy white; very like Vesta, feathered, but rather shorter in the cup

NON PLUS ULTRA

Is a third row flamed Byblomen; good form, bottom pure, the feathering and flaming of an incomparable colour; a good stage variety.

NECTAR

Is a third row flamed Byblomen; good form, bottom pure, and the colours dark; a good stage flower.

OSIRIS

Is a second row flamed Bizarre, broke by Mr. Greig, near London. The form of this flower is good, as well as the colours, but the bottom is stained. This variety took the premier prize this year at the Cambridge Tulip Meeting, as well as the first in the class of flamed bizarres.

PLATOFF

Is a fourth row feathered Bizarre; form good, as well as bottom. It is generally said by the florists in this neighbourhood that it is only Charles X. There are several strains of this flower. Mr. Bartlett's strain sells the highest. A good stage flower.

PLUTO SUPERB

Is a first row flamed Byblomen, of good form, bottom pure, and the colours dark. This variety was introduced by an amateur florist residing at Morpeth, and although it has been nearly twenty years in this country, the whole stock consists of four blooming roots and a few offsets. It is a shy breeder, and if plentiful would not be surpassed by any Tulip cultivated.

POLYPHEMUS

Is a third row flamed Bizarre, raised from seed by the late Mr. Clark, and broke by the late Mr. Lawrence, of Hampton, who sold four

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bulbs for 50*l.* after it had been broken three years, although it was well known that Mr. Clarke and his friends had roots in their possession. This variety has been for years cried up in the South as one of the finest Bizarres cultivated. It is a question with many florists whether it deserves the character bestowed upon it. In the first place its stamens or filaments are stained, which, if we may credit the southern florists, would condemn any pair when staged for competition, and the yellow outside a pale straw colour. Here I would ask, how is it that a Tulip slightly tinged like Polyphemus and Osiris should be rejected by them if raised in the north, whilst those of their own raising are tolerated and even allowed to win? Having thus introduced the stained bottoms, I must say that when in London two years ago, I was rather surprised to see so many of this description in their collections. But there must be a motive for all this, or else why the numerous attacks upon their brethren in the north every month. It is not at all to their credit that there is not a more kindly feeling towards them. We are all labourers in the same field, and I hope to see a little more of that Christian maxim in their conduct, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," than at present. I have thus digressed to write the sentiments of my brethren here; not with any ill feeling, but only to remind them that we have never attempted to retaliate when we have had so many opportunities of doing so justly. Polyphemus has a good cup, yellow bottom, tinged stamens, a good yellow inside, and pale straw colour outside, is a good stage flower. This variety has several names, of which Reis Effendi is said to be one.

Pompe Funebre

Is a third row flamed Bizarre, cup rather long, bottom pure, and the outside colour a bright lemon colour, and its broad and almost black feathering causes it to rank higher than any other of the same class. It is rather a late variety, and being a shy breeder is also scarce. It appears from the extracts from Tulip catalogues by Mr. Groom in his lecture, that there was a new variety introduced in 1780, which was sold at 5*l.* 5*s.*, whilst the old one was selling at 8*l.* 8*s.* I this year broke a breeder from a celebrated grower, which was far different from one I had from Haarlem, which was considered the crack root there, and I think it must be a new one. Its cup was considerably

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longer, the bottom was as pure, and the ground colour a deeper yellow. It is rather singular that this variety was selling in the year 1772 for 20*l.*, and 1780 at only eight guineas, and 1783, the new one, at 6*l.*, and the old one at 15*l.* Pompe Funebre is a first rate stage flower, and I should class it as one of the best varieties cultivated.

PONCEAU BRILLANT (same as Cerise Royal).

PRETIOSA

Is a fourth row feathered Rose, introduced about the year 1769, is rather early, and the finest variety is called by the London florists "Thunderbolt."

PRINCE ALBERT

Is a second row dark feathered Bizarre, broke by Mr. Groom in the year 1839, from one of his seedling breeders. It is of good form, pure bottom, the inside a good yellow, the outside, if exposed to the atmosphere, would be a creamy white, something like Carlo Dolci, but if kept covered, will be a pale straw colour. The feathering deep and heavy, and calculated by its marking to suit the country well, had the ground colour been good.

PRINCE ELIE

Is a fourth row flamed Byblomen, good cup, pure bottom, the colours dark white, good, and will rank highly as a stage or bed flower.

PRINCESS WILHELMINA

Is a second row flamed Rose, cup long, bottom pure, colours a rosy violet.

PRINCESS VICTORIA

Is a third row flamed Rose, broke by the late Mr. Strong, of Brook Green, Hammersmith. Its form is not good, inclined to a tun-dish shape, and is of a primrose colour inside and out when opening, and takes a long time to bleach.

PONCEAU TRES BLANC

Is a first row flamed Rose, of a scarlet colour and late variety, its cup is a rich China white and beautifully flamed. It is highly esteemed amongst the southern florists; was introduced in 1787, the price 40*s.*, 1798, 84*s.*, and in 1830, 63*s.*

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PROFESSOR

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, of good form, pure bottom, and colour not dark. It is a good stage variety.

PUCELLE D'ORLEANS

Is a second row flamed Rose, good cup, pure bottom, and flamed with a cherry colour. A fine stage flower.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, of which Mr. Butler writes as follows:—"This is decidedly the best flamed Byblomen we possess, generally winning the first prize in that class of flowers at our Floral Exhibitions. The cup rather long but fine; the feathered edging a deep shining black, and the rib or flame a fine violet. It is rather an early variety, but owing to its thick fleshy petals, will continue in bloom a considerable time." Having thus quoted Mr. Butler, I beg leave to differ from him. The petals are rather pointed, and the feathering has not those fine touches which add so much to the beauty of the Tulip. It has got a name, and in many instances it is placed where it is not qualified through it. It is generally called the Bolton Queen Charlotte by way of distinction to one sold under that name at Stockport. Whether this variety is distinct from the one called by that name in the south I have not had an opportunity of judging. It is said to be broken from a Dutch Breeder, but with what truth I cannot say. Although cultivated in this part of the country about the year 1800, is not at all plentiful. The bulb resembles that of a Transparent Noir, long, and by some said to be the same variety; but having bloomed two Transparent Noirs this season, I am of opinion they are two distinct varieties.

QUEEN BOADICEA

Is a second row feathered Rose, of a scarlet colour, good form, pure bottom, the stamens a little stained at the top. This variety was broken from a Sherwood Breeder. It is also called Duchess Newcastle, as before stated in the description of Lady Crewe. It is rather unsteady, but when bloomed fine generally takes a first prize at an exhibition.

QUEEN CAROLINE

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, good cup, and pure bottom,

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excellent marker, but thin petalled. I believe it was raised in the neighbourhood of Derby.

Queen of Beauties

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, of an Incomparable shape. An excellent stage flower.

Red Rover

Is a first row flamed Bizarre, good cup, tinged bottom. An excellent stage flower.

Reine d'Hongrie

Is a second row feathered rosy coloured Byblomen, of good form and bottom.

Reine du Monde

Is a first row feathered Byblomen of an Incomparable shape and colour, raised no doubt from an Incomparable, is a steady marker, and first rate stage flower.

Reine de Mauritania

Is a second row flamed Rose, very like Triomphe Royale, if not the same.

Reine de Tulips

Is a fourth row flamed Byblomen, introduced from Holland, 1782. It is very like a Sable Rex, if not the same, the cup good, the bottom tinged, and the colour almost a black. An excellent stage flower.

Reine de Sheba

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, good cup, pure bottom, a rich white and richly feathered with a light violet. It is highly and deservedly esteemed. Is an early variety, and tender, and a first rate stage flower; called also Mentor.

Reid's No. 39

Is a first row feathered Rose, raised by a poor weaver in the vicinity of Glasgow. It is a fine stage variety. The cup good, the bottom tinged a little, and the feathering a rich scarlet colour. It was said at one period to be only Vesta feathered, and the raiser treated as an impostor for claiming it as a seedling, but after his death, ample justice was done to his memory, and it is now admitted by all to be genuine.

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ROI DE PRUSSE

Is a first row feathered Byblomen, very like Bienfait, if not the same.

RISING SUN.

The same as Catafalque Superieure.

RODNEY.

The same as Washington.

ROI DE SIAM

Is a fourth row flamed dark coloured Byblomen, of good form, and is a fine stage variety, but late and rather unsteady. The white of this variety is creamy at opening, and the bottom yellow, and takes some days exposure to the rays of the sun to partially remove it. It is also sold under the name of Acapulco.

ROSAMOND

Is a second row cherry coloured feathered Rose raised from Unique. The bottom is slightly tinged with yellow, it marks well, is of good form, and will prove a good stage flower.

ROYAL SOVEREIGN.

Same as Charles X., fine.

ROSCIUS

Is a third row feathered Byblomen, the form good, the colour of feathering almost black, the white creamy at opening, and is a good stage variety.

RUBENS

Is a third row flamed Byblomen, good form, pure bottom, dark coloured, and is a fine stage variety as well as bed flower.

RUFUS

Is a second row feathered Bizarre, something like Polyphemus as respects colour of feathering and ground colour.

ROSE PRIMO BIEN DU NOIR

Is a second row flamed Rose, of good form, pure bottom, and of a cherry colour. This variety will prove a very desirable stage flower. It is said by Butler to be the same as Rose Camuse, and by a writer in the Horticultural Journal as Rose Brillant, Strong's old Rose Camuse, and Bathsheba. I have, whilst writing this description,

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been comparing the roots of Rose Quarto, Rose Camuse, and it, and I cannot say that it is Rose Camuse; and were I to give an opinion, I should say it resembles Rose Quarto in the shape of bulb, but having bloomed both varieties this season near each other, I cannot say that the blooms were alike, but if spared next season, I purpose taking more notice when in bloom, as I was only led to suspect it being different from the shape of the bulb since they were got up. Supposed to be introduced in 1780.

Rose Monti

Is a first row flamed Rose, good form, creamy bottom as well as creamy white at opening, but will prove a good marking variety.

Rose Desire

Is a second row flamed Rose, very similar, if not the same as Triomphe Royale. Butler says, this variety is the same as Camuse de Croix, but what I have bloomed, I should certainly say were nothing but the variety above named.

Rose Quarto

Is a third row Rose, sometimes feathered only, but generally feathered and flamed; is a good stage variety but rather late.

Rose Superieure

Is a third row flamed Rose, good, but rather long cup, bottom pure, and colours excellent.

Rose Unique

Is a second row flamed Rose, well known as taking in general the first prize at all Tulip Exhibitions in the north. The cup good but rather long, the bottom slightly tinged, but the pencilling of the feathering very superior, and the beam up the centre solid, throwing innumerable branches into the feather.

As I find I cannot bring the catalogue to a conclusion before the December or January Number, which will be too late for the amateur to make his selection, I have put down a few of those intended for notice which are worthy of a place in any collection.

San Joe, Bizarre.
Shakspeare, Bizarre.
Sir E. Knatchbull, Byblomen.
Strong's French Rose, Rose.

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Superb en Noir, Byblomen.
Surpasse Catafalque, Bizarre.
——— Optimus, ditto.
Triomphe Royale, Rose.
Violet Brun, Byblomen.
—— Alexander, ditto.
—— Cook, ditto.
—— A belle forme, ditto.
—— Imperial ditto.
—— Waller's ditto.
Voltaire, Bizarre.
Walworth, Rose.

I have no doubt that many florists will be much surprised that the celebrated Bizarre, Strong's King, is not inserted in this list. The reason why it is not so, is this: I had it fine, (in fact extra fine,) and I do not consider it worth a place in any choice collection, although I paid upwards of 4*l.* for a small root. Reasons why, will be given under its proper head.

ARTICLE III.

ON STRIKING CUTTINGS OF PLANTS IN CHARCOAL.

BY A SUBSCRIBER, MELTON MOWBRAY.

HAVING met with, in the early part of the summer, an account of the great success of an eminent German florist (whose name I cannot now recollect) in striking cuttings in charcoal, I have been upon the look-out for some account of the experience of others on this plan. Finding, however, no further mention of it, I have ventured to send you the result of my experiments with charcoal. The originator of this method of striking used heat, and had I believe the advantage of a forcing house and every convenient apparatus for the purpose. He has not given any account of the state in which the charcoal is used, but simply states the medium. The probable, nay almost certain advantages of this medium struck me as so evident that I at once commenced operations, and my success has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Cuttings of all descriptions I have tried, whether of succulent or woody plants, have rooted with a facility I

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have never before experienced, nor have I failed in one instance. Ericas, Maurandias, Calceolarias, Verbenas, Dahlias, Cinerarias, Pinks, Carnations, Lobelias, &c. &c. I have by this means, in a very short space of time, increased my stock of plants more than tenfold, and all without the application of heat or the use of anything more expensive than a few hand-glasses. If a few remarks, and a description of my method of using the charcoal, would be thought desirable, you will have the kindness to give me a hint to that effect in your next Number.

[We shall be much obliged by the particulars at an early convenience.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

REMARKS ON SOME OF THE BEST SHOW CARNATIONS,

BY DIANTHUS.

I WAS much pleased with Mr. W. Harrison's descriptive list of Carnations, and hope for its continuance: in the interim, however, I forward the list of the best kinds I know in each class, and having been an extensive grower for twelve years, and exhibit at most of the principal shows, I venture to assert a better selection cannot be made.

CARNATIONS.—*Scarlet Bizarres.*

Splendid (Martin's)—Fine form, with brilliant colour.

Brutus (Colcutt's) } New, well marked, good form, and white;
Patriarch (Hufton's) } sufficiently large for a stand.

Duke of Devonshire (Fletcher's)—Fine form and good colour.

Lord Stanley „ Very good.

William IV. (Moore's).

Roi de Capucins } These flowers occasionally are serrated in the
Conquering Hero } edge of the petal, particularly when deficient of dark colour.

Gameboy (Rainsford's)—Rather thin.

Defiance (Sharp's) { Possesses every good property, when well grown.

Don John (Twitchett's) { Similar to the last, with more dark colour.

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Crimson Bizarres.

Count Paulina (Holmes's)
William IV. (Wood's)
— These flowers are very much alike in the distribution of the colour; but the former is the larger flower, and a far better grower than the latter.

Paul Pry—Brilliant in colour.

King Alfred (Gregory's)—A constant good flower.

Albert (Puxley's)
Rainbow (Cartwright's)
— These are fine large flowers, but too much alike to show in a stand of 12. The latter is apt to become faint in colour by the time it is fully blown.

Earl Grey (Young's), or Virginius (Firth's)—Large and good.

Lord Milton (Eley's)
Duke of Bedford „
Duchess of Kent (Brown's)
— These are well formed flowers, not large, but clean, and well struck with colour.

Duke of Roxburgh (Barnard's) — A large flower, but not quite so clear in the white when I saw it as I could wish.

Lord Brougham (Greasley's)—Fine form, good colour.

Scarlet Flakes.

Lydia (Addenbrook's)
Lady Hill (Pugh's)
Rob Roy (Orson's)
Bishop of Gloucester (Brown's)
William IV. (Wilson's)
Madame Mara (Pearson's)
Madame Vestris (Hepworth's)
— These are all of fine colour, regularly striped, and of a pure white ground.

Beauty of Cradley (Wallis's)
Marquis of Granby (Simpson's)
— These flowers are finely marked, but require bleaching, as they come out rather flushed.

Earl of Leicester (Wigg's) — A full, large flower, not so strongly marked as the former.

Mary Anne (Finmore's)—Good in every point, but is sportive.

Champion (Martin's)—A fine flower in every point.

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Purple Flakes.

Premier (Millwood's)
British Queen (Elliott's)
Mango (Ely's)
Magnificent „
} These are of about three to four years' standing, with clear white, well ribboned, and good purple.

'Squire Clark (Costar's)—Fine form, rather shy of colour.

Princess Charlotte (Turner's) { A first rate flower when young; petals soft when old.

Beauty of Wodehouse
Queen Victoria (Ely's)
Lady Chetwode (Rix's)
Zolander (Willmer's)
} These are all first-rate flowers of good form and colour.

Colonel of the Blues (Hogg's) { A little deficient in colour, but good form.

Bellerophon (Leighton's) { A fine large flower, not always clear in the ground colour.

Rose Flakes.

Sir G. Crewe (Leighton's)
Duchess of Devonshire (Fletcher's)
Mrs. Hughes (Maltby's)
Flora's Garland (Jaques's)
} These are old varieties, possessing all the qualifications belonging to a good flower.

Sylvia (Puxley's) { This flower almost approaches to scarlet in colour.

Village Maid (Greasley's)—A good show flower.

Sarah (Hastings's)—Fine petal, rather thin.

Lovely Ann (Ely's) { Superb form: colour rather more pink than rose.

Lady Ely (Ely's)
Lady Hatherley (Clark's)
Lady Gardiner (Ely's)
Victoria (Hyron's)
} These are very fine flowers, both in size, colour, and form.

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PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ANISANTHUS.—Plant's variety. This very handsome variety is the produce of seed from Anisanthus splendens, and Gladiolus Colvillii, and was raised by Mr. Joseph Plant, Florist, of Cheadle, in Staffordshire. It requires a treatment in all respects similar to Ixias Antholyzas, and the Cape Gladioli, viz., be kept in a greenhouse or cool frame, and potted in a mixture of sandy loam, leaf mould, and a little peat. The best time for potting is October; be then placed in a cool frame from frost, and when the pots are well filled with roots, be taken into the greenhouse for blooming. Its fine spikes of rich scarlet flowers produce a beautiful effect. Mr. Plant has for several years paid especial attention to hybridizing the tribes of plants above named, and certainly has succeeded in producing some not only very handsome, but most singular kinds. In the present instance one of the parents is an hybrid, viz., Gladiolus Colvillii. He has raised some seedlings hybridized between the very distinct genera Amaryllis and Gladiolus. They have not yet bloomed, but the roots, Mr. Plant states, are neither bulbs nor scales, but something of both. Mr. Plant deserves the especial thanks of every lover of the beautiful tribes named, for his great attention to the improvement in raising so many additions by hybridizing.

BEGONIA HYDROCOTYLIFOLIA.—Pennywort leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3968.) Begoniaceæ. Monœcia Polyandria. A hot-house species, sent to the Kew collection from the Botanic Garden at Berlin. The stem is creeping, succulent, perennial, short and robust. The flower stems rise to about a foot high, and its blossoms are of a deep rose colour.

ILLICIUM RELIGIOSUM.—Sacred Aniseed Tree. (Bot. Mag. 3965.) Magnoliaceæ. Polyandria Polygynia. Dr. Siebold lately introduced it from Japan into Holland, from whence a plant was sent to Kew Gardens, where it has bloomed in great perfection in the greenhouse, the plant being about a yard high. It is stated that in its native country it attains the size of a large cherry tree. The flowers are produced either solitary or in pairs at the axils of the leaves, of a yellow-green, destitute of fragrance. In size and form very similar to the well known I. floridanum. By the Japanese the present species is held sacred; they strew wreaths of it and branches over the tombs of their friends, and their priests burn the bark as a perfume upon the altars of their deities. The public watchmen make a singular use of the bark when powdered. Tubes, graduated at the outside, are filled with it, and being lighted at one end burn so gradually and uniformly, that when it is reduced to a certain point the watchmen strike the hour upon a bell, in order to announce it to the public.

SMALL FLOWERED SHEW CEREUS.—Mr. Scott, gardener to C. Barclay, Esq., of Bury Hill, cultivates this plant under the name Cereus coccineus; the true one of botanists, it is stated, it is not, but an hybrid the origin not now known. The flowers are of a fine rich crimson-red. Each bloom is about three inches across when full blown, and in form like the pale flowered C. speciosus. Its small, neat formed, brilliant flowers render it deserving a place in every collection of Cacteæ.

EPIDENDRUM LANCIFOLIUM.—Lance-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 50.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. It has lately been imported from the high land of Mexico and Guatemala. It has much the habit of E. cochleatum. The petals and sepals are of a pretty pale yellow. The lip of a similar ground colour streaked with deep purple. Each flower is about an inch and a half across.

GERANIUM ERIANTHUM.—Woolly-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 52.) Geraniaceæ. Monadelphia Decandria. Seeds of this plant were sent from North-West America, by Mr. Dyer, to the London Horticultural Society, in whose garden it profusely flowered during last June and July. It is a hardy, robust, perennial plant. Each flower is a little more than an inch across, of a rosy-purple colour. Like many others of the family it is a very suitable plant for a rock-work, where such

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plants as this and G. striatum, palustre, sylvaticum, &c., lose their bushy form, and in proportion bloom profuse.

MAXILLARIA ACUTIPETALA.—Sharp-petaled. (Bot. Mag. 3966.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent from Central America to the Royal Gardens at Kew, where it has bloomed. The flowers are of a pale orange, spotted and blotched with blood colour. Each flower is a little more than two inches across. The sepals and petals are about a quarter of an inch broad.

ONCIDIUM UROPHYLLUM.—Tail-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 54.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Brazil, and has bloomd ein the collection of Messrs. Loddiges. The leaves are formed like a penknife curved backwards. The flowers are numerously produced on a graceful drooping panicle four feet long; they are of a clear yellow colour. Each blossom is about three-quarters of an inch across.

PHARBITIS OSTRINA.—Royal purple Gaybine. (Bot. Reg. 51.) Convolvulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. The plant was sent from Cuba to Messrs. Loddiges's. It is a beautiful climber, having all the habit of a Batatas. The roots are tuberous, large. The stem grows several yards during summer, blooms profusely, but dies down in winter. The flowers are in form and size similar to Gloxinia speciosa, when not grown in a vigorous condition, each being about two inches long and one and a half across the mouth; of a fine rich colour. It is a beautiful flowering climber, well deserving to be in every collection of a warm greenhouse or stove.

BROWNEA COCCINEA.—Scarlet-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3964.) Leguminosæ. Monadelphia Decandria. A native of Jamaica, introduced some years ago, but it appears has not bloomed till recently, a plant having flowered in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. The plant is shrubby, ten feet high. The flowers are produced in bundles, of a brilliant vermilion rose colour, pendulous; the terminal ones expanding first, and the others in succession downwards. The corolla is funnel-shaped, about an inch and a quarter long.

MALVA CAMPANULATA.—Bell-flowered Mallow. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Malvaceæ. Monadelphia Polyandria. In a former number we noticed this pretty species, having seen it blooming profusely in the nursery of Messrs. Henderson's, Edgeware-road. The flowers are exceedingly neat, of a depressed bell (or cup) shape, of a pale lilac colour. Each blossom is about an inch across. The plant is sub-shrubby, and blooms very freely all the summer. It is equally adapted for the open border or the greenhouse.

LALAGE HOVEÆFOLIA.—Hovea-like leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Leguminosæ. Monadelphia Decandria. Several months back we noticed this pretty flowering plant, seeing it in bloom in the collection of Mr. Low, Clapton Nursery. It is a greenhouse plant, an evergreen shrub. The branches being weakly are rather straggling. This, no doubt, may easily be remedied by pinching the heads off. The flowers are axillary, in long spikes. The vexillum of a bright yellow, and the wings and keel of a reddish purple. Each blossom is about three quarters of an inch across. The flowers of the present species are much livelier than those of L. ornata. It deserves a place in every collection of greenhouse plants.

AERIDES CRISPUM.—(Sir Richard Brooke's Air Plant.) (Bot. Reg. 55.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. This beautiful plant has recently bloomed in the collection of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory. The size of each flower is about two inches across. It is of a beautiful white, except the lip, which is brilliantly tipped with rose. It is only in the collection at Norton Priory in this country, but deserves to be in every one. The flowers are produced on racemes about ten inches long.

DENDROBIUM MACRANTHUM.—Large flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3970.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Manilla to Messrs. Loddiges. It has recently bloomed in the collection of D. Llewelyn, Esq., of Penleggar. The flower stems are long, leafy. The flowers are produced at the base of the leaves, solitary. Each bloom is five inches across, of a beautiful lilac colour. The lip inside of a deep rich chocolate.

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GLOXINIA TUBIFLORA. Tube-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3971.) Gesneriaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. It was sent from Buenos Ayres by Mr. Tweedie, (who probably had it from South Brazil,) to the Glasnevin Botanic Garden. It seems to have nearly as strong a claim to be considered a Gesneria as a Gloxinia, appearing to unite the two genera. The flowers are produced in panicles, numerous. Each blossom is of a pure white, about four inches long, tubular, curving upwards; the limb is much in the form of the Petunia nyctiginiflora, the common white one, and the flower terminating with so broad, a pure white, and is very showy. It is a very interesting and pretty plant, well meriting a place in every stove.

SIPHOCAMPYLUS BETULÆFOLIUS. Birch-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3973.) Lobeliaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Sent from the Organ Mountains by Mr. Gardner, and has recently flowered at Kew for the first time in this country. It is somewhat similar in its habit to S. bicolor. Each flower is about three inches long, of a beautiful vermilion red, with a deep yellow limb. It is a very good addition to our collections.

AZALEA INDICA.—Double red. We noticed this beautiful kind in a former number, having seen it in bloom. It is of Chinese origin. Each flower about two inches long and two across, very double, and of a rich red colour. A fine plant is in the collection of William Wells, Esq., of Redleaf. It may be had of the nurserymen celebrated for the tribe, as Mr. Waterer, Mr. Smith, and others.

INDIGOFERA DOSUA, THE DOSUA INDIGO. (Bot. Reg. 57.) Leguminosæ. Diadelphia Decandria. From the East Indies. It has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. It appears to be a shrub sufficiently hardy to stand an ordinary winter in the open border, where it blooms in July and August. If kept in the greenhouse it blooms early in the spring. It forms a straggling bush, producing a profusion of bright rose-coloured flowers, very ornamental. It deserves a place in every shrubbery.

HELLEBORUS OLYMPICUS, OLYMPIAN HELLEBORE. (Bot. Reg. 58.) Ranunculaceæ. Polyandria Pentagynia. A native of the Bithynian Olympus, from whence it was sent to the London Horticultural Society. It is a hardy herbaceous plant. Each flower is about two inches across, whiter than the Christmas Rose.

STATICE MONOPETALA, VAR. DENUDATA.—Sent from Leyden to the Horticultural Society. It is nearly hardy, blooming freely in the autumn in the open border. Each flower is about half an inch across, produced numerously in panicles of a pretty rosy-pink colour.

PLANTS NOTICED IN THE BOTANICAL REGISTER, BUT NOT FIGURED.

DENDROBIUM SANGUINOLENTUM.—Sent to Sion House collection from Ceylon. It is a beautiful species, with pendulous stems, of a delicate purple when young, as are the leaves too. The flowers are large, of a pretty fawn colour, with the tips of the segments and lip stained with a deep rich violet. There is a scarlet spot in the centre of the lip. There is a variety of this species, without the violet spots, having larger flowers, which has also bloomed at Sion.

ONCIDIUM BARBATUM.—Sent from Pernambuco to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, where it has bloomed. The flowers are produced in graceful panicles. The lip is bearded, of a bright yellow colour. The side lobes too are yellow. The middle lobe is fringed and spotted with crimson.

VANILLA PALMARUM.—An orchideous plant which inhabits the palm tree. It has just flowered, for the first time in Europe, in Messrs. Loddiges's collection. The flowers are pale green, about two inches long.

DENDROBIUM COMPRESSUM.—A native of Ceylon, and has bloomed in the Sion Collection. The flowers are of a middle size, yellow, produced on stems about four inches high.

DRYMONIA PUNCTATA.—Sent from Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society. The plant is of the habit of a Sinningia, and has a creeping stem. The

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flowers are of a pale cream colour dotted and spotted with violet. The lobes are deeply fringed and give the flowers a very interesting appearance. It has bloomed in the stove in the Chiswick garden.

OCTOMERIA GRANDIFLORA.—An orchideous plant from Brazil to Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are about four times as large as those of O. Baueri, of a pale yellow colour.

NEW PLANTS NOTICED IN NURSERIES, &c.

At Mr. Low's, Clapton Nursery.

IXORA BARBATA.—To this beautiful family of plants this is a very valuable addition; the flowers are white, which, when well grown in contrast with the scarlet, orange, and flesh-coloured kinds, will strikingly add to the beauty of the group.

BEGONIA COCCINEA.—This will be a valuable acquisition to the singular blooming tribe; the flowers are scarlet.

ALLAMANDA GRANDIFLORA.—The A. cathartica; with its large, deep, yellow flowers produced in such profusion, is now generally known, and certainly deserves a place in every plant stove. This new species is from India; the foliage is beautiful, and it merits culture for that alone, but when, however, as its specific title imports, it is adorned with *splendid* flowers, it gives it peculiar charms. It has not yet bloomed with Mr. Low.

SCUTELLARIA SPLENDENS.—There is something peculiarly pretty in the form and arrangement of the spikes of flowers in all the kinds; this new species we understand is very beautiful, the flowers are scarlet and yellow.

BRACHYSEMA PLATYPTERA.—The B. latifolia, a handsome climbing species, is now well known and esteemed; this new species is much like it in general appearance, but the flowers are larger, and of a bright crimson-scarlet colour, much more beautiful.

ROSSIÆA PAUCIFLORA.—All the species of this pretty pea-formed flowering plant are justly esteemed, and deserve to be grown in every greenhouse. This new species is very handsome, the wings are of a rich yellow, and there is a striking contrast, a bright red keel rendering it very handsome.

CALADIUM PICTUM.—All the kinds of this Arum-like family have fine foliage; this species, however, is strikingly beautiful. The fine green is adorned with numerous bright silvery marks, rendering it very distinctively pretty.

TETRANTHERA JAPONICA.—This is a very handsome evergreen shrubby plant of the natural order of Lauraceæ (Laurel.) The leaf is like a middle-sized Magnolia leaf, edged with brown; Dr. Siebold sent it from Japan. It deserves a place in every shrub border, or against a conservative wall.

We have lately had, and seen others, the ACACIA KERMESINA in profuse bloom; its beautiful foliage and long conspicuous stamens of a fine deep crimson, rendered it very strikingly pretty, and worth a place in every greenhouse or conservatory. It is of easy culture, rapid growth, and a free bloomer.

ANGELONIA GRANDIFLORA.—We have before noticed fine specimens of this plant exhibited at the Chiswick shows early in the season, and from that time to the present they appear to increase in beauty; their numerous long spikes of pretty lilac-blue flowers being pretty, and emitting a rich perfumed fragrance. It deserves to be in every greenhouse.

Mr. Groom's Nursery, Clapham Rise.

Mr. Groom's very extensive and well-cultivated collection of Lilium lancifolium, and its varieties, punctatum, rubrum, and speciosum, we recently had the pleasure of seeing, and scarcely anything more beautiful in the floral tribe can be imagined than the collection exhibited when in full bloom, especially some specimens of rubrum and speciosum; the flowers of a rich mulberry colour, becoming gradually lighter to the edges of the petals, and the entire studded with

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glands and spots of a rich deeper colour. One single stem of rubrum had about thirty flowers upon it; and so vigorous were some of the other kinds that they had more than sixty upon each. The plants were all grown in pots, and were of the most healthy description. Mr. Groom's collection of them is the most extensive we ever saw, having many hundreds of them. We doubt not but they will be more generally cultivated, as they bloom at a season so suited to adorn the greenhouse or conservatory during the summer months, so that by attention they may be bloomed from June to the end of September. This is easily done by keeping some plants out of doors in a shady situation, and taking them in successively. Mr. Groom has for several years paid particular attention to raising hybrid Lilies between L. bulbiferum and atrosanguineum, and aurantia and atrosanguineum. He has succeeded in raising several most beautifully distinct, thus giving us flowers the size of Aurantia upon stems from eighteen inches to two feet high, and the rich deep colours of the greenhouse Atrosanguineum to adorn our flower gardens. The hybrids are perfectly hardy, and bloom in vast profusion; Mr. Groom's beds of them produced a most dazzling appearance. They deserve a place in every flower garden.—CONDUCTOR.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

SUCCULENT PLANTS.—How can I best keep a lot of succulent plants through winter in a dwelling room window, having had a pretty collection destroyed last winter?

[At that season of the year from want of heat and light they are in a torpid state, and consequently unable to drink but a very small portion of water, so that if given in excess the plants rot. Keep them dry, as near the glass as circumstances will admit, occasionally wipe, or blow off accumulated dust, and they will certainly survive. At the end of March they should be repotted, using a free drainage, not only at the bottom but mix pieces of stone, broken crocks, &c., amongst the soil, which latter should never be sifted, only chopped.—CONDUCTOR.]

KEEPING SALVIAS, CALCEOLARIAS, &c., during winter in a cold frame or pit. The outsides should be banked up with soil, and the plants be kept dry; this will preserve them from moulding off, and from injury from ordinary frost, if mats, &c., are used for covering.—CONDUCTOR.

REMARKS.

The following is a descriptive list of all the kinds of English Irises grown up to the present in this country, and they well merit a place in every flower garden. We insert the list for our readers to select; they may be had at about 6*d.* to 9*d.* each.

Adonis, blue, yellow, and violet.
Amelia, lilac, blue and yellow.
Aimable Marie, fine, var.
Anteros, dark purple.
Antiope, lilac variegated.
Arethusa, extra.
Bellissima, red purple.
Blandina, grand white.
Blucher, blue.
Cassius, large spotted.
Cerito, rose-spotted.
Clotilda, purple.
Conqueror, lilac and blue.
Coronation, dark purple spotted.
Defiance, lilac and purple.
Don Juan, violet and purple.
Duc de Berri, blue and violet.
Duke of Wellington, grand purple.
Enchantress, white and lilac.
Emperor, purple and rose.

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Formosa, dark blue.
Georgiana, lilac and white.
Hercules, rich indigo.
Henriette, blue, white, and yellow.
Henry le Grand.
Ianthe, blue and violet.
Indigo, blue and purple var.
Iris, fine variegated.
Julia, lilac variegated.
La Belle, blue, violet, white, and yellow.
La Dame Blanche, pure white.
La Favorite, blue and yellow.
La Brillante, blue, yellow, white, and violet.
Lady Byron, purple var.
La Victoire, fine lilac.
La Violette.
La Lustre, variegated.
Lucretia, fine, var.
La Renommée, lilac and violet.
Lady Theresa, fine lilac.
Laura, grand purple.
La Victorieuse, lilac var
Lucinia, variegated.
Ma Beauté, variegated.
Mathilda, variegated.
Madonna, dark blue, spotted.
Major, purple red.
Magnet, white and yellow.
Margaretha, dark blue and purple.
Masterpiece, lilac, white, and blue.
Melpomene, blue and purple.
Minerva, variegated.
Mirabilis, blue spotted.
Mirage, pure white and yellow.
Mon Bijou, blue variegated.
Norma, lilac, var.
Passetout, blue.
Perfection, purple and lilac.
Pulcherrima, lilac, blue, white, and yellow.
Prince Albert, splendid lilac.
Prince of Wales, beautiful purple, spotted.
Princess Royal, rose-spotted.
Queen Victoria, extra fine.
Reine d'Angleterre, lilac and blue.
Rosina, variegated.
Royal Queen, fine.
Rubini, very fine variety.
Sophia Superba, violet, blue, white, and yellow.
Sophia, blue and purple.
Splendidum, lilac and rose.
Staudigl, fine lilac.
Vestale, white.
Volontiers, lilac and purple.
Virginia, white.
Washington, rose and white.
William the Fourth, purple spotted.

A list of the Spanish Irises.

Aimable Louisa, blue variegated.
Cato, white and green.
Christine, purple, green, and yellow.
Comte d'Orleans, blue var.
Cornelia, blue variegated.
Cupido, citron.
Dorothea, purple and green.
Diana, yellow and white.
Elizabeth, white.
Favourite, brown and yellow.
Gygas, yellow.
Hebe, green, yellow, and purple.
Haute Berle, feuillemort.
Helene, yellow.
Henriette, blue and yellow.
Hortensia, brown and yellow.
Isabella, blue variegated.
Jaune Constante, deep yellow.
Jeanette, porcelaine.
Jonquiline, purple var.
Juno, blue and purple var.
Jupiter, dark yellow.
La Belle Parisienne, cream.
La Bergère, blue variegated.
La Cadeau, blue and green.
La Comtesse, purple, yellow, and green.
La Candeur, feuillemort.
Le Comte, yellow and feuillemort.
La Delicatesse, yellow var.
La Hautesse, brown and yellow.
La Herbe, green, yellow, and purple.
L'Ornement du Parc, fine blue.
La Princesse, fine yellow.
La Duchesse, feuillemort.
Leander, violet.
Le Duc, yellow.
Leopold, yellow.
Ma Chère, yellow and grisdelin.
Maria, porcelain.
Merveille du monde, white and yellow.
Maria Louisa, feuillemort.
Marmontel, yellow and white.
Magasin des Couleurs, var.
Néapolitaine, pearl.
Nimrod, orange.
Pavillon, dark blue.
Récompense, blue and orange.
Réconnaissance, feuillemort.
Reine d'Ispahan, brown.
Susanna, purple.

A descriptive list of the finest double Anemones.

Alexandrina, rose, red, and green.
Anna Louisa, red variegated.
Antoninus, scarlet.
Annette, deep scarlet.
Apollo, rose variegated.

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Archduc, violet var.
Armida, rosy red.
Azure Incomparable, fine blue.
Beauté de Parade, white var.
Belle Alliance, purple.
Blanche verdatre, white and green.
Bossuet, deep red.
Brama, scarlet.
Beau ponceau, variegated.
Bruid Arachné, var.
Captivation, red variegated.
Celestina, blue.
Comtesse de Rose, rose.
Cœur de France, red.
Couleur de Sang, dark red.
Cramoisi pourpre, shaded.
——— Royal, red.
Diomède, red.
Dioclesian, red variegated.
Duchesse, purple and rose.
Eugenia, red.
Euterpe, red.
Eveque de Tours, scarlet.
Feu ardent, scarlet.
Feu Superb.
Frederica, blush.
Gertrude, variegated.
Grande Duchesse, variegated.
Guillaume premier.
——— quatre, purple.
Henrietta Sontag, red.
Horatius, red.
Johanna Christina, variegated.
Josephine, Crimson.
King of Beauty, rose var.
La Belle Alliance, purple.
La Beauté Suprême, scarlet.
Lady Arden, red.
Lady Grey, blue.
Laura, red variegated.
L'Eclair, red.
La Moderne, deep red.
Leopoldine, blush rose.
Les Sept Provinces.
La Magnifique, red.
La Victoire, variegated.
Lilacea, lilac.
Lord High Admiral, scarlet.
Madame Antoine, white and rose.
Madame Marmont, white var.
Manteau, deep red.
Maria de Medicis, variegated.
Maurocordato, blue.
Maria Stuart, var.
Maria Louisa, deep red.
Marianne, rose variegated.
Miss Wright, variegated.
Mon Egal, scarlet purple.
Nouvelle Mode, rose.
Ovidius, scarlet.
Painted Lady, lilac blue.
Pallas, red.
Perle de l'Orient, blush.
Perle d'Hollande, var.
Ponceau aimable, purple red.
Perfection, claret.
Pourpre agréable, purple.
Prince Royal, deep rose.
Princesse Louise, white and purple.
Prosper Alpina, white variegated.
Queen of Scots, early blue.
Red Rover, red.
Reine des Amazons, fine red.
Rouge Délicate, red.
Rouge Tendre, red.
Rouge pourpre, purple red.
Rosa Mundi, variegated.
Rosamund, variegated.
Rose Athalie, rose.
Rose Grisdelin, variegated.
Rose Parfaite, white and red.
Rosalie, rosy-red.
Rose, delicate, variegated.
—— Ponceau, rose var.
—— Superbe, rose.
—— de Bretagne, rose.
Roseus, rose variegated.
Rose Unique, variegated.
Rubro virens, red and green.
Sappho, rosy red.
Superb Royal, claret.
Sylvia, deep red.
Surprise, blue.
Thalestris, large blue.
Ursina, purple red.
Victoria, deep scarlet.
Venus, white and green.
Vergennes, rose variegated.
Waterloo, scarlet.
Zebra, variegated.
Zoraide, purple red.

ANSWER.

On heating a Greenhouse with Gas.—In reply to a query on heating a greenhouse by gas, I beg to remark that about six years since the gentleman with whom I was then living as gardener had gas laid to his house, and having a hothouse undergoing an alteration at the same time we had gas laid to it, but never could make it answer. It had formerly been heated by hot water, and the boiler was brought inside the house and the gas-burner put underneath, but being at the extremity of the gas pipes we could not get gas regular all night, but upon the plan that we had, it cost about 3*l.* per week, at 12*s.* per 1000 feet.

Aston House, September 19, 1842. T. H.

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FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.

All greenhouse plants should have a free supply of air admitted, except when it is frosty. The plants should not be watered in the evening, but in the early part of the day, so that the damps may be dried up before the house is closed, as they are, during the night, prejudicial to the plants. The soil in the pots should frequently be loosened at the surface, to prevent its forming a mossy or very compact state.

The plants of the Cactus that have been kept in the open air during the summer may be brought to bloom successively by taking such as are desired to bloom immediately into the heat of a forcing pine-house. Other plants, to bloom afterwards, should be kept in a greenhouse protected from the frost.

Plants of the Calceolaria that have been grown in the open borders during the summer months should now be taken up and potted, afterwards kept in a cool frame, or cool part of the greenhouse, being careful not to give too much water; just sufficient to keep the soil moist will only be necessary. Offsets will be found rooted; take them off and pot them.

Chinese Primroses that have been grown in the open borders will require to be taken up.

Dutch bulbs, &c., may be successfully planted this month. See articles on best modes of the culture of each, in former numbers of the CABINET. Many persons who take a delight in growing some showy Hyacinths or other bulbous plants for adorning a room window, &c., in winter or early in spring, have been frequently disappointed by the abortiveness of some and weakness of others. This principally arises from the inability of the plant to develop itself with a rapidity equal to the quantity of moisture it imbibes on account of its upper surface being acted upon too immediately by the atmosphere, &c.; hence arises the necessity of covering the bulb. That such is a fact is evidenced by the admirable and certain success of nearly every bulb, especially Hyacinths, that is covered with about six inches of old spent bark. This or some similar light material should always be used. Even bulbs intended to bloom in glasses we prefer starting in the old bark, and then transferring them to the glasses when the shoots are about two inches long. Where such covering is not adopted, it is of advantage to have the pots or glasses kept in a dark place till the shoots are two or three inches long.

Plants of some of the Chrysanthemums that are grown in pots and taken into the greenhouse will be found to have pushed a number of suckers. If the offsets are wanted for the increase of the kind, it is advisable to pinch off the tops, so as to prevent their exhausting the plant to the weakening of the flower. If the flower-buds are thinned out freely it conduces to the increased size of those left. If the offsets are not wanted, it is best to pull up the suckers entire. Attention will be required to watering, as the roots absorb much if given: give manure water occasionally. If the plant is allowed to wither, it checks the flowers, whether in bud or expanded. So much do we admire this handsome genus of flowers, that we are fully persuaded their beautiful blossoms, exhibited in form and colour, will most amply repay for any labour that may be bestowed on the plants.

Dahlia seed is best retained in the heads as grown, spread singly where they will not be liable to mould, and kept in a dry but not too hot a situation; being thus kept in the chaff, the small seeds will not shrivel, but be kept plump. The roots will now require taking up, if not done last month.

Fuchsias and greenhouse plants, intended to be inured to the open air, will require to have protection at the roots, and probably, for the first winter, over the tops too, by furze branches, canvass, wicker baskets, &c.

Tubers of Commellinas, and bulbs of Tigridias, should be taken up and preserved dry through winter.

Shrubs, deciduous or evergreen, may now be successfully planted. If in exposed situations they should be secured to stakes.

Herbaceous border plants may still be divided and re-planted.

Roses, Persian Lilacs, &c., for forcing, should now be gently forwarded, if required for bloom by Christmas. Straw or reed hurdles ought now to be prepared for covering frames, &c., in the depth of winter.

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UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

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Gladiolus Antwerpiensis.

FLORICULTURAL CABINET. DECR 1842

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

DECEMBER 1ST, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

GLADIOLUS ANTWERPIENSIS.

IRIDACEÆ. TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

[GLADIOLUS, from *gladius*, a sword; alluding to the sword-shaped leaves.]

THIS very beautiful genus has been enriched by the present fine hybrid raised by a gentleman in Jersey, and although that place is noted for this class of flowers, this very far exceeds in beauty every other grown there. Its vigorous habit, and noble spikes of its showy flowers, give it a brilliant appearance.

There are a few kinds of Gladioli which require to be grown in the greenhouse; such must be repotted in October, shaking them out of the old soil, and replanting them, being well drained, in a rich sandy loam. After being potted, they are placed in a cool part of the greenhouse, or cold frame, till spring, when on pushing they are removed to where they can receive the regular warmth and light of the greenhouse, and to be placed where they are not likely to be drawn up weakly. They require a free supply of water when growing. After they have done blooming, water is for a week or two gradually withheld, and then wholly so till the time of repotting in October; at the same time keeping the pots in a cool situation, as well as dry.

The kinds which flourish in the open air do so most successfully when treated in the following manner:—

CULTURE OF FLOWERING BULBS.—The situation for blooming them in satisfactorily should be open to the south, protected on every other aspect, so that the delicate petals are not injured by strong winds. It is the best plan to grow them in masses, they then make a very showy appearance. When grown in borders with other

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flowers, ten or a dozen should be put in a clump together. About the middle of March the soil should be thrown out of the space for the bed, about nine inches deep, a layer of well-rotted dung be spread over the bottom, and pointed in with the under soil; let this be covered with about four inches of soil, a sandy loam, and then made even; upon this surface the bulbs must be placed singly, in rows about eight inches apart every way; a little sand be laid around each bulb, and then the bed filled in, covering the bulbs about four inches deep. In dry weather, watering the bed freely in the evening should be attended to, for if once allowed to shrivel, the flowers soon fade. Tie up each plant as it progresses, and nothing can exceed the beauty and interest when in full bloom. The tallest kinds should be planted along the centre of the bed, and be so arranged that the blending of the colours may give the most striking contrast, but so that no taller kinds shall conceal the spikes of the dwarfer. Water given over the flowers damages them, and to prevent this a roofed canvas screen is stretched over the bed. These plants bloom from the beginning of June to the end of August. Another bed planted at the end of April comes into bloom about the middle of August, and continues to the end of summer.

The bulbs of the first planted bed should be taken up early in October, and the others as soon as the foliage is damaged by frost, taking care the roots do not get injured. After taken up, they must be kept in the greenhouse or seed room, dry and from frost till the planting season, then all the lateral bulbs should be taken off, and planted singly as before.

The following are the best twelve kinds grown in this manner:—

Gladiolus blandus, 1½ foot, flesh colour.
——— Byzantinus, 1½ foot, deep red.
——— cardinalis, 2 feet, bright red.
——— Colvilli, 2 feet, scarlet and yellow.
——— Spofforthiana, 2 feet, various colours.
——— communis, 1½ foot, bright red.
——— alba, 1½ foot, white.
——— carneus, 1½ foot, flesh colour.
——— psittacinus, 4 feet, orange, red, and scarlet.
——— ramosissimus, 4 feet, fine rosy pink.
——— pudibundus, 2¾ feet, fine rosy blush.
——— imbricatus, 2 feet, red.

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Nearly all the above kinds are hybrids, as well as the one now figured, the reward of attention paid to so interesting an amusement. The seeds should be sown in spring in pots, in light rich sandy loam, about a quarter of an inch deep, and be placed in a frame where the heat is temperate; they soon come up, and should then be removed into a greenhouse, on the shelf of which, near the glass, they may be retained undisturbed. As soon as the foliage changes at the end of summer, water must be withheld gradually, so as not to give too sudden a change to the small bulbs. During winter the pots must be placed at the back of the greenhouse, free from danger by frost, and covered by a saucer to keep them from wet. Early in February a little water should be given, and the pots put in gentle heat. As soon as the shoots protrude through the skin, the pots must be carefully emptied and the bulbs planted singly in small pots, and kept in a cool frame through the summer, and afterwards be treated as done to strong flowering bulbs. The process of impregnation, saving the seed, &c., is amusing, and the result most amply repays for attention.

ARTICLE II.

ON KEEPING CUTTINGS AND SEEDLING CALCEOLARIAS MOIST WITHOUT WET.

BY GLADIOLUS.

I SAW a plan the other day, which seemed to me an admirable one, for affording a due supply of moisture without over wetting cuttings, &c.

It consisted in stopping the hole at the bottom of a thumb-pot with clay, or a tight cork, and introducing it thus stopped into a large pot filled with proper compost for striking cuttings, &c. The cuttings were placed all round at proper distances, and close to the inner edge of the larger pot, and the thumb-pot buried in the middle of the compost. This thumb-pot was filled with water, and through its porous sides (the hole at the bottom being, as I said, completely stopped) the water gradually penetrated into the compost, and thus kept it moist, but not wet. No care is needful but to replenish the thumb-pot with water when it is all drained and evaporated.

It is well known to those who grow Calceolarias that they require to be kept continually moist, though not wet, especially as regards

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the foliage. I should think, therefore, though I have not yet tried it, that the above plan is very likely to succeed in raising these tender plants.

Another recommendation of it to amateurs, who are sometimes obliged to leave home for a few days, is, that their cuttings, &c. are secured against the carelessness of servants, and can supply themselves with drink instead of drooping and dying for the want of it.

[A new kind of pot, advertised in the CABINET a short time ago, is admirably adapted to serve the same purpose, viz. of successfully striking cuttings, or keeping plants moist at the roots in any degree required. It is also a certain method of keeping slugs, &c. from the plant growing in it. We strongly recommend it to all persons requiring such assistance, as it fully answers the purposes designed to effect.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE III.

ON DESTROYING THE GREEN APHIS THAT IS SO DESTRUCTIVE TO VERBENAS AND CALCEOLARIAS.

BY GLADIOLUS.

A FEW pots of the common Camomile (Anthemis nobilis) interspersed among the Verbenas, Calceolarias, &c., will be found an effectual antidote to this pest, and much less troublesome than the diluted tobacco liquor usually recommended. Its smell makes the green fly drop off and die very speedily.

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE UNSKILFUL PRACTICE OF WASHING HOT-HOUSE AND PLANT STOVE FLUES WITH SULPHUR.

BY LAGERSTRŒMIA.

HAVING just read an article in the September CABINET, by a "Practical Gardener," on the erroneous method above mentioned, I beg to corroborate his statement, where he says that sulphur thus applied will be "attended with serious, if not fatal, consequences."

I know a young man that had the responsibility of some hot-houses, &c.; and one night in the middle of the summer, in going his usual round, found that one of the flues in question had got unusually hot, though

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not so as to cause any injury, had not the flues the previous afternoon been fresh washed with a thick solution of lime and sulphur, and of course causing a vapour in the house almost unbearable. The usual method was resorted to, viz. that of stopping the fires, &c., not thinking to see any ill result from it. But, lo, what a scene presented itself to view next morning with the Vines that grew over the hot part of the flue, the grapes on which were nearly every bunch spoiled, being at that time about half grown; the berries being changed from a green to a black colour, which must be attributed to the ignition of the sulphur, though, strange to say, not a leaf was injured. Had the Vines been in flower at that time, they would doubtless have fallen a sacrifice to the strength of the sulphur. We thus judge that sulphur applied in the above way cannot do its office without the flues are made hot; and while doing so to try to eradicate one intruder, it is in great danger of bringing on a worse evil. The above experiment inserted here is intended to be a caution to others.

The advice given by the same correspondent, where he recommends syringing plants with water impregnated with sulphur, is well worthy of trial. We have used it with excellent results this summer, both in houses, peach walls, &c., and partially on those plants that are so subject to mildew.

Lincolnshire, 1842.

ARTICLE V.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS, &c. OF ANCIENT WRITERS ON FLOWERS.

BY A VETERAN GARDENER.

THOUGH an elderly person, I have no prejudices against modern improvements, but, on the contrary, rejoice to hear of every new discovery in any art or science, yet may I not be permitted to retain some respect for antiquity, while Virgil's Georgics are still allowed to give useful hints upon farming and on the management of bees? for nature is the same in every age, and the wisest of men has said, "that there is nothing new under the sun." We should not therefore conclude that this generation alone has cultivated flowers successfully, nor implicitly believe, with the writer of an article in your May number for 1841, that there were not many handsome double Pinks before the

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year 1772, as I find described in Parkinson's work, published before 1656, several beautiful Carnations which we have lost; and he says of Pinks, both double and single, "the number was so great, that to give descriptions of them all were endlesse." When a child, I often gazed with admiration on the flower pieces painted some centuries ago, where magnificent Carnations were often the most conspicuous objects; and, though innumerable plants of every kind have been introduced into Great Britain lately, it must be admitted that most of our sweetest flowers were cultivated by our ancestors, and that much information concerning them may be gathered from old authors. From my childhood the Carnation has been my favourite flower, and since the first number of your interesting magazine I have watched for every article respecting it; but I found there nearly the same treatment recommended—mixed composts and frames for protecting the plants during winter: but all cultivators of Carnations have not frames for every plant of Geranium, Auricula, or Carnation they wisl to shelter, nor have they time or patience to wait till the wire-worm has been banished from their newly mixed composts. The most enthusiastic lovers of gardening are not always the most wealthy; to such alone my hints may be useful. I have often witnessed, in spring, the death of many a valuable plant of Carnation which had appeared in vigorous health in autumn, till I suspected, from observing the flourishing appearance of plants of the same kind, growing in the common borders of my kitchen garden, that mixed composts were to be dreaded.

I found, from experience, that the common soil of my garden, where cabbages had been planted the year before, mixed with sand, was the only safe soil of which I could make beds for my Carnations; I had too many to keep in frames. I learned from Parkinson, that what I was chiefly to guard against were "the bitter, sharp winds in March;" and I learned also from him that I ought to protect my plants with basket-work, or anything else ingenuity suggested without covering them. A very old experienced gardener taught me not to remove the stakes to which they had been tied during the summer, and not to throw away nor transplant my old plants, otherwise I might gather no seed the following year, as layers of a year old seldom perfected their seed. From Parkinson I had learned that "the best, fairest, and most double flowers" came from those flowers which

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were " best, fairest, and most double," and yet it is often said that it has only lately been discovered that seed can be obtained from some of the finest Carnations. In light, dry soil, indeed, in a situation where the sun has great power, the pods seldom swell; but in a soil like that of my garden, rather retentive of moisture, and not too much exposed to the mid-day sun, many of the pods of my Carnations swell every year, and by taking off the entire stalks and placing them inverted in a thin paper bag, in a sunny window, without examining them too closely, I have the pleasure in the following spring of shaking out of the withered pods innumerable seeds, the stalks of the plants having afforded the pods nourishment till the seeds had ripened; and I can show every summer such a collection of beautiful Carnations as might satisfy any person not ambitious of gaining the first prize at a flower show, though I suspect that I might sometimes have gained it. I always surround my plants with dry turf mould in winter, which effectually preserves them from frost; if possible snow should not be left on their leaves for the sun to melt.

I was much amused one severe winter day at seeing my very old, infirm gardener, followed by two boys with little sticks in their hands, beating off the snow from a variety of valuable Evergreens with which my house was surrounded. His occupation appeared to me very childish, but the following spring, when my neighbours had lost innumerable Evergreens, scarce a withered bough, it was observed, was to be seen on mine; and as I felt then a great respect for age and experience, I hope that you will not despise these hints from

A Veteran Gardener.

[We feel greatly obliged by them, and respectfully solicit further communications; winter evenings often afford opportunities for writing, and on floral subjects is very interesting.—Conductor.]

ARTICLE VI.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF SOME OF THE BEST ROSES SEEN IN 1842.

BY CLERICUS.

The list of Roses here given is the most remarkable that I saw in the nurseries of Wood, Paul, Rivers, and Lane in 1841, and may

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assist some readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET in making a selection this season. With that view I forward it for insertion. I intend to make additional remarks the coming blooming season, and will forward them when completed. Adeline, a good double light rose; Descemet, bright rose, cup-shaped and semi-double; Duc d'Angoulême, large and double, deep rose; and Duchesne, beautiful blush pink, globular, and double. Moss:—Crimson, Du Luxembourg and Eclatante are the best high-coloured kinds, and Blush, Pompon and White Bath are the best pink and white sorts. Damask:—Those which pleased us most in this section were, Bachelier, pink, with a salmon shade, compact, large, and double; Belle d'Auteuil, large, cupped, lilac rose; Déesse de Flore, or Coralie, white, with a rosy centre; La Ville de Bruxelles, rose; and Madame Hardy, pure white. Perpetual:—Antinous, deep rosy purple, fine cupped, double flower; Belle Faber, bright deep rose; Emilie Duval, delicate pale rose; Lodoiska Marin, bright rose, and a remarkably free bloomer; and Triomphe de Montmorenci, a fine dark rose, very double, and compact. Hybrid Perpetual:—Fulgoric, a brilliant dark rose, large, globular, and double; Princesse Helene, bright rosy purple, and Reine Victoria, bright rose, with a carmine centre. Alba:—This section contains many of the finest white and blush Roses, and most of the kinds have a dwarf compact habit; the more desirable are, Josephine Beauharnois, or Belle de Segur, fine double blush, and an abundant flowerer; Belle Therese, pretty pale rose; Felicité Parmentier, blush, beautiful when just expanding; Pompon blanc, small, compact, pale rose; and Princesse de Lamballe, a remarkably pure white, large, and very double. Gallica:—Assemblage de Beauté, singular from the carmine ground-colour being beautifully mottled with white; Berlize, violet, plentifully spotted with white; Eugene Napoleon, beautiful violet-purple, compact, large, and very double; and Orpheline de Juillet, violet-purple, remarkably velvety; are very distinct: most of this class are fine show Roses. Hybrid China and Bourbon:—This class is remarkable for the brilliancy of colour that many of the kinds possess: Beauty of Billiard, very bright crimson, sometimes almost scarlet; Blanche-fleur, superb blush, becoming almost white, very large, and double; Brennus, or Brutus, one of the best and most showy carmine Roses in our gardens; Duke of Devonshire, large, handsome lilac rose, occasionally striped

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and spotted with white; Hippocrates, deep crimson lilac, beautifully mottled; La Grandeur, bright rose, very compact, regular and double; and Vingtneuf Juillet, a large dark crimson. Boursault:—The kinds in this and the two following sections are rapid growers, abundant bloomers, and well adapted for training over trellis-work, or "en pyramide;" grown in the latter style they form handsome objects on a lawn, but only flower once in the season. The best are: Amadis, deep purple-crimson; Drummond's Thornless, bright rose; and Gracilis, double, rosy lilac. Ayrshire:—These are very hardy, and grow well in rough places where few other Roses succeed; Ruga, semi-double, pale flesh; Splendens, white, with a reddish edge—this variety grown as a standard, and with its pendent shoots spurred, forms a beautiful globe, or mass of flowers; and Ayrshire Queen, deep purplish crimson. Sempervirens:—The kinds in this class produce large corymbs of flowers, and when their pendent branches are spurred, they form fine masses of flower; among the more desirable are, Brunonii, bright purple; Leopoldine d'Orleans, white and rose, not quite so strong-growing as the others of its class; and Myrianthes renoncule, pretty little double blush, changing to white. Multiflora:—Most of these Roses are rather tender, and will only succeed against a wall with a good aspect; Laure Davoust, pink, changing to blush, and Russelliana, are hybrids, and will answer well as pillar Roses. Moschata: These are abundant autumn bloomers, and possess a peculiar fragrance; Madame d'Arblay, white, and Princesse de Nassau, light sulphur changing to white, are the most striking. Noisette:—These are generally free flowers, well suited for growing against trellis-work; but a few are tender, and require the protection of a fence or wall. The following are some of the best of the class:—Aimée Vibert, pure white, a most abundant bloomer, and if budded on a dwarf stock, and potted, forms an excellent pot Rose; Camellia rosea, pretty double, rose or violet—it grows strong, and forms an admirable pillar Rose; Desprez à fleur jaune, deep buff or sulphur, beautifully tinted with rose or purple—this variety is tender, and will scarcely do in the open border; Euphrosyne, pale rose and yellow, large, double, and very sweet; Lamarque, large, double, pale lemon; and Vittelina, creamy white, sometimes coming rosy yellow and white. Bourbon:—These are remarkably free bloomers, and some are good climbers; the colours of most of them are bright, and, from the succession of flowers

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they produce, no garden should be without some. Augustine Margat, bright pale rose; Armosa, bright pink, always in flower, and suited for training against a wall or trellis; Emilie Courtier, shaded rosy crimson, globular, large, and double, one of the best of the Bourbons; Gloire de Rosamènes, velvety carmine, large, cupped, and semi-double; Phœnix, bright rosy purple, large and double; and the Queen of the Bourbons, large, cupped, buff rose, quite distinct in colour from any other Bourbon. China:—These, as is well known, are well suited for growing in pots and small borders; by cutting them down immediately they have dropped their flowers, a constant succession may be ensured. Among the best we saw were Archduke Charles, large, double, shaded rose, changing to crimson; Assuérus, deep crimson purple; Belle Isidore, compact, double, crimson, an extraordinary bloomer; Cels multiflora, pale flesh colour; Duchess of Kent, delicate pale blush, shaded and double; Fabvier, bright velvety crimson, semi-double; Infidélités de Lisette, delicate pale straw; Marjolin, very double, deep crimson, sometimes showing a yellowish bottom; Traversii, pure white, globular, and a free flowerer. Tea-scented:—These are mostly tender, and succeed best on a dry warm border, or grown in pots in a greenhouse or vinery. When budded on half-standard stocks, and planted in pots, they form fine objects if placed in a greenhouse among Camellias, or other hard-wooded plants out of flower; they are all remarkably fragrant, and have large globular flowers. The following are worthy of notice:—Bardou, pale rose; Bougère, deep rose and buff, large and fine; Clara Sylvain, globular, pure white; Duchesse de Mecklenbourg, white and yellow, handsome; Hamon, pale buff and rose, changing to deep crimson; Hardy, bright, double, crimson—later in the season it is said to become quite pale; Mansais, large and double, rose, beautifully shaded with buff and yellow; and Taglioni, creamy white, with a yellowish centre.

ARTICLE VII.

ON THE PROPERTIES OF THE PINK.

BY J., OF SHEFFIELD.

As the planting season of this beautiful flower is now at hand, and its progress in the floricultural world seems to be daily increasing, I must again trouble you with a few remarks on its general properties

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and qualifications; partly for the defence of our own taste and judgment respecting them, against the frequent and cutting attacks of our brethren in the south; and partly for the benefit of those who are anxious to ornament their gardens with some of its choicest and most beautiful varieties. For there is no little dissension just now amongst florists of different counties, as to the form and degree of doubleness the pink ought to possess. The "Gardener" has taken the matter up in good time, and has already laid us down a standard and model which, it assures us, all flowers must attain before they can arrive at perfection.

It decides that the form of the pink (as well as the Carnation and Picotee) should be a perfect hemisphere, with a high crown and full centre, similar to the Dahlia and Ranunculus, and that there is "no more sense in being content with a semi-double Pink, Carnation, or Picotee, than with a semi-double Ranunculus or Dahlia." Now, though I should be first to eulogise articles on the properties of other florists' flowers, I must widely differ from it on the subject of the Pink. For we consider, in this neighbourhood, that its principal beauty and attraction consist in the *eye*, which, with the lacing, forms such a beautiful contrast with the white, which assumes a sort of half-moon in the interval. But perhaps our London friends have forgot what the eye is, or have never seen it at all; it will therefore be needful to tell them. The eye is a distinct and beautiful circle that compasses the centre, and composed of the dark portion at the base of each petal; which being arranged in perfect order and rotation, petal upon petal, makes a complete and perfect circle, resembling the eye of an Auricula or Polyanthus. But I conceive, if the flower be crowned high up to the centre, like the Dahlia, not only the eye but the white also will be concealed, (for the petals will not cup like the Dahlias,) leaving nothing scarcely but the dark edges to view; and thus the contrast will be destroyed, its natural features displaced, and this "full, double, high-crowned flower" will look neither like one thing nor the other. The Carnation and Picotee are, however, destitute of this eye, and therefore the objection does not apply to them.

Again, the Pink (quite different from a Dahlia or Ranunculus) is confined by a calyx or pod, of a certain size, and which, if fraught with more than a certain number of petals is sure to burst, and will need artificial aid to bloom them. And those that can see any charm

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in a bursting Pink, after all the ill-spent trouble in tying them, have certainly a very different taste from me; I never saw one fit to be seen; the form is destroyed, the guard petals give way, and all is confusion and ugliness. I am not an advocate either for very thin flowers, with just two tier of petals. I would prefer one with three or four tiers, provided it showed the eye distinct, and its surface was inclined to flatness, &c.; but I would rather have a Pink with even two rows of petals and every other property, however "imperfect, poor, flat-looking" a thing the 'Gardener' may call it, than a huge, rough, and confused mass of colours, bundled together with a piece of bladder-skin, without either order, colour, or shape. I consider bursting a defect which ought to disqualify any flower. The best criterion I can give of the sorts I should prefer, is Admiral Codrington, which, in addition to every other necessary qualification, possesses also a considerable share of doubleness. Of course it requires dressing to be fit for show, as well as every other sort, for there are always a quantity of useless petals straggling about the centre, which require extracting, save one small one to fill up the centre, and the others made to fall back in order to their places. If I live till next year, however, I will (with Mr. Harrison's permission) send up a seedling for representation in the CABINET as a specimen of what I mean, and which I think, all possessed of taste and judgment, will give in as far superior to the best of what Londoners now call their *Cracks* and *Nonpareils*.

[We shall be glad to receive the flower, and a correct representation shall be furnished in the CABINET. It affords us much pleasure to observe this very lovely flower is beginning to attract more attention, and we believe it will, as it deserves, become general; its neatness and fragrance render it worthy a place in every flower-garden.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE VIII.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

Preliminary Observations.

SOME apology is necessary in intruding myself upon the notice of the readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET a second time in a descrip-

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tive catalogue, and, perhaps, some may say why not leave it to others. In reply to such observations, I can only say that I very reluctantly enter upon my present task; and had I not been repeatedly and urgently requested, I should not have sacrificed my feelings and time in so onerous a task. My time is already too much occupied without imposing additional burthens, yet I cannot refuse making the sacrifice to benefit many friends, to whom, as a florist, I am indebted, from their patronage and support, for the position which I now hold in their estimation; and it is the only way I can evince my gratitude to them.

In attempting a descriptive catalogue, it is essential that the properties of a Carnation should be defined. The stem of a fine Carnation should be strong, tall, and straight, and about 30 inches high. The flower also should be at least three inches in diameter, consisting of a great number of large, well-formed petals, but neither so many as to give it a full and crowded appearance, nor so few as to make it appear too thin and empty.

The petals should be long, broad, and substantial, particularly those of the outer circle, commonly called the guard-leaves; these should rise perpendicularly about an inch above the calyx, and then turn gracefully in an horizontal direction supporting the interior petals, and forming altogether a convex, and nearly an hemispherical, corolla. The interior petals should rather decrease in size as they approach the centre of the flower, which should be well filled with them. The petals should be regularly disposed alike on every side, imbricating each other in such a manner as that both their respective and united beauties may captivate the eye at the same instant. They should be nearly flat; however, a small degree of concavity or inflection at the laminæ or broad end is allowable, but their edges should be perfectly entire, that is to say, free from notch, fringe, or indenture.

The calyx should be at least one inch in length, and not, as some, nearly the shape of a marble, which require the greatest care in trying to prevent the calyx from bursting, and which, notwithstanding the care, seldom prevents it from doing so. It should also terminate in broad points, sufficiently strong to hold the narrow basis of the petals in a close and circular body.

Of whatever colours the flower may be possessed, they should be perfectly distinct, and disposed in long regular stripes, broadest at

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the edge of the lamina, and gradually becoming narrower as they approach the margins or base of the petal, there terminating in a fine point; each petal should have a due proportion of white, one half or nearly so, which should be perfectly clear and free from spots.

In the properties of the Carnation there is little, if any, difference between the northern and southern florists; they are pretty well agreed upon this variety of florists' flowers.

In a scarlet bizarre, that is one in which the scarlet predominates, every petal ought to have the three colours which constitute one, and this not in a multitudinous number of small stripes, but bold ones. The same in crimson or pink bizarres. In flakes, the stripes should also be bold, and what is technically called ribboned, not a multitude of small irregular stripes which only go down a short way in the petal, but right through; three stripes in a petal look much better than four or five narrow ones; some petals have only one of the flake colour and one of white, but this is considered in judging defective, because it cannot be said to stripe well, as would be the case of one having too many. I am of opinion the class called Rose Flakes ought to be subdivided into two classes, one to be called the Pink Flakes, that is, one where the colour is weak; and the other, Rose Flakes, that is, where the colour is of a deep rose, for it cannot but be admitted that if they are judged according to colour, the faint-coloured, although it may ribbon as well, yet the faint colour will cause its more favoured one to be preferred, because its colour is so much superior. Having thus given the properties, I shall proceed at once to the

Scarlet Bizarres.

Barrenger's Fire King.—Pod rather short and apt to burst, colours bright, flowers not very large.

Brooks' Harkaway.—Good pod and well formed petals, marks well, flower not large.

Bullock's Prince Le Boo.—Good pod, petals rather long, and deficient in bizarre.

Ely's Colonel Wainman.—Good pod and well-formed petals, rather thin of them, marks well.

Ely's Jolly Dragoon.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower largish, good colours, marks well.

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Hepworth's Albion.—Good pod and well-formed petals, but apt to have too many small stripes in them, colours good.

Hepworth's Leader.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower large, colours good, marks well.

Hoyle's Duke of Leeds.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower large, good marker, white bad, thin of petals.

Hufton's Patriarch.—Good pod and well formed petals, flowers not large, colours good, excellent marker, rather thin of petals.

Hufton's Lord Melbourne.—Good pod and well-formed petals, large flower, rather short of bizarre.

Kershaw's Duke of Richmond.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower rather small and short of bizarre.

Lee's Colonel.—Good pod and well-formed petals, largish flower, good colours, unsteady marker, and rather thin of petals.

Mansley's Charles XII.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower rather large, marks well, excellent colours.

Marvin's No. 29.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower not large, white good, high coloured, excellent marker, rather thin of petals.

Martin's Contender.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower large and beautiful form, white good, deficient in bizarre.

Marchant's Don John.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower not large, good and rich colours, marks well, thin of petals.

Millwood's Lady of the Manor.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flowers not very large, colours not good.

Rainford's Gameboy.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower large, excellent colours, and marker.

Roi de Capuchins.—Good pod, petals rather small, colours rich.

Walmsley's William Fourth.—Good pod, petals well formed, white bad, flower large.

Wheeler's Victory.—Good pod, petals not very broad, flowers large, colours good, marks well.

Wild's Perfection.—Good pod, petals well formed, flower not large, and short of bizarre.

Wood's Bang Europe.—Good pod and petals well formed, flower large, brilliant colours, good marker.

Pink Bizarres.

Addenbrook's Lord Melbourne.—Good pod, petals rather narrow, flower not very large, and contains in general too many stripes.

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Barrenger's Masterpiece.—Good pod, petals good-shaped but do not lie flat, and also contains too many stripes.

Boothman's Harkaway.—Good pod, petals rather coarse upon the edges, flower large and showy, and excellent marker.

Cartwright's Rainbow.—Good pod and well-formed petals, large flower, marks well.

Ely's Duke of Bedford.—Good pod, petals not very large, colours good, flower large, and marks well.

Ely's Lord Milton.—Good pod, petals well formed, colours good, flower large, marks well.

Ely's Major Goldsworthy.—Good pod, petals rather long and narrow, good colours, large flower, but contains in general too many small stripes.

Ely's Sir Rowland Hill.—Good pod, petals well formed, small flower, good colours, marks well, thin of petals.

Ely's Will Caxton.—Good pod and petals well formed, colours good, flower not extra large, marks well.

Greasley's Cottage Hero.—Good pod, petals rather long and narrow, flower large, colours good, not a very good marker, too many small stripes.

Gregory's King Alfred.—Good pod, petals well formed, flower large, colours good, marks well.

Harvey's Huntsman.—Good pod and petals well formed, flower large, colours good but rather short of bizarre.

Humphries' Prince Albert.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flowers large, marks well, a first-rate flower.

Ives' Prince Leopold.—Good pod, petals well formed, generally short of bizarre.

Mansley's Robert Burns.—Good pod and well-formed petals, large flower, excellent colours and marker. This variety took the first prize at the London Floricultural Exhibition this year.

Mansley's Shakspeare.—Good pod, petals rather coarse upon the edges, flower large, but short of bizarre.

Millwood's Village Maid.—Good pod, petals well formed, flower large, colours good, excellent marker, a late variety.

Soorn's Bloomsbury.—Good pod, well-formed petals, flower large, colours good, marks well.

Taylor's William Fourth.—Good pod, petals well formed, good marker.

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Toone's Conductor.—Good pod, petals rather long and narrow, flowers large, marks middling.

Wakefield's Paul Pry.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower large, good colours, marks well.

Woodhead's Spitfire.—Good pod and well-formed petals, colours good, flower large, marks well.

Woolley's Tally Ho.—Good pod, petals rather serrated, large showy flower, and marks well.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ECHITES SPLENDENS. Splendid-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3976.) Apocyneæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Mr. Lobb, the collector of Messrs. Veitch's, of Mount Radford Nursery, Exeter, last year sent them, from the Organ Mountains in Brazil, this most beautiful and ornamental climbing plant, and it is considered to be the finest flowering plant that has been imported from that part of the world. It is a vigorous, shrubby, climbing plant, with leaves six to eight inches long. The flowers are produced in profusion, in axillary racemes of four to six blossoms on each. The form of the flower is between a funnel-shaped and a salver-shaped. The tube is about two inches long, white, spreading upwards to a flat surface four inches across. The colour is a beautiful rose with the mouth of the tube of a deep rosy red. It deserves a place in every collection of hothouse plants, and whether grown so as to train against an extended trellis, around a pillar, or against a fancy formed wire trellis in a pot, it will be one of the most showy plants in every such collection. From its vigorous growth, it appears very probable it would flourish well in a warm greenhouse or conservatory. The plant which has bloomed with Messrs. Veitch's has been the admiration of all who have seen it.

RONDOLETIA LONGIFLORA. Blue-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3977.) Rubiaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. This very handsome flowering plant has also been recently imported by Messrs. Veitch's from Brazil, with whom it bloomed during the last summer in the hothouse. It is an evergreen, branching, shrubby plant, with leaves about three inches long, blooming very freely. The flowers are produced in terminal, corymbous panicles, each having from thirty to forty blossoms. The tube of each flower is about two inches long, slender, and the limb near an inch across. The colour is a beautiful lavender-blue. It deserves a place in every collection. At the exhibitions at Chiswick and the Surrey Zoological Gardens during the past season, the Rondoletia odorata formed a prominent feature in the best collections of plants, its clusters of beautiful orange, red and yellow flowers being universally admired: the present new species will be a fine contrast with it wherever grown.

IPOMÆA TWEEDIEI. Mr. Tweedie's Ipomea. (Bot. Mag. 3978.) Convolvulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Mr. Tweedie sent this little neat flowering species from Parana to the Glasgow Botanic Garden. It is a shrubby climbing plant. Each flower is about an inch long, the limb being about three-quarters of an inch across. The exterior of the entire flowers is of a lilac colour, and the interior a rich red purple.

MACLEANIA ANGULATA. Angled-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3979.) Ericeæ. Decandria Monogynia. John M'Lean, Esq., a Peruvian merchant, sent seeds of this plant to his Grace the Duke of Bedford at Woburn, where it has bloomed in the stove. It is an evergreen shrub, of considerable beauty, deserving a place

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in every collection. The leaves on the young shoots are considerably tinged with red, the others of a deep green. The flowers are produced at the angles of the leaves, three together. Each blossom is about an inch long, tubular. The tube is a bright red, and the limb yellow. They are produced very numerously.

ARISTOLOCHIA GIGAS. Giant Birthwort. (Bot. Reg. 60.) Aristolochiaceæ. Sent from Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society. In its native country it is well known under a name equivalent to Jew's Ear. It bloomed in the garden at Chiswick last summer, and is peculiarly adapted for training over a trellis, &c. Each flower is about a foot across; the ground colour is white, being much veined and marked over the entire surface with a lavender-purple, the centre forming a large dark chocolate coloured spot. Cuttings strike root freely, and the plant grows rapidly.

GODETIA GRANDIFLORA. Large flowered. (Bot. Reg. 61.) Onograceæ. Octandria Monogynia. A native of the north-west coast of America. Seeds of it were sent to the London Horticultural Society, and it has bloomed in the Chiswick Garden. The flowers are the largest of any of the species introduced into this country. It grows about two feet high, bushy, and blooms profusely; the flowers are white, delicately tinged with rose; each blossom is about three inches and a half across. It is a beautiful flowering annual, well deserving a place in the flower garden.

LÆLIA FLAVA. Yellow-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 62.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Brazil, where it was discovered growing in rocky places. The flowers are produced in a short racemous head, yellow, each bloom being about an inch and a half across. The labellum has a few narrow streaks of red on each side.

TILLANDSIA RUBIDA. Madder-coloured. (Bot. Reg. 63.) Bromeliaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A native of Brazil, and has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. The plant is diminutive, and the flower-stem rises about five inches high, terminating with a hemispherical head of rosy-red flowers, the bracts are of the same colour. Each blossom, tubular, is about three quarters of an inch long.

OXALIS RUBROCINCTA. Red-edged. Wood Sorrel. (Bot. Reg. 64.) Oxalidaceæ. Decandria Pentagynia. From Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society's garden, where it has bloomed in the greenhouse. The flowers are of a bright yellow, each blossom being a little above half an inch across.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM TRICOLOR. Three-coloured flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Ficoideæ. Icosandria Di-pentagynia. A very handsome flowered little annual plant, growing nearly prostrate. The flowers are produced solitary, each on a stem about four inches long, and being numerous, are very showy. It will be a companion for the Portulaccas, either grown in pots in the greenhouse or open border. It requires a treatment in all respects as greenhouse annuals in general. Seeds of it may probably be obtained of the London seedsmen. Each flower is a little more than an inch across, of a deep rosy-pink colour, having a dark centre of stamens. It merits a place in every greenhouse as a dwarf ornamental plant for summer, adorning as well as to adorn the edge of a flower border, in a sunny and sheltered situation, where it will form a carpet of lovely flowers.

ACACIA BIFLORA. Two-flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Leguminosæ. Polygamia Monœcia. Mr. Low, of the Clapton nursery, received this pretty flowering species from New Holland, in whose collection we have seen it in profus- bloom. It is a low growing, slender, shrubby plant, and in order to make it bushy, the leading shoots should have the points pinched off, to induce the production of lateral ones. The blossoms are yellow, and appear in pairs or singly, and form spikes at the extremities of the shoots. Each bloom is a little above a quarter of an inch in diameter.

Mr. Waterer, of Knapp Hill Nursery, this summer exhibited in his garden in the King's-road, Chelsea, numerous magnificent specimens of Rhododendrons

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and Kalmias; we visited the exhibition, and the following were the most beautiful kinds, and merit a place in every collection:—

Rhododendron pictum.—White, with a yellow tinge in some parts, the upper segments spotted with dark.

R. macranthum.—Pink, with a lighter centre, upper segments spotted with yellow.

R. nivaticum.—White, with a yellow tinge on the upper segments, very beautiful.

R. royal purple.—Rich purple, with greenish spots on the upper part of the flower.

R. rosea elegans.—Beautiful rose colour, with the centre much lighter, giving it a pretty contrast.

R. Ponticum versicolor.—White, with a blue tinge in some parts. The upper part with green spots.

R. Hyacinthiflora.—Light pink, the flower nearly double.

R. Ponticum album.—Beautiful white.

B. Waterbana.—Beautiful lilac, the upper part tinged with yellow.

R. atropurpurea superbum.—Fine deep showy purple.

R. guttatum.—White, with the upper part spotted with red.

R. venustum.—The outer portion of a fine rose. The centre white and yellowish spots. The flower is in the way of R. maximum in size and form.

R. purpureum splendens.—Very rich purple.

R. Glennyanum.—Beautiful clear white, having a waxy appearance.

R. roseum purpureum.—Beautiful showy rosy purple.

[All the above kinds deserve to be in every shrubbery. Mr. Waterer has been raising hybrids for near half a century, and has been successful in raising numerous beautiful flowering ones; those we have noticed are the selection of the superiors, and too much cannot be said in praise of their beauty.—Conductor.]

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

On Nerium Splendens.—Would you be so kind as to give me some instruction on the culture and treatment required by the Nerium splendens? Collina.

[An article on its treatment will be given in our next.—Conductor.]

On Tantarara Polyanthus.—Can you, or any of your numerous readers, inform me where I can procure the old Polyanthus, Nicholson's, or Fillingham's, Tantarara (true), with the price? Your insertion of this in the December Cabinet will oblige one who has been, not a constant borrower, but a constant purchaser, of your valuable little work since 1837. Devoniensis.

[We have sent to an amateur grower, a friend of ours in Yorkshire, who has it true to kind, and will forward it to direction. It was sold at 1*s.* 6*d.* per plant.—Conductor.]

On a Descriptive List of Verbenas.—I have frequently seen the various kinds of Verbenas noticed by name, and some of them strongly recommended; but as few have any description of colours, &c. given with the name, I am at a loss to select so as to have as great a distinction and contrast in colour as I can. I am aware all of them are beautiful, and continue to bloom for six months or even more, and have merit to recommend them to be grown in every flower gar-

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den; but as I have not room for growing all the kinds, I should be glad to have a descriptive list of kinds given in an early number of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET. LOUISA.

[The following List contains all the best we know.—CONDUCTOR.]

Albicans, blush,
Antwerpiensis, rosy white.
Barnesii, flesh colour.
Burleyana, changeable white.
Brownliana, fine lilac.
Buistii, lilac.
Bride, pure white, fine.
Chandlerii, bright scarlet.
Charlwoodii, puce.
Cœrulescens, beautiful blue.
Delicata, rosy pink.
Elfordiensis, light purple.
Elegans, pink, light eye.
Edmondii, fine pink.
Eximia, rosy pink.
Fair Maid, salmon blush, rose eye.
Fanny Elsler, fine white.
Goesiana, lilac.
Grenvillii, puce, fine.
Groomiana, orange scarlet.
Hendersoni, purple.
Hestopiana, scarlet, fine.
Ignescens, fiery scarlet.
Ignea, scarlet.
Ingramii, crimson shaded.
Incisa, pink.
Iveriana, dark rose.
King, dark rose, light eye.
Laconi, puce.
Lillicina, flesh colour.
Melindres, scarlet.
Magnifica, scarlet.
Majestica, fine pink.
Macnabiana, dark scarlet.
Melindres major, scarlet.
Maxima, bright rose.
Magnum bonum, large lilac.
Ne Plus Ultra, light pink.
Nairnii, blush.
Neillii, fine lilac.
Odorata superba, lilac.
Pulcherrima, lavender.
Punicia, large rose.
Purpurea, fine purple.
——— elegans, purple.
Pre-eminent, dark rose, extra fine.
Perfection, rosy lake.
Queen, white.
Rosea elegans, light rose.
——— rubra, pink, rose eye.
——— magniflora, bright rose.
Rubra, red.
——— elegans, deep red.
Sanguinea, large rose.
Salmonii, fine salmon.
Splendens, crimson.
Stewartii, mulberry.
Superba, rosy pink.
Splendida, rich crimson.
Triumphant, scarlet.
Thompsonii, white.
Taglioni, flesh, large.
Teucroides cœrula, flesh.
——— purpurea, purple.
——— rosea, rose.
Tweediana grandiflora, rosy crimson.
——— rosea, rose.
——— superba, rich crimson.
Unique, purple.
Van Gendii, fine lilac, dark edge.
Van Gertii, fine rosy lilac.
Variegata, scarlet.

ON AN APPARATUS SUITABLE FOR RAISING SEEDS IN, &c.—An amateur would be glad to know if an apparatus for raising seed or cuttings would answer on a small scale, say by water heated with a lamp, with charcoal, or otherwise (See page 71 in March CABINET). If you or your readers could oblige me with a description of the most likely plan, I should feel obliged.

AN AMATEUR.

ON GLADIOLUS NATALENSIS.—I have just taken up the bulbs of the above, and dried them; but I wish to know whether it is right to pull off a mass of roots, apparently that cleaves to the bottom of some of the bulbs, or should I leave such untouched, and reset them so entire in the spring. There are also many rootlets, which I wish to know whether they should be pulled off when dry or allowed to remain; also a great many offsets, not much bigger than large pin heads; should these be reset, and how long will they be before they form flowering bulbs? GLADIOLUS.

[All roots or small bulbs should remain till the time to plant the old bulbs; then the progeny may be taken off and planted too. If taken off some length of time before planting, being small, they often shrivel to death; by proper

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reatment after planting, they will form blooming bulbs at the third season.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON STOCKS FOR ROSES.—What is the best kind of stock to bud roses upon? Being time to procure such, an early reply will much oblige

A BEGINNER.

[Young plants of the Rosa Bengalensis (Boursault of some) is the best; it is a very free grower, and does not, like the briar, become bark-bound or canker. It strikes very freely from cuttings, and to commence with, plants may be purchased, in pots or otherwise, at a very low rate. Growing very vigorously and rapidly, the production of flowers is numerous and large.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON TREATMENT OF AZALEA INDICA.—I shall be much obliged if you or any of your correspondents will tell me the best way of growing Indian Azaleas during the winter. After mine had done flowering I let them remain in the greenhouse for a few weeks; I then repotted them in fresh soil of peat earth, leaf mould, and a little sand, and then placed them in a warm situation in the garden. The last week in August I replaced them in the greenhouse, which was made very hot, till the end of September, in order to prepare them for flowering next spring; the house is now of a proper temperature for my Geraniums, having no fire in it at present, but the Azaleas now look yellow and unhealthy.

A YOUNG FLORIST AND CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

[They ought to be placed as near the glass as convenient, and if they have done growing, less water should be given, or the plants will become unhealthy, especially if they have not a very free drainage. A small mound of earth should be formed round the trunk of the plant, to throw the water given in winter most to the sides of the pots, for if the ball become soddened (as termed by gardeners), the plant will be sickly and very probably destroyed. Over-potting too is injurious, and plants that are so should be repotted into less. We will give an article on the culture of Indian Azaleas in our next number.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON HOYA CARNOSA.—Will you be so good as to inform me, through the medium of your very useful publication "THE FLORICULTURAL CABINET," what treatment I ought to pursue for the Hoya cornosa; that is, what kind of soil,—the time for potting, and the best plan for raising and training it. As early an answer as possible will oblige

L. B.

[Cuttings taken off, and cut horizontally close under a joint, taking the leaf at such joint away, inserted firmly in white sand, and placed in moist heat, readily strike root. When well rooted, pot them in a rich loam and peat soil of equal parts, having a free drainage of potsherds. Care must be taken not to overpot at any time, as the soil then becomes saturated and improper; the plant delights in the fibrous roots cleaving to the side of the pot, its natural tendency to which is evidenced by the shoots, when coming in contact with a moist wall, emitting numerous rootlets. Repot every spring, and if the pot be very full of roots, in the interval remove it entire into a larger size. It requires to be grown in a hot-house to succeed the best; where such a habitation is not available, the warmest part of a greenhouse, &c., should be selected. Placing it in a hot bed-frame early in the season promotes the production of incipient flowers, after which the plant may be removed to a greenhouse, &c., to bloom.

The best mode of training the plant is to a wire trellis of some neat and fanciful form, as the pretty shapes of the vases now to be seen supply patterns. Such vase-formed wire frames are easily made so as to serve the purposes of displaying the bloom the best to view, whether the flowers are produced erect or drooping; for the former class, the greater the surface the more room to show, for the latter, the under side is what is required, as by the Hoya carnosa, so that verging outwards the pendant clusters hang apart and are exhibited to full view. Many of the vase forms are peculiarly adapted for this. The best way

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of having such frames affixed to the pots is, to have the strong principals to extend two-thirds of the way down the outside of the pot; at the lower extremity they are secured by running through holes in a circular rim of wrought iron, the end of each having a head to prevent its slipping upwards. The iron rim is so made that one end overlaps the other, and each having holes at an inch apart through which a little bolt is put, keeps the girth so secured, but allows the same to be loosened from the pot, or extended to suit a larger one when repotted. A second girth goes round the pot close under its upper edge, through which the principals pass; they are then turned inwards near the surface of the pot, so that they meet at the centre, forming a strong standard, which being lengthened to purpose, either long or short, is then formed above into any vase or other shape, numerous smaller wires being extended parallel to the principals and intersected across so as to form square or diamond meshes.

Healthy grown, climbing, or trailing plants, trained horizontally around, or even having the shoots pendant, such wire-frames induce them to produce a far greater quantity of flowers than if permitted to grow in a rambling or lengthy extended manner. Besides which, as we noticed in some recent numbers of the CABINET, the flowers are not only brought fully, but near to view. Plants should be so prepared, if not done before, previous to pushing in spring.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

UPON KEEPING DAHLIA ROOTS SAFELY DURING WINTER.—I lift them up and dry them; then pack them in a box among corn seeds, placing them so that they do not touch one another. The box is then placed over where the cows stand, above their heads, and a little straw is put over the box. When I take them out in March, the shoots have generally pushed two inches long, and are almost immediately ready for striking on the roots being removed to the frames. I have pursued this method for the last five years, and never lost a root.

A NORTH BRITON.

ON THE CACTUS.—In autumn they should be placed in a warm situation in the open air fully open to the sun, and be taken into the greenhouse before the weather becomes too cold; in winter be kept dry. Early in spring pot them in a compost of equal parts of sandy peat, rich loam, and well-rotted dung, in which they flourish beyond any other compost. When growing in summer they must have a free supply of water. Attention to these particulars will ensure the most admirable success.

CLERICUS.

THE QUALITIES OF A GOOD ROSE.—Mr. Shears, of the Floricultural Society of London, on the 21st inst., gives a five guinea silver cup for Thirty-six Roses, to be exhibited in single blooms. This is the first prize offered for Roses by the Society, and of course they will be judged by the same rules as "florists' flowers," *i. e.* by perfection of form. A few words are therefore necessary as to what qualities constitute a perfect Rose; and these may probably be a guide to the growers, as to what they should endeavour to exhibit. For perfection of shape, the outer row of petals should be a little incurved, so as to form a shallow cup. If the summits of the pistils (as is often the case in fine Roses) are inclined to be monstrous, so as to form themselves into an incipient flower-bud in the centre of the flower, such a rose should disqualify a stand. Uniformity of size should by all means be attended to; and diversity of colours also should be a leading feature, so as to give as many tints as possible in the Thirty-six Roses selected for competition. If these few rules are not adhered to, much trouble will be given to the judges; for one grower may exhibit thirty-six very double and beautiful Roses, but some of them with reflexed outer petals; another may perhaps think that size alone will carry the day, and accordingly show all large roses, without reference to perfection in shape, and feel dissatisfied at the result. Let all, therefore, endeavour to exhibit those only that are most perfect, and with as

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much variety in colours as possible; the judges will then find their task comparatively easy.

The following were the kinds of Roses exhibited which obtained the prize:—

La Ville de Bruxelles, fine pink, large and double. Damask.
Boula de Nanteuil, crimson-red, cupped, and double. French.
Grelony, purplish-scarlet, changeable, globular, double. Hybrid China.
La Constance, flesh, cupped, large, double. Perpetual
Splendens, crimson, globular, double. Bourbon.
Fanny Beau, blush rose, centre double. French.
Clementine Seringe, rose, globular, large, double. Perpetual.
Compte, superior.
Madame Desprez, lilac rose, globular, large, double. Bourbon.
Duchess of Richmond.
Philemon, lilac rose, compact, double. Bourbon.
Pourpre Superb.
Amiable Testu, shining blush, large, double. French.
Reigne, crimson-red, large, double. Perpetual.
Mrs. Rous.
Duchess of Sutherland, shining blush, globular, large, double. Perpetual.
Vesuvius.
Alicia.
Achilles, rosy blush, compact, double. French.
Blanch fleur, white blush, centre, compact, double. French.
Lady Fitzharris, crimson-red, double, large. China.
Roi de Rome.
Cleopatra.
Madame Campan, bright rose with white spots, large, double. French.
Mr. Laffay, deep rose, large, double. Perpetual.
Lady Howden.
Minerva.
Vandael, purple crimson, large, double. Hybrid China.
Brennus, carmine-red, large, double. Hybrid China.
Blairii, blush, with rose centre, large, double. Hybrid China.
Eclatante, scarlet, compact, double. French.
Beauté vive.
Mirabilis, fawn and rose, large, double. China.
Charles Louis, beautiful pink, globular, large, double. China.
Duke of Devonshire, rose, with white stripes, large, double. China.
Duchess of Buccleugh, lilac and pink, large, double. French.

On Gentiana acaulis.—It is best propagated by seed, which should be sown, as soon as ripe, in pots filled with loam and peat mould. The pots to be placed in the shade till the approach of winter, when they should have the protection of a cold frame. In the course of the next summer the plants will be large enough to be pricked off into other pots, filled as before, and put in the shade. They should be kept in frames during another winter, and in the second spring they will be fit for final transplantation. It is necessary to observe, that if edgings are to be made of this plant, they should be planted at least four or five inches within the border or clump; and if planted in "patches quaint," should seldom be moved, as few plants suffer more by being disturbed. A moist rich loam is the best soil for this plant. Lucy.

On thinning the new Shoots of Pelargoniums, &c.—It now being time to regulate the new shoots of those Pelargoniums I cut down the end of July, as directed by the excellent article inserted in a former Cabinet, I am desirous to know how many to retain.

[One only when the last year's shoot was not more than four inches. If much more, two, one at the lower part and one near the extremity.—Conductor.]

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FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

Plant Stove.—Roses, Honeysuckles, Jasmines, Persian Lilacs, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Carnations, Pinks, Primroses, Mignonette, Stocks, Aconites, Persian Irises, Crocuses, &c., required to bloom from January, should be brought in early in the present month. The plants should be placed at first in the coolest part of the house; never allow them to want water. Pots or boxes containing bulbous-rooted flowering plants, as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Persian Irises, Crocuses, &c., should occasionally be introduced, so as to have a succession of bloom.

As many of the Orchidaceæ begin to require potting, we cannot too strongly recommend the use of Spagnum for some kinds; those we have found to thrive in it beyond our expectations are Brassias, Stanhopeas, Cirrhæas, Gongoras, Acroperas, and others of similar habit; those with pendent flowers are placed in wire baskets and suspended, as they then show their flowers to more advantage. Continue to keep hard-wooded plants as dormant as possible.

Greenhouse.—As much fire as will barely keep out frost will be necessary, and for the purpose of drying up damp arising from foggy nights, or from watering. All possible air should be admitted in the day-time, but mind to keep the plants from damage of frost. Chrysanthemums will require a very free supply of air, and a good supply of water. By the end of the month many will be going out of bloom; such should be cut down; and if any kind be scarce, the stalks may be cut in short lengths, and be struck in heat. Always cut the lower end of the cutting close under the joint. If greenhouse plants require watering or syringing over the tops, let it be done on the morning of a clear day, when air can be admitted; and towards evening a gentle fire-heat should be given.

Flower Garden.—Be careful to protect beds of what are technically called "Florists' flowers," should severe weather occur. Calceolarias that were cut down and re-potted last month will require attention. Not to water too much, or they will damp off. Keep them in a cool and airy part of the greenhouse or pit. Whilst in a cool and moist atmosphere, the shoots will often push at the underside numerous rootlets. Where such are produced, the shoots should be taken off and potted; they make fine plants for next season, and are easier propagated now than at any other season. Protect the stems of tender climbing Roses, and other kinds, by tying a covering of furze over them, that whilst it fully protects admits sufficiency of air for the well being of the plant.

Auriculas and Polyanthuses will require plenty of air in fine weather, and but little water. The like attention will be required to Carnations, Pinks, &c., kept in pots. Dahlia roots should be looked over, to see if any are moulding or likely to damage. Let the roots be dry before they are laid in heaps. Newly planted shrubs should be secured, so that they are not loosened by the wind. The pots of Carnations and Picotees should be placed in a situation where they may have a free air, and be raised above the ground. If they are under a glass-case. it will be much better than when exposed to the wet and severity of the winter, or many will in all probability be destroyed. Where it is desirable to leave patches of border-flowers undistributed, reduce them to a suitable size by cutting them round with a sharp spade. When it is wished to have a vigorous specimen, it is requisite to leave a portion thus undisturbed. Ten-week Stocks and Mignonette, in pots for blooming early next spring, to adorn a room or greenhouse, must not be over watered, and be kept free from frost. A cool frame, well secured by soil or ashes at the sides, and plenty of mats or reeds to cover at night, will answer well. Tender evergreens, newly planted, would be benefited by a little mulch of any kind being laid over the roots. During hard frosts, if additional soil be required for flower-beds upon grass lawns, advantage should be taken to have it conveyed at that time, so that the turf be not injured by wheeling. Pits or beds for forcing Roses, &c., should be prepared early in the month. Tan or leaves are most suitable, unless there be the advantage of hot water or steam. New planted shrubs of the tender kinds should have their roots protected by laying some mulch, &c. Suckers of Roses, &c., should now be taken off, and replanted for making bushes, or put in nursery rows; soils for compost should now be obtained. Beds of Hyacinths, Tulips, &c., should have occasional protection. Any roots not planted may successfully be done in dry mild weather till February.

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London: Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street.

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